DICTIONARY

OF

NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY

SECOND SUPPLEMENT

VOL. II

FAED——MUYBRIDGE

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NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY

EDITED BY

SIR SIDNEY LEE

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LONDON
SMITH, ELDER & CO., 15 WATERLOO PLACE
1912

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PREFATORY NOTE

578 memoirs appear in the present volume of the Second Supplement, which is designed to furnish biographies of noteworthy persons dying between 22 Jan. 1901 and 31 Dec. 1911. The contributors number 180. The callings of those whose careers are recorded here may be broadly catalogued under ten general headings thus:

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The names of eighteen women are included on account of services rendered to art, literature, science, and social or educational reform.

Articles bear the initials of their writers save in a very few cases where material has been furnished to the Editor on an ampler scale than the purpose of the undertaking permitted him to use. In such instances the Editor and his staff are solely responsible for the shape which the article has taken, and no signature is appended.

*** In the lists of authors' publications only the date of issue is appended to the titles of works which were published in London in 8vo. In other cases the place of issue and size are specified in addition.

Cross references are given thus: to names in the substantive work [q. v.]; to names in the First Supplement [q. v. Suppl. I]; and to names in the Second and present Supplement [q. v. Suppl. II].

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FAED, JOHN (1819–1902), artist, born in 1819 at Barlay Mill, near Gatehouse-on-Fleet, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, was eldest son of James Faed, a farmer, miller, and engineer there, whose cousin, Sir George Faed, K.C.B., fought at Waterloo. The family was notable for artistic talent. Thomas Faed, R.A. [q. v. Suppl. I], was the third son. Another brother was James Faed the engraver. John Faed's native taste for art was encouraged by his father. At the outset self-taught, he developed talent as a miniaturist. Leaving school in 1830, when only eleven, he visited next year many towns and villages of Galloway, painting miniatures for the gentry and middle-classes of the district, who regarded him as a prodigy. In 1839 he attended the art-classes at Edinburgh, and soon established a high reputation there as a miniaturist. For over forty years he practised in this department of art with eminent success. When he had obtained a secure position in Edinburgh, he brought thither his two brothers, Thomas and James, and supported them while they were studying art. From 1841 until near the close of his life Faed exhibited annually at the Royal Scottish Academy. He was chosen an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1847, and an academician in 1851.

Gradually abandoning miniature-painting for figure-subjects, Faed found his themes in the Bible and the works of Shakespeare, Burns, Scott, and the ballad literature of Scotland. Among his characteristic pictures are the following:—'Boyhood' (1850); 'The Cruel Sister' (1851), and 'Burd Helen' (now in Kelvingrove Gallery, Glasgow); 'The Cottar's Saturday Night' (1854); 'Reason and Faith,' and 'The Philosopher' (1855); 'The Household Gods in Danger' (1856); 'Job and his Friends' (1858); and 'Boaz and Ruth' (1860). Other pictures were 'The Raid of Ruthven' (1856), 'Rosalind and Orlando,' 'Olivia and Viola,' and 'Shakespeare and his Friends at the Mermaid Tavern,' a companion picture to Thomas Faed's 'Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford.' Both of these last-named pictures were engraved by James Faed and were widely circulated.

'Annie's Tryst,' suggested by a Scottish ballad, his diploma picture for the Royal Scottish Academy, dated 1863, is in the National Gallery of Scotland, together with his notable picture 'The Poet's Dream' (1883), presented by him to the Royal Scottish Academy a few weeks before his death. 'The Wappinschaw,' an elaborate work, with numerous figures, was shown at the Royal Scottish Academy, and was purchased for 1200*l.* by James Baird of Cambusdoon.

From 1862 to 1880 Faed was in London, exhibiting regularly at the Royal Academy. Among the pictures shown there were 'Catherine Seyton,' 'Old Age,' 'The Stirrup Cup,' 'John Anderson my Jo,' 'Auld Mare Maggie,' 'After the Victory,' 'The Morning before Flodden,' 'Blenheim,' 'In Memoriam,' 'Goldsmith in his Study,' and 'The Old Basket-maker.'

Retiring to Ardmore, Gatehouse, near his birthplace, in 1880, Faed painted several landscapes in the neighbourhood, one being presented by him to Gatehouse town hall. He died at Ardmore on 22 Oct. 1902. Faed married in 1849 Jane, daughter of J. Mac donald, minister of Gigha in the Hebrides she died in 1898. A painted portrait of Faed is in the possession of Mr. Donald Hall, Woodlyn, Gatehouse-on-Fleet.

Faed's practice as a miniaturist led to more elaboration of details in his pictures than contemporary taste approved. His art is typical of the best Scottish genre style of the late Victorian period.

[W. D. McKay's Scottish School of Paint ng; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers revised ed.; Cat. of Nat. Gal. of Scotland 12nd ed.; Scotsman, 23 Oct. 1902; Dundee Advertiser, 23 Oct. 1902.] A. H. M.

FAGAN, LOUIS ALEXANDER (1845–1903), etcher and writer on art, born at Naples on 7 Feb. 1845, was second son in a family of three sons and four daughters of George Fagan by his wife Maria, daughter of Louis Carbone, an officer in the Italian army. Robert Fagan [q. v.], diplomatist and artist, was his grandfather. The elder brother, Joseph George, a major-general in the Indian army, died in 1908; the younger, Charles Edward, is secretary of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. His father, who joined the diplomatic service, was for many years from 1837 attaché to the British legation at Naples, then the capital of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and in his official capacity gave assistance to Sir Anthony Panizzi [q. v.] when on a political mission to Naples in 1851; he was made secretary of legation to the Argentine confederation in 1856, and after settling satisfactorily British claims in Buenos Aires in 1858 became consul-general successively to central America in 1860, to Ecuador (1861–5), and minister, chargé d'affaires, and consul-general to Venezuela (1865–9); he died of yellow fever at Caracas in 1869 (Fagan, *Life of Panizzi*, ii. 101–2).

Fagan's boyhood was spent in Naples, where he early learned Italian and developed an interest in Italian life, literature, and art. In 1860 he was sent in charge of a queen's messenger to a private school at Leytonstone, Essex. In England, he was kindly received by his father's friend, Panizzi (*ibid.* ii. 213). While still a boy, on returning to Naples, he carried letters from Panizzi to the revolutionary leaders in the Two Sicilies, and he imbibed strong revolutionary sympathies. Accompanying his father to America, he served in the British legation at Caracas (1866–7). In 1868 he was secretary to the commission for the settlement of British claims in Venezuela. He returned from South America in June 1869, and in September stayed in Paris with Panizzi's friend, Prosper Mérimée, who wrote of him as 'conservant malgré toutes les nationalités par où il a passé l'air de *l'English boy*' (*ibid.* ii. 274–5).

The same month he obtained on Panizzi's recommendation a post of assistant in the department of prints and drawings in the British Museum, afterwards becoming chief assistant under George William Reid [q. v.] and (Sir) Sidney Colvin successively. He retired through ill-health in 1894. A somewhat hasty temper occasioned friction with his colleagues. Yet during the twenty-five years of official life he helped to increase the usefulness of his department alike for students and the general public.

He published a 'Handbook' to his department (1876) and a series of volumes of service to collectors and connoisseurs, viz. 'Collectors' Marks' (1883); 'One Hundred Examples of Engravings by F. Bartolozzi, with Descriptions and Biographical Notice' (4 pts. 1885); 'A Catalogue Raisonné of the Engraved Works of *William* Woollett' (1885); 'Descriptive Catalogue of the Engraved Works of W. Faithorne' (1888); and 'History of Engraving in England' (3 pts. fol. 1893). He also gave lantern lectures on the British Museum through the country and published in 1891 'An Easy Walk through the British Museum.'

His Italian training, which made the Italian language as familiar to him as English, focussed his main interests on Italian art and literature. His chief works on these subjects were 'The Works of Correggio at Parma, with Biographical and Descriptive Notes' (folio, 1873); 'Catalogo dei disegni, sculture, quadri e manoscritti di Michelangelo Buonarroti esistenti in Inghilterra' (in vol. ii. of Aurelio Gotti's 'Vita di M. Buonarroti') (1875); 'The Art of Michel' Angelo Buonarroti as illustrated by Various Collections in the *British Museum*' (1883), and 'Raffaello Sanzio: his Sonnet in the British Museum' (1884). He translated Marco Minghetti's 'The Masters of Raffaello' in 1882.

Fagan was also a practical artist, painting well in water-colours, drawing with refinement, and etching with much delicacy. He exhibited at the Royal Academy a series of etchings in 1872 depicting views

and costumes of Naples; an etching of G. F. Watts's portrait of Sir Anthony Panizzi in 1878, and two etchings of Italian subjects in 1881. Some of these appeared in volume form in 'Twelve Etchings' (1873 fol.). He presented a collection of his etchings in various states of execution made between 1871 and 1877 to the British Museum in November 1879; they mainly depict Italian scenes and peasants.

Until Panizzi's death Fagan's relations with him remained close, and Panizzi appointed him his literary executor at his death in 1879. In 1880 Fagan published Panizzi's biography (2 vols.), which went through two editions and received Gladstone's commendation. In the same year Fagan edited and published at Florence 'Lettere ad Antonio Panizzi di uomini illustri o di Amici Italiani 1823-70,' and in 1881 he issued Mérimée's 'Lettres à M. Panizzi, 1850-1870,' of which English and Italian translations appeared the same year.

Fagan, who was a popular lecturer on art, travelled widely. He delivered the Lowell lectures at Boston in 1891, and in the course of long tours personally examined almost every art collection in Europe, America, and Australia. He advised on the arrangement of the art treasures at Victoria Museum, Melbourne.

A popular member of the Reform Club, Fagan published in 1886 'The Reform Club: its Founders and Architect.' After his retirement from the museum he lived for the most part in Italy, and built for himself a residence at Florence, where he died suddenly on 5 Jan. 1903. He married on 8 Nov. 1887 Caroline Frances, daughter of James Purves of Melbourne, Australia, who survived him. A portrait in oils (painted by J. S. Sargent, R.A., in 1894) was presented by his widow in 1911 to the Arts Club, Dover Street, London, W.

[The Times, 8 Jan. 1903; Mag. of Art, 1903, xxvii. 311; Bryan, Dict. of Painters and Engravers, 1903; Pratt, People of the Period, 1897; A. Graves, Royal Acad. Exhibitors, 1905; private information.]

W. B. O.

FALCKE, ISAAC (1819–1909), art collector and benefactor to the British Museum, born in 1819 at Yarmouth, was one of twenty children. His father removed to London soon after his son's birth and commenced business as an art dealer in Oxford Street, where in due course he was joined by his sons, David and Isaac. The business was eventually moved to New Bond Street (No. 92), and there before 1858 Isaac Falcke accumulated a comfortable fortune. Thenceforth he chiefly devoted himself to the study of art and to the collection of art treasures mainly for his own gratification. He soon formed a collection of majolica and lustre ware, which owing to some unfortunate investment he sold to a kinsman, Frederick Davis, a Bond Street dealer, who in his turn sold it to Sir Richard Wallace; it now forms part of the Wallace collection.

Falcke soon recovered his financial stability, and next bestowed his chief attention on bronzes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which were bought by Dr. Bode of Berlin, where they form the nucleus of the splendid collection in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum.

Falcke was through life deeply interested in Wedgwood china, and he ultimately made a collection of Wedgwood ware which was unique. It was exhibited at the opening of the Crystal Palace in 1856, at South Kensington in 1862, at Leeds in 1868, at Bethnal Green in 1875-6-7, and at Burslem in 1893. This collection Falcke presented to the British Museum on 17 June 1909. It comprises about 500 pieces, and includes one of the few original copies of the famous Barberini or Portland vase and a basalt bust of Mercury by John Flaxman (see *Guide to the English Pottery and Porcelain, British Museum*, 1910, pp. 74–76).

A fourth collection, a small one of Chinese and other porcelain, with some good bronzes, Falcke retained till his death. It was sold at Christie's on 19 April 1910, and fetched the large sum of 37,769*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Falcke died in London on 23 Dec. 1909, and was buried in the Jewish cemetery at Willesden.

He married on 13 May 1847 Mary Ann, daughter of James Reid, of Edinburgh, but left no children.

[Jewish Chronicle, 2 July 1909, 3 Dec. 1909; The Times, 29 Dec. 1909, 20 April 1910; Frederick Litchfield, Pottery and Porcelain, 1905; private information.]

M. E.

FALCONER, LANOE (pseudonym). [See HAWKER, MARY ELIZABETH, novelist, 1848-1908.]

FALKINER, CÆSAR LITTON (1863–1908), Irish historian, born in Dublin on 20 Sept. 1863, was the second son of Sir Frederick Richard Falkiner [q. v. Suppl. II]. From the Royal School, Armagh, he went to the University of Dublin, graduating

B.A. in 1886 and proceeding M.A. in 1890. At college he wrote an essay on Macaulay as an historian, which showed that he then formed his conception of the study of history. In 1885 he was elected president of the college Philosophical Society. Much interested in politics, he entitled his presidential address 'A New Voyage to Utopia,' a kind of appeal from the new whigs to the old, which was suggested by the passing of the third reform bill. In 1887 he was called to the Irish bar, and in 1888 he began to work actively on behalf of the unionist cause. At the general election of 1892 Falkiner contested, unsuccessfully, South Armagh. He served on the recess committee whose labours resulted in the creation of the Irish department of agriculture. Devoting much thought to the Irish land problem, he mastered the intricacies of the many Irish Land Acts. In 1898 he was appointed temporary assistant land commissioner, and in 1905 this appointment became permanent. For the first half of his work his duty lay in the western counties, for the latter half in the southern counties.

Meanwhile Falkiner was spending much time and energy on the study of Irish history and literature. He diligently collected and sifted original material. His first book, 'Studies in Irish History and Biography, mainly in the Eighteenth Century' (1902), threw new and valuable light on the history of Ireland in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. But subsequently he mainly devoted himself to the seventeenth century. In 1896 he became a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and after serving on the council was elected secretary in 1907. Papers read before the academy formed the first part of his 'Illustrations of Irish History and Topography, mainly of the Seventeenth Century' (1904). His posthumous book, 'Essays relating to Ireland' (1909), dealt with the same century. In 1899 he was appointed, in the room of Sir John Thomas Gilbert [q.v. Suppl. I], inspector under the historical manuscripts commission, with the duty of editing the Ormonde papers. From 1902 to 1908 five volumes of these seventeenth-century papers appeared, containing over 3000 pages—a noble contribution to the raw material of history. The introductions show his power of handling vast masses of evidence.

Falkiner's interests extended to literature, and in this Dictionary and in Chambers's 'Cyclopædia of English Literature' he dealt with men of letters. In 1903 he edited the poems of Charles Wolfe and selections from the poems of Thomas Moore (in the 'Golden Treasury' series), and shortly before his death he designed editions of Moore's complete poetical works and of Dean Swift's letters.

Falkiner died on 5 August 1908, through an accident on the Alps while on a brief holiday at Chamonix. He was buried in the English churchyard in Chamonix.

On 4 Aug. 1892 he married Henrietta Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Newenham Deane [q. v. Suppl. I], architect, of Dublin. She survived him with two daughters. A memorial tablet was placed by his friends in St. Patrick's Cathedral in 1910.

[Memoir by Prof. E. Dowden, prefixed to Falkiner's Essays relating to Ireland, 1909; Minutes, Royal Irish Acad. 1908–9.]

E. H. M.

FALKINER, Sir FREDERICK RICHARD (1831–1908), recorder of Dublin, was third son of Richard Falkiner (1778–1833) of Mount Falcon, county Tipperary, who held a commission in the 4th royal Irish dragoons, by his wife Tempe Litton (1796–1888). Travers Hartley (*b.* 1829), an elder brother, was a well-known engineer; the fine railway line from Zurich to Chur was his design, and he supervised a large portion of the works in connection with the Forth Bridge. The family came to Ireland from Leeds in the time of the Protector, and was long engaged in the woollen manufacture.

Frederick, born at Mount Falcon on 19 Jan. 1831, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1852. He was called to the Irish bar in the Michaelmas term of that year, and joined the north-east circuit. A man of great industry and natural eloquence, he soon won a foremost place in the ranks of the juniors and held briefs in many important cases. He took silk in 1867, and in 1875 he was appointed law advisor at Dublin Castle, an office since abolished. In the following year he was appointed recorder of Dublin, on the death of Sir Frederick Shaw [q. v.]. He threw himself with energy into the work of the court, and as the 'poor man's judge' he earned a reputation for humanity. During his early years as recorder he was called upon to decide many intricate points in the licensing laws. He took a keen interest in acts of parliament bearing on compensation to workmen for injuries received in the course of their employment, and when Mr. Chamberlain was engaged in drafting his bill on the subject in 1897 he adopted several of Falkiner's suggestions. In 1880

he was elected a bencher of the King's Inns, and in August 1896 he was knighted. He retired from his office on 22 Jan. 1905, when he was made a privy councillor.

Falkiner was one of the most prominent members of the general synod of the Church of Ireland, and in the debates of that body, especially on financial questions, he frequently intervened with much effect. He was chancellor to the bishops of Tuam, Clogher, Kilmore, and Derry and Raphoe. He was also chairman of the board of King's Hospital, better known as the Blue Coat School. Of this school he published in 1906 a history, which is in effect a history of Dublin from the Restoration to the Victorian era. Falkiner pursued literary interests; he wrote on Swift's portraits (SWIFT'S *Prose Works*, 1908, vol. xii.), and a collection of his 'Literary Miscellanies' was published posthumously in 1909. He died at Funchal, Madeira, on 22 March 1908.

He married twice: (1) in 1861 Adelaide Matilda (*d.* 1877), third daughter of Thomas Sadleir of Ballinderry Park, county Tipperary; and (2) Robina Hall (*d.* 1895), third daughter of N. B. M'Intire of Cloverhill, county Dublin. By his first wife he had issue three sons, including Cæsar Litton Falkiner [q. v. Suppl. II], and four daughters.

A portrait by Walter Osborne is in the National Gallery, Dublin.

[A biography by Falkiner's daughter May, prefixed to his Literary Miscellanies; The Falkiners of Mount Falcon, by F. B. Falkiner, 1894; Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland, 1904.]

R. H. M.

FANE, VIOLET (pseudonym). [See CURRIE, MARY MONTGOMERIE, LADY, 1843–1905, author.]

FANSHAWE, SIR EDWARD GENNYS (1814–1906), admiral, born at Stoke, Devonport, on 27 Nov. 1814, was eldest surviving son of General Sir Edward Fanshawe (1785–1858), R.E., and was grandson of Robert Fanshawe, who, after commanding with distinction the Monmouth in Byron's action off Grenada in 1779 and the Namur on 12 April 1782, was commissioner of the navy at Devonport, where he died in 1823. His mother was Frances, daughter of Sir Hew Whitefoord Dalrymple [q. v.], of whose services at Gibraltar and in Portugal in 1808 Fanshawe published (1895) a critical account. He entered the navy in 1828, and was promoted to be lieutenant in 1835. He was then in November appointed to the Hastings, in which, and afterwards in the Magicienne, he served on the home and Lisbon stations. During the greater part of 1838 he was flag lieutenant to Rear-admiral Bouverie, the superintendent of Portsmouth dockyard, and in November was appointed to the Daphne corvette, at first off Lisbon, whence he went out to the Mediterranean, where he took part in the reduction of Acre and the other operations on the coast of Syria in 1840. On 28 Aug. 1841 Fanshawe was promoted to the rank of commander, and in September 1844 went out to the East Indies in command of the Cruiser. His conduct in command of the boats at the reduction of a pirate stronghold in Borneo won for him his promotion to captain on 7 Sept. 1845. In the Russian war of 1854–6 he commanded the Cossack, and afterwards the Hastings in the Baltic and in the Channel; from May 1856 to March 1859 the Centurion in the Mediterranean; from June 1859 to April 1861 the Trafalgar in the Channel, and from 1 April 1861 he was superintendent of Chatham dockyard. In November 1863 he was promoted to be rear-admiral, and in 1865 was nominated a lord of the admiralty. From 1868 to 1870 he was superintendent at Malta dockyard, with his flag in the Hibernia. On 1 April he became vice-admiral, and in 1871 was nominated a C.B. From 1870 to 1873 he was commander-in-chief on the North American station; during 1875–8 was president of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, in succession to Sir Cooper Key; and during 1878–9 was commander-in-chief at Portsmouth. On 27 Nov. 1879, his sixty-fifth birthday, he was placed on the retired list. In 1881 he was nominated a K.C.B., and at Queen Victoria's jubilee in 1887 was advanced to G.C.B. He continued to take an active interest in naval questions, serving as vice-president or member of council of the Navy Records Society till shortly before his death. He died on the anniversary of Trafalgar, 21 Oct. 1906. He married on 11 May 1843 Jane (*d.* 1900), sister of Edward, Viscount Cardwell [q. v.], and had issue four sons. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, G.C.B., is his third son.

[Royal Naval List; O'Byrne's Naval Biographical Dict.; Burke's Landed Gentry; The Times, 23 Oct. 1906; Clowes, Royal Navy, vi. and vii. 1901–3; information from Sir Arthur Fanshawe.]

J. K. L.

FARJEON, BENJAMIN LEOPOLD (1838–1903), novelist, second son of Jacob Farjeon (*d.* 1865), a Jewish merchant, by his wife Dinah Levy of Deal, was born in London on 12 May 1838. Educated at a private Jewish school until he was

fourteen, he entered the office of the 'Nonconformist' newspaper. At the end of three years, unwillingness to conform to the Jewish faith caused a disagreement with his parents. At seventeen he embarked for Australia, travelling steerage; during the voyage he produced some numbers of a ship newspaper, 'The Ocean Record,' and was transferred by the captain to the saloon. From the goldfields of Victoria he went to New Zealand, on hearing of rich finds there. Soon abandoning the quest of gold, he settled at Dunedin as a journalist. He assisted (Sir) Julius Vogel [q. v. Suppl. I] in the management of the 'Otago Daily Times,' the first daily paper established in the colony, which Vogel founded in 1861. Farjeon became joint editor and part-proprietor; but journalism did not satisfy his ambition, and he wrote a novel, 'Christopher Cogleton,' for the weekly 'Otago Witness,' in which Vogel was also interested, a play 'A Life's Revenge,' and several burlesques in which the leading parts were taken by Juha Matthews, who subsequently won a reputation in London. In 1866 he published at Dunedin a successful tale of Australian life, 'Grif,' and a Christmas story, 'Shadows on the Snows,' which he dedicated to Charles Dickens.

Encouraged by an appreciative letter from Dickens, Farjeon in 1868 returned to England. He travelled by way of New York, where he declined the offer by Gordon Bennett of an engagement on the 'New York Herald'; and settled in chambers in the Adelphi. During the next thirty-five years he devoted himself to novel-writing with unceasing toil. The success of 'Grif,' which was republished in London (1870; new edit. 1885), was maintained in a series of sentimental Christmas stories. 'Blade o' Grass' (1874; new edit. 1899), 'Golden Grain' (1874), 'Bread and Cheese and Kisses' (1874; new edit. 1901), and in many conventional three-volume novels mainly treating of humble life—such as 'Joshua Marvel' (1871), 'London's Heart' (1873), and 'The Duchess of Rosemary Lane' (1876). As a disciple of Dickens, Farjeon won passing popularity, but he turned later to the sensational mystery in which Wilkie Collins excelled, and there his ingenuity was more effective. 'Great Porter Square' (1884) and 'The Mystery of M. Felix' (1890) are favourable examples of his work in this kind. His best novel is the melodramatic 'Devlin the Barber' (1888; new edit. 1901). A play by Farjeon, 'Home, Sweet Home,' was produced by Henry Neville at the Olympic Theatre in 1876, and in 1891 George Conquest put on at the Surrey Theatre Farjeon's dramatised version of his novel 'Grif,' which had already undergone unauthorised dramatisation. In 1873 he sat with Charles Reade and others on a committee formed by John Hollingshead [q. v. Suppl. II] to amend the law so as to prevent the dramatisation of novels without their writers' assent (Hollingshead, *My Lifetime*, ii. 54).

In October 1877 he gave readings in America from one of his early successes, 'Blade o' Grass.'

Farjeon died at his house in Belsize Park, Hampstead, on 23 July 1903, and his remains were cremated and interred at Brookwood. He married on 6 June 1877 Margaret, daughter of the American actor, Joseph Jefferson; she survived him with four sons and one daughter. A head in pastels, by Farjeon's nephew, Emanuel Farjeon, a miniature-painter well known in the United States, belongs to the widow.

[The Times, 24 July 1903; Edmund Downey, Twenty Years Ago, 1905, p. 216; Tinsley, Random Recollections of an Old Publisher, 1900, ii. 309; private information.] L. M.

FARMER, EMILY (1826–1905), water-colour painter, was one of the three children of John Biker Farmer, of the East India Company's service, by his wife Frances Ann, daughter of William Churchill Frost. Alexander Farmer, a twin brother of her sister Frances, was an artist; he exhibited at the Royal Academy and elsewhere from 1855 to 1867, and is represented in the Victoria and Albert Museum by two small oil paintings of genre subjects; he died on 28 March 1869. Emily Farmer was born in London on 25 July 1826. She was educated entirely at home, and received instruction in art from her brother. In early life Miss Farmer painted miniatures, but she is best known for her refined and well-drawn groups of children and other genre subjects. She exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1847, and again in 1849 and 1850. In 1854 she was elected a member of the New Society (now the Royal Institute) of Painters in Water Colours, and she was a frequent contributor to its exhibitions until the year of her death. She resided for more than fifty years at Portchester House, Portchester, Hampshire, where she died on 8 May 1905. She is buried, with her mother, sister, and brother, in the churchyard of St. Mary's within the castle at Portchester. The Victoria and Albert Museum has two water-colour drawings by Miss Farmer, viz.

'In Doubt' and 'Kitty's Breakfast' (1883). Her best-known work is perhaps 'Deceiving Granny,' which was extensively reproduced. An oil portrait of Miss Farmer by her brother Alexander belongs to Miss M. A. Waller of Portchester.

[Information kindly supplied by Miss M. A. Waller; Catalogues of oils and water-colours, Victoria and Albert Museum; Graves, Dict. of Artists, Roy. Acad. Exhibitors, and British Institution Exhibitors; Cat. of the Roy. Acad. and Roy. Inst. of Painters in Water Colours; Art Journal, 1905, p. 224.]

B. S. L.

FARMER, JOHN (1835–1901), musician, born at Nottingham on 16 Aug. 1835, was eldest of a family of nine. His father, also John Farmer, was a lace manufacturer and a skilful violoncellist; his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Blackshaw, was markedly unmusical, but possessed of considerable mechanical inventiveness. An uncle, Henry Farmer, was a composer and the proprietor of a general music-warehouse in Nottingham. Farmer was apprenticed to him at a very early age after schooling at Hucknall Torkard and at Nottingham, and taught himself to play piano, violin, and harp. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the Conservatorium at Leipzig, where he studied under Moscheles, Plaidy, Hauptmann, and E. F. Richter, and sang in the Thomaskirche. After three years at Leipzig he moved to Coburg, studied under Spaeth, and rehearsed the choral work at the opera and elsewhere. In 1853 he returned to England, and took a position in the London branch of his father's lace business, where, though the work was very uncongenial, he stayed till the death, in 1857, of his mother, who had strongly opposed an artistic career. He then ran away to Zürich, to support himself by music-teaching, solely influenced by the residence of Wagner there at the time; he had helped in the production of 'Tannhäuser' at Coburg, and had experienced a strong reaction from the strict academicism of Leipzig.

In 1861 Farmer returned to England, and, after some fluctuations of fortune, was engaged to give daily piano performances at the International Exhibition of 1862. The association with Harrow school, which gave him his chief reputation, was a fruit of this engagement. Some old Harrovians who visited the exhibition and were struck with Farmer's playing invited him to take charge of a small musical society (unconnected officially with the school itself) in which they were interested. He took up his residence at Harrow at the end of 1862. In 1864, in spite of conservative scruples on the part of the authorities, he joined the staff of the school as music teacher. To words by Harrow masters [see BOWEN, EDWARD ERNEST, Suppl. II] he composed numerous songs which won great popularity and became an integral part of the permanent tradition of the school. In 1885, when Dr. Henry Montagu Butler, headmaster since 1859, who had given Farmer every encouragement, left Harrow, Farmer accepted an invitation (previously offered, but then declined) from Benjamin Jowett, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, to become organist there. At Balliol he remained till his death. Among numerous other college activities, he instituted, in the college hall, with the Master's full approval, classical secular concerts on Sunday evenings, which aroused for a short time considerable opposition.

There were many side outlets to Farmer's untiring energies. In 1872 a body of friends founded the Harrow Music School, an institution designed to systematise his method of instruction in classical piano music. Special stress was laid on the study of the work of Bach, the educational importance of which Farmer was one of the first in England to appreciate. He was also one of the earliest and firmest champions of Brahms. For the last twenty-five years of his life his method was adopted by the Girls' Public Day School Company, for which (as for many other schools) he acted as musical adviser and inspector. From 1895 onwards he was examiner to the Society of Arts, and he was also busily engaged in teaching and in lecturing in schools and in universities outside Oxford, taking up towards the end of his life a further interest—the music of soldiers and sailors. He died at Oxford on 17 July 1901, after a long paralytic illness.

Farmer married, at Zürich on 25 Oct. 1859, Marie Elisabeth Stahel, daughter of a Zürich schoolmaster; two of their seven children predeceased him.

Farmer's published compositions include numerous songs for Harrow, Balliol, St. Andrews, and elsewhere; oratorios, 'Christ and his Soldiers' (1878) and 'The coming of Christ' (1899); a fairy opera, 'Cinderella' (1882); a 'Requiem in memory of departed Harrow friends' (1884); and many works of smaller dimensions. Several extended pieces of chamber-music and other works remain in MS. He also edited many volumes of Bach and other standard composers; 'Gaudeamus, songs for colleges

and schools' (1890); 'Hymns and chorales for schools and colleges' (1892); 'Dulce domum, rhymes and songs (old and new) for children' (1893); 'Scarlet and Blue, songs for seldiers and sailors' (1896). He had a remarkable gift for writing straightforward healthy tunes suitable for unison singing, and to these compositions he himself attached chief importance. A warmhearted enthusiast of magnetic personality, with a deep belief in the ethical influence of music, he did much to popularise the classical composers and to elevate musical taste in the circles in which he moved.

A portrait in oils is in the speech room at Harrow school.

[Personal knowledge; private information; Abbott and Campbell's Benjamin Jowett (1897); Harrow School, ed. E. W. Howson and E. Townsend Warner, 1898, passim; Musical Gazette, Dec. 1901.] E. W.

FARNINGHAM, MARIANNE (pseudonym). [See HEARN, MARY ANNE, hymn-writer and author, 1834–1909.]

FARQUHARSON, DAVID (1840–1907), landscape painter, born at Lochend Cottage, Blairgowrie, on 8 Nov. 1840, was the younger son in the family of five children of Alexander Farquharson, dykebuilder there, and Susan Clark his wife. He served an apprenticeship in the shop of a painter and decorator in Blairgowrie in which was working about the same time another artist, William Geddes, who afterwards won a considerable reputation as a painter of fish. After following his trade in the south of Scotland, Farquharson returned to his native town, and with his brother started the business of A. and D. Farquharson, housepainters. On the dissolution of this partnership he devoted himself to the art of landscape painting, which, with little or no regular training, he had long practised in a desultory way. His first appearance at the Royal Scottish Academy, in 1868, was with a Solway landscape, and his sketching expeditions had already taken him as far as Ireland; but his main subjects throughout his career were found in his native glens and the Perthshire and western highlands.

About 1872–3 Farquharson removed to Edinburgh, and until 1882 had a studio there at 16 Picardy Place. His 'Last Furrow,' exhibited at the Scottish Academy in 1878, was purchased and engraved by the Royal Association for the Promotion of Fine Arts. It was followed by 'Noonday Rest' (R.S.A. 1879), 'Sheep-plunging' (R.A. 1880), 'The Links of Forth' (R.S.A. 1883). In 1882 he was elected A.R.S.A., and in the same year he removed to London, settling at first in St. John's Wood, but spending many months each year in painting in the Scottish highlands and the west of England, with one or two visits to Holland. From 1886 onwards he was a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy, where he first exhibited in 1877, and he contributed once or twice to the New Gallery, while his work was always on view at the galleries of Messrs. Tooth. In 1897 his picture at the Royal Academy, 'In a Fog,' was purchased for 420*l.* under the Chantrey Bequest.

By this time Farquharson had settled finally at Sennen Cove, Cornwall, which gave him the subject for a large landscape, 'Full Moon and Spring Tide,' hung in the place of honour in the large gallery in the Academy of 1904. This striking canvas, painted when the artist was sixty-four, first brought him into public notice, and it won him the associateship of the Royal Academy in the same year. With the exception of one or two of the foundation members, no artist became associated with the Academy at so advanced age. 'Full Moon and Spring Tide' reappeared at the winter exhibition of the Academy in 1909, in the McCulloch collection, into which it had passed with several other of his large canvases, and again at the winter exhibition of 1911, with a selection of the painter's works, after his death. It was thus on view at Burlington House on three separate occasions in seven years—probably a unique record.

Farquharson's latest pictures included 'Birnam Wood' (R.A. 1906), also purchased by the Chantrey Trustees, and 'Dark Tintagel' (R.A. 1907). These, like all his large works, were painted with a broad and facile brush and a feeling for the large aspect of nature, but lacked the research and refinement of smaller landscapes painted earlier in the artist's life. The Manchester Art Gallery possesses one of Farquharson's oil-paintings; and there are two in the Glasgow Art Galleries.

Farquharson died at Balmoro, Birnam, Perthshire, on 12 July 1907, and was buried in Little Dunkeld churchyard. Early in life he married Mary Irvine, whom he met in Ireland. She died in 1868. A son and daughter survived him.

[Private information; Scotsman, 13 July 1907; The Times, 13 July 1907; Graves, Royal Acad. Exhibitors, 1906; Cats. of Royal Acad. and Royal Scot. Acad.] D. S. M.

FARRAR, ADAM STOREY (1826–1905), professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history at Durham, born in London on 20 April 1826, was son of Abraham Eccles Farrar, president of the Wesleyan conference, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Storey of Leeds. Educated at the Liverpool Institute, he matriculated in 1844 at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, obtaining a first class in the final classical school and a second in mathematics, and graduating B.A. in 1850. In 1851 he was the first winner of the prize founded in memory of Arnold of Rugby, with an essay on 'The Causes of the Greatness and Decay of the Town of Carthage,' and in the following year proceeded M.A. and was elected Michel fellow of Queen's College. In two successive years, 1853 and 1854, he won the Denyer prize for a theological essay, his themes being respectively 'The Doctrine of the Trinity' and 'Original Sin.' Ordained deacon in 1852 and priest in 1853, he became tutor at Wadham College in 1855, and acted both as mathematical moderator and examiner in classics in 1856. He was appointed preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, in 1858, and Bampton lecturer at Oxford in 1862, and became B.D. and D.D. in 1864.

While at Oxford Farrar published his chief literary work, 'Science in Theology, [nine] Sermons before the University of Oxford,' in 1859, and 'A Critical History of Free Thought,' the Bampton Lectures in 1862. In the former work he sought 'to bring some of the discoveries and methods of the physical and moral sciences to bear upon theoretic questions of theology.' The Bampton Lectures proved Farrar to be a learned and clear historian of ideas. In 1864 Farrar was appointed professor at Durham, and in 1878 he became canon of the cathedral. From this time onward, although he travelled widely in his vacation, not only through Europe but in Asia Minor, his life was identified with his work as teacher and preacher at Durham. His colleague, Dr. Sanday, who described him as 'a born professor,' doubted if 'any of the distinguished theologians of the last century . . . had at once the same commanding survey of his subject and an equal power of impressing the spoken word upon his hearers. . . . His knowledge was encyclopædic; and his method was also that of the encyclopædia. He was never more at home than in classifying, dividing, and subdividing. His experience in the study of natural science dominated his treatment of literature and the history of thought.' Of commanding height and appearance, and of stately manner, he by 'his physical presence heightened the effect of what he said.'

While at Durham, although he planned without executing an English church history, he only published a few sermons. He died at Durham on 11 June 1905, without issue. He married in 1864 Sarah Martha (1824–1905), daughter of Robert Wood, a Wesleyan minister.

[Guardian, 2 June 1905; Journal of Theological Studies, art. by Dr. Sanday, October 1905; Durham University Journal, 14 July 1905, with list of sermons.]

FARRAR, FREDERIC WILLIAM (1831–1903), dean of Canterbury, born on 7 Aug. 1831 in the fort at Bombay, was the second son of Charles Pinhorn Farrar, chaplain of the Church Missionary Society, by his wife Caroline Turner. At the age of three he was sent with his elder brother to England, and while under the care of two maiden aunts at Aylesbury attended the Latin school there. His parents came to England for a three years' furlough in 1839, and taking a house at Castleton Bay in the Isle of Man, sent their sons to the neighbouring King William's College, where they became boarders in the house of the headmaster, Dr. Dixon. The culture and comfort of the Aylesbury home and the comparative discomfort and roughness of the college are described by Farrar in his first story, 'Eric.' The religious teaching was strictly evangelical, but the standard of scholarship was inferior. In eight years Farrar rose to be head of the school, developing the strong self-reliance which distinguished him through life. Among his schoolfellows were Thomas Fowler [q. v. Suppl. II], Thomas Edward Brown [q. v. Suppl. I], and E. S. Beesly. In 1847, when his father left India and became curate-in-charge of St. James, Clerkenwell, Farrar lived with his parents, and attended King's College. Thenceforth, owing to his success in winning prizes and scholarships, his education cost his father nothing. He was first both in matriculation at London University and in the examination for honours, and graduated B.A. in 1852. His chief competitor was (Sir) Edwin Arnold [q. v. Suppl. II], and among the professors F. D. Maurice [q. v.] exercised a strong influence on him. From Maurice he learned a veneration for Coleridge's religious and philosophical writings. In October 1850 he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, with a sizarship and a King's College scholarship, and in 1852 he obtained a Trinity College

scholarship. His novel 'Julian Home' draws freely on his Cambridge experiences. He was a member of the Apostles' Club. He took no part in games. In 1852 he won the chancellor's medal for English verse with a poem on the Arctic regions. In 1854 he was bracketed fourth in the classical tripos and was a junior optime in the mathematical tripos; he graduated B.A. in 1854, proceeded M.A. in 1857, and D.D. in 1874.

Before the result of the tripos was announced, Farrar accepted a mastership at Marlborough College, where his friends E. S. Beesly and E. A. Scott were already at work. The headmaster, G. E. L. Cotton [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Calcutta, was engaged in the task of revivifying the school. Farrar at once showed special gifts as a master, readiness to make friends of his pupils and power of stimulating their literary and intellectual energies. On Christmas Day 1854 he was ordained deacon, and priest in 1857. He left Marlborough after a year to take a mastership under Dr. Vaughan at Harrow (November 1855). In the same year he won the Le Bas prize at Cambridge for an English essay, and in 1856 he won the Norrisian prize for an essay on the Atonement, and was elected a fellow of Trinity College. Dr. Whewell is said to have been impressed by his familiarity with Coleridge's philosophy.

Farrar soon became a house-master at Harrow, where he remained fifteen years, serving for the last eleven years under Dr. H. M. Butler on Vaughan's retirement (see Dr. Butler's estimate of him as a schoolmaster in *Life*, p. 138). At Harrow, Farrar devoted all his leisure to literary work—a practice which he followed through life. Before he left Harrow he had won for himself a public reputation in three departments of literature—in fiction, in philology, and in theology. He began with fiction. In 1858 he published 'Eric, or Little by Little,' a tale of school-life, partly autobiographical, which long retained its popularity; thirty-six editions appeared in his lifetime. 'Eric' lacks the mellowness and the organic unity of 'Tom Brown's School Days,' which appeared a year earlier. But it influences boys through its vividness and sincerity, which reflect Farrar's ardent temperament and unselfish idealism. There followed in 1859 'Julian Home: a Tale of College Life' (18th edit. 1905). In 1862 'St. Winifred's, or the World of School' (26th edit. 1903), was printed anonymously. In 1873, under the pseudonym of F. T. L. Hope, 'The Three Homes: a Tale for Fathers and Sons,' was contributed to the 'Quiver.' It was not acknowledged till 1896; it reached its 18th edition in 1903.

Philology and grammar were Farrar's first serious studies, and he was a pioneer in the effort to introduce into ordinary education some of the results of modern philological research. In 1860 he published 'An Essay on the Origin of Language: based on Modern Researches and especially on the Works of M. Renan.' It was followed in 1865 by 'Chapters on Language,' of which three editions appeared, and in 1870 by 'Families of Speech,' from lectures delivered before the Royal Institution. The last two were re-issued together in 1878 under the general title of 'Language and Languages.' Farrar was an evolutionist in philology, and his first essay caught Darwin's attention and led to a friendship between the two. On Darwin's nomination Farrar in 1866 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in recognition of his work as a philologist. In order to improve the teaching of Greek grammar he composed a card of 'Greek Grammar Rules,' which reached its 22nd edition, and published 'A Brief Greek Syntax' (1867; 11th edit. 1880). He explained his educational aims in two lectures at the Royal Institution, the first of which, 'On Some Defects in Public School Education,' urged the serious teaching of science and the defects in the current teaching of classics. His views elicited the sympathy of Darwin and Tyndall. In 1867 he edited, under the title of 'Essays on a Liberal Education,' a number of essays by distinguished university men advocating reforms. In theology Farrar first came before the public as contributor to Macmillan's 'Sunday Library for Household Reading' of a popular historical account of Seneca, Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius, which he called 'Seekers after God' (1868; 17th edit. 1902). After the appearance of his first volume of sermons, 'The Fall of Man and other Sermons' (1868; 7th edit. 1893), he was appointed chaplain to Queen Victoria in 1869 (being made a chaplain-in-ordinary in 1873) and Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge in 1870. The Hulsean lectures were printed in 1871 as 'The Witness of History to Christ' (9th edit. 1892).

Farrar was a candidate in 1867 for the headmastership of Haileybury, but was defeated by Dr. Bradby, one of his colleagues at Harrow. In 1871 he was appointed headmaster of Marlborough

College in succession to George Granville Bradley [q. v. Suppl. II]. An outbreak of scarlet fever had just caused a panic among parents, but Farrar soon revived confidence and maintained the prestige of Bradley's rule, carried out sanitary improvements and the additional building which had been previously planned, and began the teaching of science in accordance with his principles of educational reform. While at Marlborough he made his popular reputation by writing the 'Life of Christ.' He sought to meet the requirements of the publishers, Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, who suggested that the sketch should enable readers to realise Christ's 'life more clearly, and to enter more thoroughly into the details and sequence of the gospel narratives.' In 1870 he visited Palestine with Walter Leaf, his pupil at Harrow, and his task was completed after much hard work in 1874. The success was surprising. Twelve editions were exhausted in a year, and thirty editions of all sorts and sizes in the author's lifetime. It has had a huge sale in America and has been translated into all the European languages. Despite its neglect of the critical problem of the composition of the gospels, and the floridity which was habitual to Farrar's style, his 'Life of Christ' combined honest and robust faith with wide and accurate scholarship. The value of the excursuses has been recognised by scholars. Farrar pursued his studies of Christian origins in the 'Life of St. Paul' (1879; 10th edit. 1904), an able and thorough survey of the Pauline epistles and the problems connected with them, and the most valuable of Farrar's writings; in 'The Early Days of Christianity' (1882, 5 edits.), in which the review of the writings of the New Testament was completed; and in his 'Lives of the Fathers: Church History in Biography' (1889), an attempt to bring his survey down to the end of the sixth century.

In 1875 Farrar declined the crown living of Halifax, but next year he accepted a canonry of Westminster with the rectory of St. Margaret's parish. His success as a preacher both at St. Margaret's church and in the Abbey was pronounced, and gave him the means of restoring the church. He thoroughly reorganised its interior, putting in many stained glass windows and spending 30,000*l.* on the building. At the same time he sought to restore to St. Margaret's its old position as the parish church of the House of Commons, and largely succeeded. In 1890 he was chosen chaplain to the House, and filled the position with distinction for five years. As a parish priest he earnestly faced his parochial responsibilities, and the drunkenness in Westminster slums made him a pledged abstainer and an eager advocate of temperance. In 1883 he was appointed archdeacon of Westminster.

In 1877 he roused a storm of criticism by a course of five sermons in the Abbey (Nov.–Dec.) on the soul and the future life, the subject of a current discussion in the 'Nineteenth Century.' He challenged the doctrine of eternal punishment. The sermons were published with a preface and other additions under the title 'Eternal Hope' in 1878 (18th edit. 1901), and the volumes called forth numerous replies, of which the most important was E. B. Pusey's 'What is of Faith as to Everlasting Punishment?' Pusey and Farrar corresponded, and in some measure Farrar modified his position in 'Mercy and Judgment: a Few Last Words on Christian Eschatology with reference to Dr. Pusey's "What is of Faith"' (1881; 3rd edit. 1900). Farrar's teaching largely repeated that of his master, F. D. Maurice, but he reached a far wider audience. At Farrar's suggestion the offer was made on Darwin's death in 1882 to inter his body in Westminster Abbey; Farrar was one of the pall-bearers, and preached a notable funeral sermon on Darwin's work and character. In 1885 Farrar made a four months' preaching and lecturing tour through Canada and the United States. His lecture on Browning was reckoned the beginning of that poet's popularity in America. His preaching created a profound impression. His 'Sermons and Addresses in America' appeared in 1886. In the same year he served as Bampton lecturer at Oxford, his selection being an unusual compliment to a Cambridge divine. His theme was 'The History of Interpretation,' and was handled with scholarly effect.

His broad views long hindered his promotion, but in 1895 he became dean of Canterbury on the recommendation of Lord Rosebery. He threw himself with enthusiasm into his new duties. Repair and restoration of Canterbury Cathedral were urgent. In three years he raised 19,000*l.* by public subscription. The roofs were made watertight and the chapter house and crypt thoroughly restored. He improved the cathedral services and made the cathedral a centre of spiritual life for the town and diocese. In 1899 his right hand was affected by muscular atrophy,

which slowly attacked all his muscles After a long illness he died on 22 March 1903. He was buried in the cloister-green of the cathedral, near Archbishop Temple. In 1860 he married Lucy Mary, third daughter of Frederic Cardew, of the East India Company's service, by whom he had five sons and five daughters.

His portrait by B. S. Marks was painted for Marlborough College in 1879, and a caricature by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1891. Dean Farrar Street, a new street in Westminster, is named after him.

Farrar exerted a vast popular influence upon the religious feeling and culture of the middle classes for fully forty years by virtue of his enthusiasm, always sincere if not always discriminating, and of his boundless industry. In his religious views he occupied a position between the evangelical and broad church schools of thought.

In addition to those already mentioned, Farrar issued many other collections of sermons, which were widely read, and separate addresses or pamphlets; he also wrote much for 'The Speaker's Commentary,' 'The Expositor's Bible,' 'The Cambridge Bible for Schools,' and 'The Men of the Bible,' as well as for Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible' and Kitto's 'Biblical Encyclopædia.' Among his independent publications were: 1. 'Lyrics of Life,' 1859. 2. 'General Aims of the Teacher and Form Management,' 1883. 3. 'My Object in Life,' 1883; 8th edit. 1894. 4. 'Darkness and Dawn: a Tale of the Days of Nero,' 1891; 8th edit. 1898. 5. 'Social and Present Day Questions,' 1891; 4th edit. 1903. 6. 'The Life of Christ as represented in Art,' 1894; 3rd edit. 1901. 7. 'Gathering Clouds: Days of St. Chrysostom,' 1895. 8. 'Men I have Known,' 1897. 9. 'The Herods,' 1897. 10. 'The Life of Lives: Further Studies in the Life of Christ,' 1900. Two selections from his works have been published under the titles 'Words of Truth and Wisdom' (1881) and 'Treasure Thoughts' (1886).

[Life by Farrar's son Reginald Farrar, 1905, with bibliography; The Times, 23 March 1903; Memoir by Dean Lefroy, prefixed to biographical edit. of the Life of Christ, 1903; 'Dean Farrar as Headmaster,' by J. D. R[ogers] in Cornhill Mag. May 1903; G. W. E. Russell's Sketches and Snapshots, 1910; Three Sermons preached in Canterbury Cathedral, 29 March 1903, by A. J. Mason, H. M. Spooner, and H. M. Butler; Farrar's Men I have Known, 1897, and other works, contain much autobiography.] R. B.

FARREN, ELLEN, known as NELLIE FARREN (1848–1904), actress, born at Liverpool on 16 April 1848, was daughter of Henry Farren [q. v.] by his wife Ellen Smithson, and was grand-daughter of William Farren (1786–1861) [q. v.]. Her first appearance is stated to have been made at the Theatre Royal, Exeter, on 12 Dec. 1853, when she appeared as the young duke of York in 'Richard III.' At nine she was at the old Victoria Theatre in Waterloo Road, London, singing a song which caught the popular ear, entitled 'In ninety-five.' At eleven she undertook juvenile parts in the provinces.

Her first regular appearance was made on the London stage at Sadler's Wells Theatre on 26 Dec. 1862, as the Fairy Star in 'The Rose of Blarney,' a Christmas extravaganza, in which she sang and acted very prettily. At the Victoria Theatre, Waterloo Road, then under the management of Frampton and Fenton, she played, 2 Nov. 1863, the Begum in 'Nana Sahib,' and on 26 Dec. Hymen in another Christmas piece, 'Giselle, or the Midnight Dancers,' as well as such parts as Lucy in 'The Flying Dutchman,' and Dicie in Boucicault's 'Colleen Bawn.'

From the Victoria she migrated to the Olympic Theatre, under the management of Horace Wigan, first appearing there, on 2 Nov. 1864, as Fanny in J. M. Morton's farce 'My Wife's Bonnet,' and as Gwynedd Vaughan in Tom Taylor's 'The Hidden Hand.' She remained at this theatre until June 1868, playing leading parts in the burlesques which formed a prominent feature of the entertainment and laying the foundation of her fame as a burlesque actress. At the same time she secured genuine success in comedy characters like Charlotte in 'High Life below Stairs,' Sam Willoughby in 'The Ticket of Leave Man,' the Clown in Shakespeare's 'Twelfth Night,' Nerissa in 'The Merchant of Venice,' and Mary in 'Used Up' with Charles Mathews. Her renderings of Robert Nettles in Tom Taylor's 'To Parents and Guardians' and Nan in Buckstone's 'Good for Nothing' placed her for comic capacity beside Mrs. Keeley [q. v.]. She was next seen at the Queen's Theatre in Long Acre, under the management of Henry Labouchere, where Henry Irving was stage-manager and where the company included John L. Toole, Charles Wyndham, Lionel Brough, Alfred Wigan, John Clayton, and Nelly Moore. Here, on 20 June 1868, she appeared as Nancy Rouse in Burnand's burlesque of 'Fowl Play.'

On 21 Dec. 1868 she joined John Hollingshead's company for the opening of the Gaiety Theatre, appearing as Sprightley in 'On the Cards,' a comedy adapted from the French, and as Robert in W. S. Gilbert's burlesque 'Robert the Devil.' From that date until her retirement she was insoparably associated with the Gaiety Theatre, playing with success in every form of entertainment, from farce, burlesque, and comic opera to old English comedy and Shakespearean drama, under the management either of Hollingshead or of his successor, Mr. George Edwardes. As a boy 'Nellie Farren' proved at her brightest, and in that capacity became the idol of the Gaiety audiences. 'She could play anything,' wrote Hollingshead in 'My Lifetime,' 'dress in anything, say and do anything with any quantity of "go" and without a tinge of vulgarity. . . . She ought to go down to theatrical posterity as the best principal boy ever seen upon the stage since Sir William Davenant introduced ladies in the drama in the reign of Charles II. . . . She was essentially a boy-actress—the leading boy of her time—and for twenty years I tried to find her "double," and failed.'

She won immense popularity in rôles like Sam Weller in 'Bardell *v.* Pickwick' (24 Jan. 1871) and in comic singing parts like Leporello in Robert Reece's 'Don Giovanni' (17 Feb. 1873), Don Cæsar in H. J. Byron's 'Little Don Cæsar de Bazan' (26 Aug. 1876), Thaddeus in Byron's 'The Bohemian G'Yurl' (31 Jan. 1877), Faust in his 'Little Dr. Faust' (13 Oct. 1877), Gaucm in Reece's 'The Forty Thieves' (23 Dec. 1880), and Aladdin in Reece's burlesque of that name (24 Dec. 1881). Later, under Mr. George Edwardes's management, she played on 26 Dec. 1885 with enthusiastic acceptance Jack Sheppard in 'Little Jack Sheppard,' by Henry Pottinger Stephens and William Yardley, when she was first associated on the stage with Fred Leslie [q. v. Suppl. I]; she was Edmond Dantes in 'Monte Cristo, Jr.' by 'Richard Henry' (23 Dec. 1886), Frankenstein, by the same authors (24 Dec. 1887), and Ruy Blas in 'Ruy Blas, or the Blasé Roué,' by A. C. Torr (Fred Leslie) and F. Clarke (21 Sept. 1889).

In old comedy her best parts included Pert in 'London Assurance' (Drury Lane, 26 Feb. 1866), Miss Hoyden in 'The Man of Quality,' adapted from Vanbrugh's 'Relapse' (7 May 1870), Miss Prue in Congreve's 'Love for Love' (4 Nov. 1871), Charlotte in Bickerstaffe's 'Hypocrite,' with Phelps (15 Dec. 1873), Lydia Languish in 'The Rivals' (7 Feb. 1874), the chambermaid in 'The Clandestino Marriage,' with Phelps (6 Apr. 1874), Tilburina in Sheridan's 'The Critic' (13 May 1874), Lucy in 'The Rivals' (2 May 1877), and Betsy Baker (5 Dec. 1883). She well sustained her reputation by performances of Ursula in Shakespeare's 'Much Ado about Nothing' (Haymarket, 12 Dec. 1874) and Maria in 'Twelfth Night' (4 Mar. 1876). Pathos was combined with comic power in rôles like Clemency Newcome in Dickens's 'Battle of Life' (26 Dec. 1873), Smike in 'Nicholas Nickleby' (23 May 1886), Sam Willoughby in 'The Ticket of Leave Man,' as well as in Nan in 'Good for Nothing.'

In 1888–9 she visited America and Australia with Fred Leslie and the Gaiety company. She made her last regular appearance at the Gaiety as Nan on 6 April 1891, for the 'benefit' of the musical director and composer, Wilhelm Meyer Lütz [q. v. Suppl. II]. Sailing soon afterwards for Australia again, she opened at the Princess's Theatre, Melbourne, on 22 Aug. 1891, as Cinder-Ellen in Fred Leslie's burlesque 'Cinder-Ellen up too Late'; but before the end of the tour she was stricken with cardiac gout, which ultimately compelled her withdrawal from her profession. After returning to England a partial recovery allowed her in 1895 to undertake on her own account the management of the Opera Comique Theatre. The results were disastrous, and in three months all her savings vanished. A 'benefit' performance on 17 March 1899, at Drury Lane Theatre, on an unprecedented scale, brought her the substantial sum of 7200*l.*, which ensured her an adequate provision for life. By arrangement, she had the right to dispose of two-thirds of the capital sum by will, but 1000*l.* was reserved for the establishment at her death of a 'Nellie Farren' bed in a children's hospital, and 1000*l.* for division amongst theatrical charities.

Subsequently 'Nellie Farren' reappeared at other 'benefit' performances—for Lydia Thompson at the Lyceum Theatre, on 2 May 1899, as Justice Nell in a sketch of that name, specially written for her, and finally in the second scene of George Grossmith junior's *revue* 'The Linkman' on 8 April 1903, at the old Gaiety Theatre, which was then opened for the last time. She died from cardiac gout, at her residence in Sinclair Road, West Kensington, on 28 April 1904, and was buried in Brompton cemetery amid a concourse of admirers reckoned at 5000.

'Nellie Farren's' unbounded spirits and

good humour, her ready stores of drollery, and genuine sympathy with human weakness or distress gave her omnipotence over the average theatre-goer. She was neither tall nor beautiful, nor gifted with a wholly agreeable speaking or singing voice, but the charm of her individuality triumphed on the stage over all defects. An engraved portrait appears in John Hollingshead's 'Gaiety Chronicles.'

She married on 8 Dec. 1867 Robert Soutar (1827–1908), an actor and stage manager of the Gaiety Theatre, and left two sons, one of whom, Farren Soutar, has achieved success on the stage.

[Personal correspondence and recollections; Hollingshead's Gaiety Chronicles, 1898; The Times, 29 April 1904; Era, 5 May 1904; Farquharson's Short History of the Stage, 1909.]

J. P.

FARREN, WILLIAM (1825–1908), actor, born at 23 Brompton Square, London, on 28 Sept. 1825, was natural son of William Farren (1786–1861) [q. v.], 'old Farren.' Henry Farren [q. v.] was his elder brother. Their mother was wife of J. Saville Faucit; Helena Saville Faucit, Lady Martin [q. v. Suppl. I], was one of Mrs. Faucit's two legitimate children. Beginning life as a vocalist, 'young William Farren' sang at the Antient Concerts in 1848. Turning to the stage, he, after slight training in the country, made his London début in the name of Forrester at the Strand Theatre, under his father's management, on 6 Sept. 1849. On 5 March 1850 he was the original Moses in Sterling Coyne's version of 'The Vicar of Wakefield.' Later in the year he accompanied his father to the new Olympic, and acted under the name of William Farren, jun. In January 1852 he appeared as Cassio to his brother Henry's Othello, and was credited with promise.

On 28 March 1853 he made his first appearance at the Haymarket, under Buckstone, as Captain Absolute, and was identified with the fortunes of that house either in juvenile tragedy or light comedy until 1867. His more interesting rôles were Guibert in Browning's 'Colombe's Birthday' (25 April 1853), the leading part in Bayle Bernard's new play, 'A Life's Trial,' in March 1857 (cf. Henry Morley, *Journal*), Mercury in Burnand's farcical comedy, 'Venus and Adonis' (28 March 1864), and Romeo on 31 Aug. 1867. In October 1869 he was engaged by Mrs. John Wood for the St. James's, where he appeared as Brizard in Daly's version of 'Frou Frou' (25 May 1870), and Arthur Minton in 'Two Thorns' (4 March 1871), in which he struck the critic Dutton Cook as happily combining 'ease of manner with due impressiveness of delivery.' On 9 Sept. 1871 Farren migrated to the Vaudeville, with which he was long associated. There he was the original Sir Geoffrey Champneys in H. J. Byron's comedy 'Our Boys' on 16 Jan. 1875, and played the part, without intermission, until July 1878. Subsequently he was seen at the Royal Aquarium (afterwards Imperial Theatre) as Grandfather Whitehead (9 Nov. 1878), in which he was deemed inferior in pathos to his father; as young Marlow; as Archer in 'The Beaux' Stratagem' (Oct. 1879); as Sir Robert Bramble in 'The Poor Gentleman'; and as Adam in Miss Litton's revival of 'As You Like It'—a rôle which he repeated later at the opening of the Shaftesbury Theatre (20 Oct. 1888). Returning to the Vaudeville, he was Seth Pecksniff in 'Tom Pinch' (10 March 1881) and Sir Peter Teazle in the elaborate revival of 'The School for Scandal' (4 Feb. 1882). That part he resumed at the Criterion in April 1891 and at the Lyceum in June 1896. On 9 Dec. 1882 he challenged further comparison with his father by playing Sir Anthony Absolute. Subsequent parts included Colonel Damas at the Lyceum to the Pauline Deschappelles of Miss Mary Anderson (27 Oct. 1883).

In 1887, in conjunction with H. B. Conway, Farren started the Conway-Farren old comedy company at the Strand, appearing there as Lord Ogleby in 'The Clandestine Marriage,' old Dornton, and other characters. At the Criterion on 27 Nov. 1890 he played with great acceptance his father's original part of Sir Harcourt Courtly in 'London Assurance.' After 1896 his appearances on the stage were confined to occasional performances of Simon Ingot in 'David Garrick' with (Sir) Charles Wyndham. On his retirement in 1898 he settled at Rome. He died at Siena on 25 Sept. 1908, and was buried there.

Farren, like his father, ripened slowly. It was not until middle age, when juvenile rôles were abandoned, that he gradually established himself in public favour. One of the last of the traditional representatives of the Sir Anthony Absolutes and Mr. Hardcastles of classic English comedy, he achieved in Sir Peter Teazle, according to the critics of 1896, 'a masterpiece of sheer virtuosity,' but he lacked his father's powers, and his gifts of humorous expression were confined to the dry and caustic.

In 1846 Farren married Josephine

Elizabeth Davies, who was not connected with the stage, and by her had as surviving issue a daughter, who lived privately, and a son, Percy, an actor, known while his father was on the stage (from 1882) as William Farren, junior, and subsequently as William Farren.

[Pascoe's Dramatic List; W. Davenport Adams's Dict. of the Drama; Prof. Henry Morley's Journal of a London Playgoer; Mowbray Morris's Essays in Theatrical Criticism; Dutton Cook's Nights at the Play; Joseph Knight's Theatrical Notes; Dramatic Year Book, 1892; Tatler, 25 Sept. 1901; Green Room Book, 1908; Daily Telegraph, 28 Sept. 1908; private information; personal research.] W. J. L.

FAUSSET, ANDREW ROBERT (1821–1910), divine, born on 13 Oct. 1821 at Silverhill, co. Fermanagh, was the son of the Rev. William Fausset by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Fausset, provost of Sligo. The family, of French origin, had been settled in co. Fermanagh for more than a century. Educated first at Dungannon Royal School, he obtained at Trinity College, Dublin, a Queen's scholarship in 1838, the first university scholarship and the vice-chancellor's prizes for Latin verse and Greek verse in 1841, the vice-chancellor's Greek verse prize and the Berkeley gold medal in 1842. He graduated B.A. in 1843 (senior moderator in classics), and won the vice-chancellor's Latin verse prize both in that year and in 1844. He obtained the divinity testimonium (second class) in 1845, and graduated M.A. in 1846, proceeding B.D. and D.D. in 1886.

On graduating, Fausset became a successful 'coach' at Trinity College, Dublin, but, drawn to parochial work, was ordained deacon in 1847 and priest in 1848 by the bishop of Durham, and served from 1847 to 1859 as curate of Bishop Middleham, a Durham colliery village. From 1859 until his death he was vicar of the poor parish of St. Cuthbert's, York. In 1885 he was made a prebendary of York. A good scholar and an eloquent preacher, he was an evangelical of strongly protestant sympathies, and wrote much in support of his convictions. He died at York on 8 Feb. 1910. Fausset was thrice married: (1) in 1859 to Elizabeth, daughter of William Knowlson, of York, by whom he had three sons and one daughter; (2) in 1874 to Agnes, daughter of Major Porter, of Hembury Fort, Honiton, by whom he had one son; and (3) in 1889 to Frances, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Strange, vicar of Bishop Middleham.

Fausset showed sound scholarship in critical editions of 'The Comedies of Terence' (omitting the 'Eunuch') (1844); of Homer's 'Iliad,' i.–viii. (1846), one of the first editions in English to take account of the criticism of Wolff, Niebuhr and Grote; and of 'Livy,' i.–iii., with prolegomena and notes (1849); and in translations of the 'Hecuba' (1850) and the 'Medea' (1851) of Euripides. His religious publications, most of which had wide circulation, were: 1. 'Scripture and the Prayer-Book in Harmony,' 1854; revised ed. 1894, an answer to objections against the liturgy. 2. Vols. ii. and iv. (Job, Ecclesiastes, Malachi, Corinthians I and Revelation) in the 'Critical and Explanatory Pocket Bible,' 1863–4. 3. Vols. iii., iv., and vi. (Psalms and Proverbs) in the 'Critical, Experimental and Practical Commentary,' 1864–70. 4. 'Studies in the CL. Psalms,' 1877; 2nd edit. 1885, an application of the argument from undesigned coincidences. 5. 'The Englishman's Critical and Expository Bible Cyclopædia,' originally issued in parts, in volume form, 1878. 6. 'Signs of the Times,' 1881. 7. 'Commentary on Judges,' 1885. 8. 'Guide to the Study of the Book of Common Prayer,' 1894, 3rd edit. 1903. Fausset also first translated into English J. A. Bengel's 'Gnomon of the New Testament' (1857), with notes and a life of Bengel.

[Record, 18 Feb. 1910; Gospel Magazine, April 1910; private information and personal knowledge.] A. R. B.

FAYRER, SIR JOSEPH (1824–1907), surgeon-general and author, born at Plymouth on 6 Dec. 1824, was second son of the six sons and two daughters of commander Robert John Fayrer, R.N. (1788–1849), by his wife Agnes (*d.* 1861), daughter of Richard Wilkinson.

His father, on retiring from active service in the navy, commanded steam-packets between Portpatrick and Donaghadee, and Liverpool and New York, and was thus a pioneer of ocean steam navigation; in 1843 he commanded H.M.S. Tenedos as a stationary convict-ship at Bermuda. In Joseph's youth the family lived successively at Haverbrack, Westmoreland, where Joseph made the acquaintance of Wordsworth, Hartley Coleridge, and John Wilson (Christopher North); at Dalrymple, where he was a pupil of the Rev. R. Wallace (1835–6), and at Liverpool, where he studied natural science at a day school. In 1840, after a brief study of engineering, he made a voyage to West Indies and South America as mid-

shipman of the Thames in the new West Indian mail steam-packet service. In 1843 he accompanied his father to Bermuda, where an outbreak of yellow fever inclined him to the profession of medicine. Entering the Charing Cross Hospital in October 1844, where his fellow pupils included (Sir) William Guyer Hunter [q. v. Suppl. II] and Thomas Henry Huxley, he was appointed at the end of his second year house surgeon at the Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. In July 1847 he was admitted M.R.C.S. England, becoming F.R.C.S. in 1878. On 4 Aug. 1847 he received a commission in the royal naval medical service, but soon resigned it to travel with Lord Mount-Edgcumbe through France, Germany, and Italy. While at Palermo the Sicilian revolution broke out, and Fayrer, with his friend Dr. Valentine Mott, son of the well-known American surgeon, obtained his first experience of gun-shot wounds. At Rome, where he arrived in April 1848, he studied at the university, and in 1849 obtained there the degree of M.D.

On 29 June 1850 Fayrer left England for Calcutta, to become assistant surgeon in Bengal. His connection with the Indian medical service lasted for forty-five years. On the outward voyage Fayrer had medical charge of a batch of recruits who proved insubordinate; but when the commanding officer handed them over to Fayrer, he promptly put the ringleader in irons and restored quiet. Arriving at Fort William on *9 Oct. 1850*, he spent two years at Chinsura, Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills, and Dacca. His successful service as a field assistant-surgeon with the Burma field force in the Pegu war of 1852 led Lord Dalhousie to appoint him, in July 1853, residency surgeon at Lucknow.

At Lucknow he received on 8 Sept. 1854 the additional appointment of honorary assistant resident, involving political duties. On 20 March 1856 he was appointed civil surgeon of Lucknow and superintendent of charitable institutions. On the annexation of Oudh, Fayrer was placed in charge of the deposed king's stud of horses, elephants, camels, and wild animals.

During the Mutiny Fayrer's house was used both as hospital and fortress, and he himself played a prominent part through the siege from 30 June until the final relief on 17 Nov. 1857 (cf. his *Recollections*). In March 1858 he left for England on furlough, and studying in Edinburgh, was admitted M.D. in March 1859. On 29 April, on returning to India, he became professor of surgery at the Medical College, Calcutta. In January 1867 he was made president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which he had joined in January 1861, and in that capacity proposed a scheme for a Zoological society and gardens in Calcutta, which was finally carried out in 1875, when the gardens were opened by King Edward *VII*, then Prince of Wales.

In 1868 he was made C.S.I., and in 1869 surgeon in Calcutta to Lord Mayo, the new viceroy. On 1 Jan. 1870 he accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh on his travels through N.W. India. Owing to failing health he came home in March 1872. On his arrival he was elected F.R.C.P. London, and with (Sir) Lauder Brunton resumed his important researches on snake venoms which he had begun in India in 1867 and which he embodied in a great treatise, published in 1872. He joined the medical board of the India office in Feb. 1873 and was made president on 8 Dec., when he retired from the active list of the Indian army as a deputy surgeon-general. He continued president at the India office till January 1895, when he retired with the rank of surgeon-general and was awarded a good service pension in addition to his superannuation allowance.

Meanwhile, in 1875 Fayrer was selected to accompany Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, on his tour through India. The expedition left Brindisi on 16 October and returned to Portsmouth on 5 May 1876.] On 7 March 1876, at Allahabad, Fayrer was made K.C.S.I. On his return he was gazetted honorary physician to the prince. With the prince he formed a cordial intimacy which lasted for life. He privately printed in 1876 'Notes' on the two royal visits to India.

On 19 April 1877 he was elected F.R.S., and joined the council in 1895. He was made honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh (July 1878) and of St. Andrews (1890). In 1879, as president of the Epidemiological Society, he gave an address on 'The Progress of Epidemiology in India' (1880). In 1881 he delivered the Lettsomian lecture before the Medical Society of London on 'Tropical Diseases' (published with papers on like subjects in that year), and in 1882 the Croonian lectures of the Royal College of Physicians on 'The Climate and some of the Fevers of India' (1882). He represented the government of India at the intercolonial congress at Amsterdam (with Dr. T. R. Lewis), and at the international sanitary congress at Rome (May-June 1885). He also represented both the Royal College of Physicians of London and

the University of Edinburgh at the tercentenary of Galileo at Padua (Dec. 1892), when he made a speech in Italian and received the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy. On 11 January 1896 he was made a baronet. The remainder of his life was passed chiefly at Falmouth, where he died on 21 May 1907.

He married on 4 Oct. 1853, at Lucknow, Bethia Mary, eldest daughter of Brigadier-general Andrew Spens, who was in command of the troops there; by her he had six sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Robert Andrew, born on 27 June 1856, died on 28 Dec. 1904. He was succeeded as second baronet by his eldest surviving son, Joseph, who joined the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Despite official and professional calls upon his energies, Fayrer was a prolific writer on Indian climatology, the pathology of Indian diseases, sanitation, and above all on venomous snakes. His great work on 'The Thanatophidia of India,' the best book on the subject, published in folio in 1872 by government, was illustrated with admirable coloured plates from the life by native members of the Calcutta School of Art (2nd edit. 1874). The book embodies all Fayrer's experiments and researches, accounts of which were forwarded from India to Dr. F. C. Webb, who put them into literary shape. To Fayrer's inquiries is due the efficacious permanganate treatment of venomous snake-bites. But his main conclusions were that there is no absolute antidote, and that safety is only to be attained when the bite is in such a position as to make the application of a ligature between it and the heart possible, together with the use of the actual cautery. These opinions were somewhat modified after some later experiments by Fayrer, Brunton, and Rogers (*Proc. Roy. Soc.*, 1904, lxxiii. 323); it was there shown that recovery might be expected if a ligature were applied within half a minute or even a longer period after a bite, the site of the injury being then incised and solid permanganate of potassium rubbed in.

Of his other writings not already mentioned the following are the most important: 1. 'Clinical Observations in Surgery,' Calcutta, 1863. 2. 'Clinical Surgery in India,' 1866. 3. 'Osteomyelitis and Septicæmia and the Nature of Visceral Abscess,' 1867. 4. 'Fibrinous Coagula in the Heart and Pulmonary Artery as a Cause of Death after Surgical Operations,' 1867. 5. 'Clinical and Pathological Observations in India,' 1873. 6. 'On the Preservation of Health in India,' 1880 (new edit. 1894). 7. 'Epidemiology of Cholera, 1888. 8. 'Sir James Ranald Martin,' 1897. 9. 'Recollections of My Life,' 1900. To 'Quain's Dictionary of Medicine' (1882) he contributed articles on 'Effects of Venom' and 'Venomous Animals,' and to 'Allbutt's System of Medicine' (1894) those on 'Sunstroke,' 'Climate,' and 'Fevers of India.'

Fayrer's portrait by Mr. Sydney P. Hall, in the Royal Medical College at Netley, was unveiled by Lord Wolseley.

[Lancet, 1 June 1907; Proc. Roy. Soc., B 80, 1908; Fayrer's Recollections of My Life, 1900.] H. P. C.

FENN, GEORGE MANVILLE (1831–1909), novelist, born in Pimlico on 3 Jan. 1831, was third child and the eldest of three sons of Charles and Ann Louisa Fenn. After a scanty education at private schools, Fenn studied at the Battersea Training College for Teachers under Samuel Clark [q. v.] from 1851 to 1854, and became on leaving master of the small national school at Alford, Lincolnshire. After some employment as a private tutor, he moved to London in quest of work, and became a printer. Purchasing a small press at Crowle, Lincolnshire, he started 'Modern Metre,' a little magazine, entirely in verse, which was set up by himself, and ran from May to October 1862. In 1864 Fenn became part proprietor of the 'Herts. and Essex Observer,' published at Bishop's Stortford; but this venture proved no more successful. After endless disappointments, a short sketch entitled 'In Jeopardy' was accepted for 'All the Year Round' in 1864 by Dickens, and attracted the notice of other editors. Manuscripts were soon accepted by James Payn [q. v. Suppl. I] for 'Chambers's Journal' and by Edward Walford [q. v.] for 'Once a Week.' 'Readings by Starlight,' papers on working-class life, appeared in 1866 in the 'Star' newspaper under the editorship of Justin McCarthy, and were collected into four volumes in 1867. There soon followed 'Spots and Blots,' a similar series, in the 'Weekly Times' under Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Hutton.

'Hollowdell Grange,' Fenn's first boy's story, and 'Featherland,' a natural history tale for children, were both published by Messrs. Griffith & Farran in 1867; and from that date onwards he produced novel after novel, in magazine, newspaper, and volume form, with an industrious rapidity which few writers excelled. His separate books numbered more than 170. After 1881 his more successful works were books

for boys, in which he often effectively embodied studies of natural history and geography. The boys' books met with some success in America, where several were reprinted under the general title of 'The Fenn Books.'

Meanwhile in 1870 he succeeded Hugh Reginald Haweis [q. v. Suppl. II] as editor of 'Cassell's Magazine'; and in 1873 he purchased from James Rice [q. v.] 'Once a Week,' which he carried on at a loss until the close of 1879. He never wholly abandoned journalism, and was for some years dramatic critic of the 'Echo' newspaper. In 1887 he produced at the Comedy Theatre a three-act farce, 'The Barrister,' and at Terry's Theatre next year he prepared a like piece, 'The Balloon,' in collaboration with Mr. John Henry Darnley. In 1903 he wrote for the family a privately printed memoir of B. F. Stevens, the American bookseller and man of letters. A lover of the country and of gardening, Fenn resided for some years on a remotely situated farm near Ewhurst, in Sussex; but from 1889 he lived at Syon Lodge, Isleworth, an old house with a large garden, where he amassed a library of some 25,000 volumes and amused his leisure in constructing astronomical telescopes of considerable size. On the day of the completion in 1907 of his last book, a memoir of his friend George Alfred Henty [q. v. Suppl. II], Fenn's health finally broke. He died after a long illness at Syon Lodge on 26 Aug. 1909, and was buried in Isleworth cemetery.

Fenn married in 1855 Susanna, daughter of John Leake, of Alford, Lincolnshire, who survived him. By her he had two sons and six daughters. The eldest son, Frederick, and the second son, Clive, engaged in literary pursuits.

[Personal knowledge; private information; Sketch, 6 Aug. 1902, an 'interview,' with excellent portraits; the Captain, Oct. 1909.] G. S. B.

FERGUSON, MARY CATHERINE, Lady (1823-1905), biographer, born at Stillorgan, co. Dublin, in 1823, was eldest daughter of Robert Rundell Guinness by his wife Mary Anne Seymour. She was educated partly at home and partly at Woodside, Cheshire. Keenly interested from an early age in Irish art and archæology, she made the acquaintance of (Sir) Samuel Ferguson [q. v.], and through him of George Petrie [q. v.], William Reeves [q. v.], and other workers in the same field. On 16 Aug. 1848 she married Ferguson, and thenceforth shared in his archæological and literary labours, and helped him to entertain in their house at 20 North Great George Street, Dublin, numerous native and foreign guests of like interests. In 1868 she published her popular book 'The Story of the Irish before the Conquest' (2nd edit. 1890), which is still in circulation. After her husband's death in 1886 she chiefly occupied herself in writing 'Sir Samuel Ferguson in the Ireland of his Day,' which appeared in 1896 (Edinburgh and London, 2 vols.), and pleasantly if discursively described the circle of which her husband was the centre. Her 'Life of William Reeves, D.D., Lord Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore,' followed in 1893. Lady Ferguson also prepared for posthumous publication her husband's 'Ogham Inscriptions in Ireland, Wales and Scotland' (Edinburgh, 1887), 'The Hibernian Nights' Entertainments' (Dublin, 1887; three series), and popular editions of the 'Lays of the Western Gael' (Dublin, 1887; 3rd edit. 1897), 'Confession of St. Patrick' (1888), 'Congal' (Dublin, 1893), and 'Lays of the Red Branch' (1897). She died at her husband's house in Dublin on 5 March 1905, and was buried in her husband's grave at Donegore, co. Antrim. She had no children.

[Sir Samuel Ferguson in the Ireland of his Day, 1896; Life of William Reeves, D.D., 1893; Daily Express, Dublin, 7 March 1905; Who's Who, 1905; personal knowledge.] D. J. O'D.

FERGUSSON, Sir JAMES (1832–1907), sixth baronet of Kilkerran, governor of Bombay, born on 14 March 1832 in Edinburgh, was eldest of four sons of Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson (1800–1849), fifth baronet, of Kilkerran in Ayrshire, by his wife Helen, daughter of David Lord Boyle [q. v.], lord justice-general. Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes [q. v.], was father of his father's mother. A younger brother, Charles Dalrymple, who substituted the surname Dalrymple for that of Fergusson, was created a baronet on 19 July 1887. James entered Rugby under Dr. Tait in August 1845, together with George Joachim (afterwards Lord) Goschen, Sir John Stewart, who served with him in the Crimea, and Sir Theodore Hope, afterwards a member of the supreme government in India. At school he gained some reputation in the debating club, and in 1850 he proceeded to University College, Oxford, having in the previous year succeeded his father in the baronetcy. His inclinations turned towards a military career, and leaving Oxford without a degree he entered the grenadier guards. With the 3rd battalion

of that regiment he served in the Crimean war, 1854–5. He took part in the battle of Alma and was wounded at Inkerman on 5 Nov. 1854. On that day three of his brother officers were killed and five others wounded in the numerous encounters which the 1st division sustained, under George, duke of Cambridge. Close to him on the field of battle fell his friend and neighbour in Scotland, Colonel James Hunter Blair (KINGLAKE'S *Crimea*, vol. vi. chap. 6). At the dying man's suggestion, the electors chose Fergusson to take Blair's place in parliament as conservative member for Ayrshire, but he remained with the forces before Sevastopol until May 1855, when Lord Raglan advised him to enter upon his parliamentary duties. On his return home he received his medal from Queen Victoria, and retired from the army on 9 Aug. 1859. Although his active military career was thus brought to an early close, he remained an officer of the Royal Company of Archers, was colonel commanding the Ayr and Wigtown militia from 1858 to 1868, and also served in his county regiment of yeomanry.

In 1857 he lost his seat for Ayrshire, but recovered it in 1859, holding it until 1868. While attending to county business and the duties of a landlord, he devoted himself to his parliamentary work, and was appointed under-secretary of India under Lord Cranborne [see CECIL, LORD ROBERT, Suppl. II] in the Derby government of 1866. A year later he was transferred in a similar capacity to the home office, where there was need for efficient aid to Gathorne Hardy (afterwards Lord Cranbrook) [q. v. Suppl. II]. The public mind was agitated by trades union outrages, the Fenian movement, and the reform bill. After Disraeli succeeded Lord Derby as prime minister in February 1868 Fergusson was made a privy councillor and governor of South Australia, where he arrived on 16 Feb. 1869. Until 1885 (save for the period 1875–80) his career was identified with the oversea dominions.

In South Australia, which was prosperous and peaceful, the working of responsible government made small demands upon the governor. But Fergusson gave material assistance to his ministers in organising the telegraph system. In 1873 he left South Australia for New Zealand, but after Disraeli became premier (Feb. 1874) Fergusson resigned his post there in 1875, being made K.C.M.G. On his return to England he tried to resume his parliamentary career. His attempts to capture Frome in 1876 and Greenock in 1878 were unsuccessful. But he engaged actively in county affairs, and on 10 March 1880, on the eve of Lord Beaconsfield's fall from power, he accepted the post of governor of Bombay in succession to Sir Richard Temple [q. v. Suppl. II]. When the new governor was installed on 28 April 1880 Lord Lytton had tendered his resignation, Abdur Rahman was discussing terms with Sir Donald Stewart [q. v. Suppl. I] near Kabul, and Ayub Khan was meditating the attack upon Kandahar, which he successfully delivered at Maiwand on 27 July. Thus Fergusson's immediate duty was to push forward supplies and reinforcements through Sind. But his main duties were of an essentially civil character and connected with revenue administration. Before his arrival Sir Theodore Hope had carried through the supreme legislature the Dekhan Agriculturist Relief Act to enable the peasantry to shake off their indebtedness and meet the moneylender on more equal terms. The introduction of so novel an experiment met with opposition from the powerful lending classes and also from lawyers, who considered contracts sacred and the letter of bonds inviolable. New rules of registration were required, fresh courts instituted, and the system of conciliation organised. Fergusson, as a proprietor himself, threw his experience and heart into the work. The Act, which has been since amended, has abundantly vindicated its promoters. In another direction he sought the welfare of the Dekhan peasantry. Temple, while immensely increasing the area of forest reserves, had severely curtailed forest privileges long enjoyed by the cultivating classes in the uplands of the Ghat districts. Fergusson removed some part of the burden of forest conservancy which Temple had thrown on the people. He moreover inculcated moderation in assessing the land revenue and liberality in granting remissions in times of scarcity. To enable the state to deal more readily with famine, he gave attention to the alignment of the new Southern Maratha railway, mainly devised to carry food stuffs into districts liable to failure of the rains. In the same spirit he created the first agricultural department, and inaugurated experimental farms. In other departments he turned to account his experience at the home office. In the face of violent agitation he refused to exercise the clemency of the crown in favour of the high priest of the Vaishnava sect. This holy man had been convicted of complicity in postal robberies, and his religious followers regarded his punishment

as an act of impiety. Fond of riding, Fergusson covered long distances in his tours through a province of 123,000 square miles. In earnestness of purpose and indefatigable energy he almost rivalled Sir Richard Temple. He did much to develop the port of Bombay, and took deep interest in education, laying the foundation of the native college at Poona which is called by his name. He was assisted in his government by his colleague, Sir James Peile [q. v. Suppl. II], and at the close of it by (Sir) Maxwell Melvill (1834–1887), a man of rare distinction. With Peile's aid he was able to satisfy Lord Ripon by the steps taken in Bombay to develop rural and urban self-government. If the Bombay government was unable to go as far as that viceroy wished, it went further than any other province in India. Altogether Fergusson's administration in Bombay was successful, and he well merited the honour of G.C.S.I. which he received on 25 Feb. 1885.

Fergusson did not await the arrival of his successor, Lord Reay, but after making arrangements for the Suakin campaign relinquished the government on 27 March 1885, hurrying home to resume a political career. On 9 June 1885 Gladstone resigned, and on 27 Nov. Fergusson was returned as one of the members for Manchester (N.E. division). He held the seat until January 1906. On the return of Lord Salisbury to power on 3 Aug. 1886, Fergusson served from 1886 to 1891 as under-secretary in the foreign office, and was responsible for answering questions and otherwise representing that department in the House of Commons. He performed his duties with stolid discretion. In 1891 he was made postmaster-general, retaining the office until Gladstone's return to power in August 1892. He did not take office again, but at the opening of the new parliament in 1901 he proposed the re-election as speaker of William Court Gully, afterwards Viscount Selby [q. v. Suppl. II]. Meanwhile Fergusson's business capacity found scope as director of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the National Telephone Company, and similar concerns. In the interests of the first-mentioned company he went to Jamaica in January 1907 to attend the conference of the British Cotton Growing Association. On the first day of the conference, 14 Jan., Kingston was overtaken by a terrible earthquake, followed by a destructive fire. Fergusson was walking in the street near his hotel, when he was killed by the fall of a wall. He was buried in the churchyard of Half Way Tree, near Kingston, and a memorial service was held on 21 Jan. in the Guards' Chapel, London.

Fergusson was thrice married: (1) at Dalhousie Castle on 9 Aug. 1859 to Lady Edith Christian, younger daughter of James Andrew Ramsay, first marquis of Dalhousie [q. v.]; she died at Adelaide on 28 Oct. 1871, leaving two sons and two daughters; (2) in New Zealand on 11 March 1873 to Olive, youngest daughter of John Henry Richman of Warnbunga, South Australia; she bore him one son, Alan Walter John (1878–1909), and died of cholera at Bombay on 8 Jan. 1882; (3) on 5 April 1893 to Isabella Elisabeth, widow of Charles Hugh Hoare, of Morden, Surrey, and daughter of Thomas Twysden, rector of Charlton, Devonshire. She survived him without issue. His elder son by his first wife, Major-general Sir Charles Fergusson, D.S.O., succeeded him in the title.

Fergusson's friends in Ayrshire, where he was much beloved for his charitable and kindly acts, erected to his memory a statue in bronze at the corner of Wellington Square in Ayr. It was executed by Sir Goscombe John, R.A., and unveiled by the earl of Eglinton in October 1910. In Jamaica, too, his memory is preserved in the restoration of the church of Half Way Tree and a mural tablet.

[The Times, 17 Jan. 1907; Kinglake's Crimea; Colonial and India Office Lists; Administration Reports of Bombay; Lucy's Salisbury and Balfourian Parliaments; and Parliamentary Reports.] W. L-W.

FERRERS, NORMAN MACLEOD (1829–1903), Master of Caius College, Cambridge, and mathematician, born on 11 Aug. 1829 at Prinknash Park, Gloucestershire, was only child of Thomas Bromfield Ferrers, stockbroker, of London (a descendant of the Taplow Court branch of the Ferrers family), by his wife Lavinia, daughter of Alexander Macleod of Harris. After spending three years, 1844–6, at Eton, he lived for about a year as a private pupil in the house of Harvey Goodwin [q. v. Suppl. I], the mathematician, then vicar of St. Edward's, Cambridge, afterwards bishop of Carlisle. Admitted a freshman of Caius College, Cambridge, on 6 March 1847, Ferrers graduated B.A. in 1851 as senior wrangler of his year, being also first 'Smith's prizeman.' Next year he was elected fellow of his college, and immediately afterwards went to London to study law. He was called to the bar, as a member of Lincoln's Inn, in 1855.

In 1856, owing to changes in the tutorial staff, there was an opening for a new mathematical lecturer in Caius College; and the Master, Dr. Edwin Guest [q. v.], invited Ferrers, who was by far the best mathematician amongst the fellows, to supply the place. His career was thus determined for the rest of his life. For many years head mathematical lecturer, he was one of the two tutors of the college from 1865. As lecturer he was extremely successful. Besides great natural powers in mathematics, he possessed an unusual capacity for vivid exposition. He was probably the best lecturer, in his subject, in the university of his day. He was ordained deacon in 1859 and priest in 1861.

On 27 Oct. 1880 he was elected Master of Gonville and Caius College, on Dr. Guest's resignation. He was admitted to the degree of D.D. on 7 June 1881. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Glasgow in 1883.

For more than twenty years he was a member of the council of the senate at Cambridge: first in 1865, and continuously from 1878 to 1893, when increasing infirmity obliged him to decline re-election. In the mathematical tripos he acted as moderator or examiner more often, it is believed, than any one else on record. In 1876 Ferrers was appointed a governor of St. Paul's School, and in 1885 a governor of Eton College. He was elected F.R.S. in 1877.

In his early days Ferrers was a keen university reformer, within the limits in which reform was then contemplated. He heartily supported the abolition of religious tests, and the throwing open of all endowments to free competition; he introduced into his college a more systematic style of examination than was previously in vogue. But he held strongly the old view that a thorough training in mathematics was essential to a sound education. For new subjects, like natural science and mechanical engineering, he had scant sympathy. It was slowly, and probably with some reluctance, that he was induced to accept the principle that distinction in any subject which was recognised and taught in the university gave a valid claim to a scholarship or fellowship.

It was as a mathematician that Ferrers acquired fame outside the university. He made many contributions of importance to mathematical literature. His first book was 'Solutions of the Cambridge Senate House Problems, 1848–51.' In 1861 he published a treatise on 'Trilinear Co-ordinates,' of which subsequent editions appeared in 1866 and 1876. One of his early memoirs was on Sylvester's development of Poinsot's representation of the motion of a rigid body about a fixed point. The paper was read before the Royal Society in 1869, and published in their 'Transactions.' In 1871 he edited at the request of the college the 'Mathematical Writings of George Green' (1793–1841) [q. v.], a former fellow. Ferrers's treatise on 'Spherical Harmonics,' published in 1877, presented many original features.

His contributions to the 'Quarterly Journal of Mathematics,' of which he was an editor from 1855 to 1891, were numerous (see list in the *Roy. Soc. Cat. Scientific Papers*). They range over such subjects as quadriplanar co-ordinates, Lagrange's equations and hydrodynamics. In 1881 he applied himself to study Kelvin's investigation of the law of distribution of electricity in equilibrium on an uninfluenced spherical bowl. In this he made the important addition of finding the potential at any point of space in zonal harmonics. (*Quart. Journ. Mathematics*, 1881).

In 1879 Ferrers was troubled with the first symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis: this gradually increased until he was rendered a complete cripple. He died at the College Lodge on 31 Jan. 1903, at the age of seventy-three.

On 3 April 1866 he married Emily, daughter of John Lamb [q. v.], dean of Bristol and Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He had a family of four sons and one daughter.

There is a portrait of him, by the Hon. John Collier, in the college.

[Personal knowledge; College and University Records; Dr. Edward Routh's memoir in Royal Society's Proceedings; Ferrers Family History, by C. S. F. Ferrers.] J. V.

FESTING, JOHN WOGAN (1837–1902), bishop of St. Albans, born at Brook House, Stourton, Somerset, on 13 Aug. 1837, was eldest son of Richard Grindall Festing by his wife Eliza, daughter of Edward Mammatt, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. A younger brother, Major-General Edward Robert Festing (*b.* 1839), R.E., C.B., F.R.S., was director of the science museum, South Kensington (1893–1904). The family, descended from Michael Christian Festing [q. v.], the musician, was of German origin.

Educated at King's school, Bruton, and King's College school, London, Festing graduated B.A. from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1860 (D.D. *jure dig.* 1890) as

twenty-second senior optime, and in the same year was ordained deacon, becoming priest in 1861. From 1860 to 1873 he was curate of Christ Church, Westminster. In 1873 he was appointed to the vicarage of St. Luke, Berwick Street, a poor parish close to Seven Dials, which had recently been visited by cholera. Festing increased his reputation here for pastoral diligence, and on 19 May 1878 John Jackson, bishop of London, collated him to the important vicarage of Christ Church, Albany Street. There the church schools, in which he was always greatly interested, were a prominent feature of parish life, while the church itself was a recognised centre for the high church party, to which Festing adhered. He became rural dean of St. Pancras in 1887, and on 26 June 1888 prebendary of Brondesbury in St. Paul's Cathedral.

On 24 June 1890 Festing was consecrated bishop of St. Albans, succeeding Thomas Legh Claughton [q. v. Suppl. I], who had resigned but was retaining the use for life of the palace at Danbury. The choice of a parish priest of no fame for eloquence or erudition caused surprise. But Lord Salisbury, the prime minister, had asked both Henry Parry Liddon [q. v.], who had himself declined the see, and R. W. Church [q. v. Suppl. I], dean of St. Paul's, to suggest to him a man of parochial experience and zeal, and each independently suggested Festing. As bishop, Festing proved business-like, sympathetic towards hard work, and devout. While in private he urged obedience to the Prayer Book, his high church sympathies made him unwilling to hamper earnest clergy by coercive administration. His see embraced the counties of Essex and Hertfordshire; and he chose to reside at Endsleigh Street, London, W.C., near the chief railway termini. He afterwards secured a second house at St. Albans. His chief interest lay in the industrial and residential expansion of metropolitan Essex. Zealous in the cause of foreign missions, he mainly devoted himself to the Universities Mission to Central Africa, at the inauguration of which in the Cambridge senate-house he was present on 1 Nov. 1859. He was its assistant honorary secretary (1863–1882), treasurer (1882–1890), vice-president (1890–1892), and president and chairman (1892–1902), and advised on all the details of the mission's development.

Although no scholar, he was a studious reader, rising early each day for that purpose. He was fond of travel and skilful in water-colour drawing. He died unmarried at Endsleigh Street of angina pectoris on 28 Dec. 1902, and was buried at St. Albans. Choir-stalls were placed in his memory in St. Albans cathedral in 1903.

[The Times, 29 Dec. 1902; Guardian, 31 Dec. 1902; Record, 2 Jan. 1903; Central Africa (U.M.C.A. mag.), Feb. 1903.] E. H. P.

FIELD, WALTER (1837–1901), painter, youngest son of Edwin Wilkins Field [q. v.] by his second wife, Letitia Kinder, was born at Windmill Hill, Hampstead, on 1 Dec. 1837. He was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell. After education at University College School, London, he was taught painting by John Rogers Herbert, R.A. [q. v.], and John Pye [q. v.] the engraver gave him lessons in chiaroscuro. Making art his profession, he painted outdoor figure subjects and landscapes, especially views of Thames scenery, which were often enlivened with well-drawn figures; he also produced a few portraits. At first he worked chiefly in oil, but subsequently executed many drawings in water-colour. His landscapes and coast scenes show skilful technique. Between 1856 and 1901 he exhibited at the Old Water Colour Society (Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours), at the Royal Academy (where he showed forty-two pictures), the British Institution (where he showed nine pictures), the Royal Society of British Artists, Dudley Gallery, and elsewhere. He was elected an associate of the Old Water Colour Society on 22 March 1880, but never attained full membership. He was also one of the earliest members of the Dudley Gallery, whose first exhibition was held in 1865. Field, who was devoted to his art, was a keen lover of nature; he was untiring in his efforts for the preservation of the natural beauties of Hampstead Heath, and was the chief founder of the Hampstead Heath Protection Society. A drinking fountain was erected on the Heath to his memory. He resided principally at Hampstead. He died at The Pryors, East Heath Road, on 23 Dec. 1901, and was buried in Hampstead cemetery.

The Victoria and Albert Museum has two water-colour drawings by Field, viz. 'Boy in a Cornfield' (1866) and 'Girl carrying a Pitcher' (1866); and three of his Thames views are in the Schwabe Collection in the Kunsthalle at Hamburg. Among his most popular works were 'The Milkmaid singing to Isaak Walton,' 'Henley Regatta,' which contains portraits from sittings of many famous oars-

men, and 'Come unto these Yellow Sands.' An exhibition of oil paintings by Field was held at the galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours in September and October 1902; 216 works remaining in his studio after his death were sold at Christie's on 17 and 18 Nov. 1902.

By his wife, Mary Jane Cookson, whom he married on 14 May 1868, Walter Field had seven children.

[Information kindly supplied by Miss M. Field and Mr F. W. Hayward Butt; Müller und Singer, Allgemeines Künstler-Lexicon (date of death wrongly given in supplement: see death certificate at Somerset House); Graves, Dict. of Artists, Roy. Acad. and Brit. Inst. Exhibitors; Cats. of Old Water Colour Society (those of 1882–1901 contain reproductions of works by Field), Victoria and Albert Museum (water-colours), and the Hamburg Kunsthalle; The Year's Art, 1891, facing p. 86 (portrait); The Studio, Spring No., 1905, p. xlii; Illustrated London News, 27 Sept. 1902.] B. S. L.

FIELD, Sir WILLIAM VENTRIS, Baron Field of Bakeham (1813–1907) judge, born at Fielden, Bedfordshire, on 21 Aug. 1813, was second son of Thomas Flint Field of that place. After education at Burton grammar school he was articled to Messrs. Terrell, Barton & Smale, solicitors, of Exeter, his articles being subsequently transferred to Messrs. Picro & Bolton of Lincoln's Inn. In 1843 he became a member of the firm of Thompson, Debenham & Field, Salters' Hall Court, E.C. Having entered as a student at the Middle Temple on 15 Nov. 1843, and transferred himself on 17 Jan. 1846 to the Inner Temple, he practised as a special pleader from 1847 to 1850, and in the latter year was called to the bar. He first travelled the western circuit, where he enjoyed the friendship of John Duke (afterwards Lord) Coleridge [q. v. Suppl. I], but soon exchanged this for the Midland circuit. He was quickly recognised as a sound and painstaking lawyer, and obtained a large junior practice, chiefly of the kind known as commercial. Among his pupils at the bar was Sir James Fitzjames Stephen [q. v.], afterwards his colleague on the bench. In February 1864 he was appointed a queen's counsel, and in April of the same year was elected a bencher of his inn. He enjoyed for the next nine years a 'steady and lucrative' practice, and became the recognised leader of his circuit, though his name was not widely known to the general public.

In February 1875, upon the retirement from the bench of Mr. Justice Keating, and the transfer to the court of common pleas of Mr. Justice Archibald, Field was appointed by Lord Cairns to fill the consequent vacancy in the court of queen's bench. He was the last judge appointed to that ancient tribunal, which six months later became a division of the high court of justice, itself a part of the supreme court of judicature. He was also nearly the last person to be made a serjeant-at-law, and he was, like other judges in the same situation, re-admitted to the bench of his own inn when Serjeants' Inn was dissolved in 1876.

As a judge Field showed great learning, a keen and vigorous intellect, and a somewhat irascible temper, which was due to, or was stimulated by, a chronic disorder described by himself as a general irritation of the mucous membrane. But he never allowed physical inconvenience to interfere with the thoroughness of his work. In his later years he also suffered from increasing deafness, and as he insisted upon hearing everything that was said, proceedings before him usually lasted longer than his impetuous nature would have permitted in more favourable circumstances. His hastiness of manner occasionally involved him in warm controversy with counsel, but he showed no subsequent resentment.

Field had his share in the trial of important litigation. He decided in favour of the plaintiff in the first instance the remarkable case of Dobbs *v.* the Grand Junction Waterworks Co., and his judgment was ultimately confirmed by the House of Lords, which decided that houses were to be rated for water on the rated not the gross value; the successful litigant conducted his case personally against a great array of professional talent (Nov. 1883). The great licensing case of Sharpe *v.* Wakefield was also originally tried by Field. And in Dalton *v.* Angus, which decides the right of the owner of land to the 'lateral support' of his neighbour's land, the judgment of the House of Lords was in accordance with Field's answers to the questions which the peers had submitted to the judges.

In 1890 Field retired from the bench, taking leave of the profession in the chief justice's court. He was sworn of the privy council, and on 10 April was created a peer by the title of Baron Field of Bakeham near Staines, Middlesex. During the next two years he sat fairly often in the House of Lords, and with Lord Bramwell [q. v. Suppl. I] he differed in 1891 from the majority in the important case of the Bank of England

v. Vagliano [see LIDDERDALE, WILLIAM, Suppl. II]. His closing years were passed principally at Bognor, and he died there on 22 Jan. 1907, and was buried in a family vault at Virginia Water. Field married in 1864 Louisa, daughter of John Smith, who died on 24 May 1880 without issue.

A caricature by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1887.

[The Times, 24 Jan. 1907; Foster's Men at the Bar; Who's Who, 1901; personal recollections.] H. S.

FINCH-HATTON, HAROLD HENEAGE (1856–1904), imperialist politician, born at Eastwell Park, Kent, on 23 Aug. 1856, was fourth son of George William Finch-Hatton, tenth earl of Winchilsea [q. v.], by his third wife, Fanny Margaretta, daughter of Edward Royd Rice, of Dane Court, Kent. His brother, Murray Edward Gordon Finch-Hatton, twelfth earl of Winchilsea (1851–1898), M.P. for South Lincolnshire (1884–5) and the Spalding division (1885–7), was well known as a leading agriculturist. Finch-Hatton was educated at Eton, and matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, on 20 Oct. 1874, but did not graduate. In 1876 he joined a brother in Queensland, remaining in the colony till 1883. For some time he was engaged in cattle-farming at a settlement named Mt. Spencer, but subsequently went prospecting for gold in the Nebo goldfields, some forty miles further inland and about 100 from Mackay. Gold was found at Mount Britten and shares were bought in other claims; but the working expenses, chiefly owing to the defective communication with the coast, made the venture unremunerative, and after some eighteen months the Finch-Hatton brothers disposed of their rights to a Melbourne syndicate, retaining only a fourth share in the concern. Finch-Hatton always preserved his interest in Queensland, and as permanent delegate and chairman of the London committee of the North Queensland Separation League rendered energetic service to the colony. In 1885 he published a readable record of his Australian experiences in a book entitled 'Advance, Australia!' containing a sympathetic estimate of the 'Blacks' (aborigines) founded on individual intercourse, and thoughtful surveys of the sugar and mining industries. The final chapter on Imperial Federation condemned the action of Lord Derby as colonial secretary in dealing with the New Guinea question. (For a criticism of some views expressed in the book see A. PATCHETT MARTIN, *Australia and the Empire*, pp. 88–90.)

On his return to England Finch-Hatton occupied himself in financial work. But his chief interest was in imperial politics. He was one of the founders of the Imperial Federation League, and for some time acted as its secretary; he was also secretary to the Pacific Telegraph Company, formed for the promotion of cable communication between Vancouver and Australia. When, in the autumn of 1885, he contested East Nottingham as a conservative he strongly advocated imperial federation as a prelude to free trade within the empire. Finch-Hatton was defeated by a majority of 991. Twice afterwards, in July 1886 and July 1892, he was unsuccessful in the same constituency. His opponent at all three elections was Mr. Arnold Morley. At the general election of 1895 he was returned unopposed for the Newark division of Nottinghamshire. His political career, however, was brief. An able maiden speech (28 April 1896) on the second reading of the agricultural rating bill, in which he appealed to his twenty years' experience of Australian land legislation, was followed by bad health. Falling out of sympathy with his party, he resigned his seat rather suddenly in May 1898 (*The Times*, 13 May 1898). He regarded the conservative foreign policy as too timid, and disapproved of the Irish Land Act of 1896 and other domestic legislation. When not in London he henceforth lived at Harlech, and in 1903 was high sheriff of Merionethshire. Highly skilled in field sports, a good rifle shot and keen huntsman, he excelled at golf, often competing for the amateur championship. He could also throw the boomerang 'like a black.'

He died, unmarried, from heart-failure on his own doorstep at 110 Piccadilly, on 16 May 1904, 'after having completed the last of his morning rune round the park.' He was buried in Ewerby churchyard, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

[The Times, 18 May 1904; Burke's and G. E. C.'s Peerages; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Finch-Hatton's 'Advance, Australia!' 1885; Hansard's Parl. Debates; Sleaford Gazette, 21 and 28 May 1904; Mennell's Dict. of Australasian Biogr.; R. Nevill and C. E. Jerningham's Piccadilly to Pall Mall, pp. 71–3.] G. LE G. N.

FINLAYSON, JAMES (1840–1906), Scottish physician, born in Glasgow on 22 Nov. 1840, was third son and fourth child of the seven children of Thomas

Finlayson, a manufacturer in that city, by his wife Georgina Campbell, the daughter of an army surgeon in India. His elder brother, Thomas Campbell Finlayson, was a distinguished congregational minister, first at Downing Place, Cambridge, and later at Rusholme, Manchester, and was hon. D.D. Glasgow (1891). James received his early education at the High School of Glasgow, and in 1856 entered the old college in High Street as an arts student. From 1857 to 1862 he was in his father's business; but in 1863 he began the study of medicine, and graduated M.B. at Glasgow University with honours on 16 May 1867, with a thesis on 'The value of quantitative methods of investigation in medicine and allied sciences'; he proceeded M.D. in 1869, and on 18 April 1899 was made hon. LL.D. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow in 1871, and was successively honorary librarian (1877–1901), visitor (1899), and president (1900–3) of that body. After serving as house surgeon at the Children's Hospital, Manchester, he was assistant to Sir William Tennant Gairdner [q. v. Suppl. II] at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and in 1875 was elected physician to the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, where he was a recognised teacher until his death. He was also physician (1883–98) and later consulting physician to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow, and for many years was medical adviser to the Scottish Amicable Insurance Company. He set a high standard of professional conduct and learning, and had a large and important practice in and around Glasgow.

Finlayson was a prolific writer on all aspects of medicine, including diseases of children. He wrote 150 papers, 60 of which appeared in the 'Glasgow Medical Journal.' He was especially interested in the history of medicine, and gave a number of lectures at Glasgow under the title of 'Bibliographical Demonstrations on Hippocrates, Galen, Herophilus, and Erasistratus' (1893–5), the substance of which he contributed to 'Janus,' an international medical journal. His most important works were: 1. 'Clinical Manual for the Examination of Medical Cases,' 1878; 3rd edit. 1891. 2. 'Account of the Life and Works of Maister Peter Lowe, the Founder of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow,' 1889. 3. 'An Account of the Life and Works of Dr. Robert Watt, Author of the "Bibliotheca Britannica,"' 1897. To 'Keating's Cyclopædia of the Diseases of Children' (1889) he contributed an article on 'Diagnosis.'

Finlayson, who was unmarried, died suddenly from apoplexy on 9 Oct. 1906 at his residence, 2 Woodside Place, Glasgow; his remains were cremated at the Western Necropolis. A bust by McGillivray belongs to his sister. His friends endowed the Finlayson Memorial Lecture (on a subject connected with medicine, preferably its history) at the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; the first lecture was delivered on 28 Feb. 1908 by Dr. Norman Moore on the 'Schola Salernitana.'

[Glasgow Med. Journ. 1906, lxvi. 360–7 (with portrait); Brit. Med. Journ. 1906, ii. 1067; information from Sir Hector Cameron, M.D.] H. D. R.

FINNIE, JOHN (1829–1907), landscape painter and engraver, son of John Finnie, brassfounder, by his wife Christian McIndoe, was born at Aberdeen, where he was baptised in the parish church on 4 May 1829. After serving apprenticeships to a house-painter at Edinburgh and a japanner at Wolverhampton he obtained employment with William Wales, a glass-painter at Newcastle, where he remained five years, attending the school of design under William Bell Scott [q. v.]. In 1853 he went to London, where he studied and taught in the Central School of Design at Marlborough House till, in 1855, he became master of the School of Art, then called the Mechanics' Institution, at Liverpool. In this position he continued forty-one years and six months, retiring at Christmas 1896. He is described as the dominating personality in the art life of Liverpool during that period. He began to send to the Liverpool Academy exhibitions in 1856, became an associate in 1861, a full member and trustee in 1865, and was president of the academy in 1887–8. He was also president of the Artists' Club and of the Liver Sketching Club. He joined the Royal Cambrian Academy in 1894 and became its treasurer in 1897. His earliest etching, the 'Head of Windermere,' dates from 1864. After some early experiments in etching and engraving Finnie adopted mezzotint as his favourite process in 1886. Though he exhibited pictures at the Royal Academy from 1861 onwards, and also at the British Institution and in Suffolk Street, he was best known in London by his original mezzotint engravings of landscape, exhibited at the Royal Academy and the Royal Society of Painters, Etchers, and Engravers, of which he became an associate on 24 Oct. 1887,

and a fellow on 6 April 1895. He sent forty-seven contributions in all to the society's gallery. His etchings and mezzotints, which are represented by specimens in the print-room of the British Museum, aim too much at a full pictorial effect, instead of observing the restrictions of graphic art. As a painter he is represented in the Walker Art Gallery at Liverpool. On retiring from the School of Art, in 1896, Finnie broke up his home in Huskisson Street and settled at Tywyn, near Llandudno, where he spent his life in painting, engraving, and music. He retained full vigour until an attack of influenza injured his heart in 1905. He returned to Liverpool, where he died on 27 Feb. 1907. He was buried at Smithdown Road cemetery beside his wife, Agnes James Ellison, who died on 8 July 1889. One son, Dr. Ellison Finnie, survived him. A memorial exhibition of his art, comprising 438 numbers, was held at the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, in 1907.

[Biographical Sketch by E. Rimbault Dibdin in Cat. of Finnie Memorial Exhibition, Liverpool, 1907; Graves, Royal Acad. Exhibitors, 1905; H. C. Marillier, The Liverpool School of Painters, 1904, p. 119.] C. D.

FISON, LORIMER (1832–1907), Wesleyan missionary and anthropologist, born on 9 Nov. 1832, was thirteenth child, in a family of twenty, of Thomas Fison of Barningham, Suffolk. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. John Reynolds, whose translations of Fénelon, Massillon, and Bourdaloue achieved some popularity. After education at Sheffield he matriculated as a pensioner from Caius College, Cambridge, on 27 June 1855. He studied mathematics under Robert Potts [q. v.], the editor of Euclid, whose second wife was Fison's sister, but left the university at the end of his second term after a boyish escapade, and sailed for Australia in search of gold. Coming under religious influence there, he joined at Melbourne the Wesleyan communion. In 1863 he was ordained a Wesleyan minister, and was almost immediately after sent to Fiji as a missionary. He served there for a first period of eight years, till 1871, winning the confidence of natives and Europeans.

While in Fiji Fison got into unusually close touch with the natives, and became much interested in the subject of family relationships. The publication of Lewis Morgan's 'Systems of Consanguinity' (1871) stimulated his interest and he met Alfred William Howitt [q. v. Suppl. II], who had been for very many years working at the same subject in Australia. Fison spent the years 1871–5 in New South Wales and Victoria, combining ministerial labour with anthropological research. Thenceforward the names of Fison and Howitt were associated as fellow-workers [see under HOWITT, ALFRED WILLIAM, Suppl. II]. In 1875 he returned to Fiji, and remained there till 1884. During this period he was principal of the institution at Navulon for the training of natives as teachers. Fison wrote a remarkable paper on the little understood subject of Fijian land tenure. Its substance was first published in the 'Journal of the Anthropological Institute' in 1881. It was reprinted in pamphlet form by the Fiji government press in 1903. Apart from this work and his collaboration with Howitt in 'Kamilaroi and Kurnai' (1880), he wrote in the 'Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute' on Fijian antiquities (1881–95).

In 1884 Fison on returning to Australia engaged till 1888 in ministerial work at Hawthorn and at Flemmington in Victoria. In 1888 he settled at Melbourne and from that year to 1905 he edited the Melbourne 'Spectator,' a Wesleyan periodical. He also helped to found the (Wesleyan) Queen's College in Melbourne University and was active in its management.

In 1892 he was president of the anthropological section of the Australian Advancement of Science meeting at Hobart Town. In 1894 he attended the meeting of the British Association at Oxford, when the results of his scientific research into the organisation of Australian tribes received full recognition. Of brilliant gifts as a linguist Lorimer excelled in conversation and greatly impressed scholarly society in England. After his return to Australia his health soon compelled absolute repose. But in 1904 he published 'Tales from Old Fiji,' which—partly perhaps because of a natural hesitation to publish for general information all that he knew about Fijian mythology—is the least valuable of his contributions to scientific anthropology. In 1905 he was awarded a civil list pension of 150*l*. He died at a house which he had built at Essenden, Victoria, on 29 Dec. 1907. His widow survived him with two sons and four daughters.

[Fison's writings; Johns' Notable Australians, 1908; J. G. Frazer's Howitt and Fison, in Folklore, June 1909, p. 144 seq.; The Victorian Naturalist, vol. xxiv. April 1908; Australian Methodist Missionary Review, Sydney, 4 Feb. 1908 (by Dr. George Brown).] E. IM T.

FITCH, Sir JOSHUA GIRLING (1824–1903), inspector of schools and educational writer, born in Southwark on 13 Feb. 1824, was second son in a family of six sons and two daughters of Thomas Fitch, a clerk in Somerset House, by his wife Sarah Tucker Hodges. Both parents were natives of Colchester. The eldest son, Thomas Hodges (1822–1907), became a Roman catholic and eventually was attached to the Marist Church, Notre Dame de France, in Leicester Square, London. The third son, William John (1826–1902), was headmaster of the Boys' British School, Hitchin, from 1854 till 1899. From a private school Joshua passed to the Borough Road school, Southwark, where he became a pupil teacher in 1838 and a full assistant in 1842. About two years later he was appointed headmaster of the Kingsland Road school, Dalston. Studying hard in his spare hours, he in 1850 graduated B.A. in the University of London, and in 1852 proceeded M.A. (in classics).

In 1852, after trial work there in the previous year, he joined the staff of the Borough Road Training College, soon after became vice-principal, and in 1856 succeeded to the principalship on the retirement of Dr. James Cornwell [q. v. Suppl. II]. He proved himself a brilliant teacher, especially stimulating his pupils by his lectures on 'Method' and by his enthusiasm for literature. Through life he laid stress on the importance to the teacher of literary training. After contributing to some of Cornwell's educational treatises, he entered in 1861 into the political arena with 'Public Education: Why is a New Code needed?' In 1862 he helped in the organisation of the education section of the International Exhibition, and in 1863 Lord Granville, lord president of the council, who on a visit to Borough Road was impressed by Fitch's power as a teacher, made him an inspector of schools.

The district assigned to Fitch was the county of York, with the exception of certain portions of the north and the west. His three reports on the Yorkshire district admirably describe its educational condition then. From 1865 to 1867 as assistant commissioner for the schools inquiry commission, he inspected the endowed and proprietary schools in the West Riding of Yorkshire and in the city and ainsty of York, as well as other endowed schools in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire and in Durham, and his reports were most thorough and suggestive. In 1869 he acted as special commissioner on elementary education in the great towns (Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Leeds), and from 1870 to 1877 was an assistant commissioner of endowed schools.

From 1877 to 1883 Fitch performed ordinary official duties as inspector of East Lambeth. In 1883 he became chief inspector of schools for the eastern division, including all the eastern counties from Lincoln to Essex. From 1885 to 1889 he was inspector of elementary training colleges for women in England and Wales. He was continued in this post till 1894, five years beyond the normal age of retirement from government service.

Occasionally detached for special duties in the later period of his public service, he prepared in 1888, after a visit to America, a report on American education under the title 'Notes on American Schools and Training Colleges'; in 1891 a memorandum on the 'Free School System in the United States, Canada, France, and Belgium'; and in 1893 'Instructions to H.M. Inspectors, with Appendices on Thrift and Training of Pupil Teachers.'

Fitch's educational activities passed far beyond his official work. His association with the University of London was always close. From 1860 to 1865 and from 1869 to 1874 he was examiner in English language and history. In 1875 he was appointed to the senate, and on his retirement in 1900 was made a life fellow.

Much of his energy was always devoted to the improvement of the education of women. He was an original member of the North of England Council for the Higher Education of Women (founded in 1866) and one of those who helped to found in 1867 the College for Women at Hitchin, which in 1874 became Girton College, near Cambridge. He took an active part in the establishment of the Girls' Public Day School Company in 1874, and was foremost among those who secured, in 1878, the new charter for the University of London which placed women students on equal terms with men. In 1890 he with Anthony John Mundella [q. v. Suppl. I] and Anna Swanwick [q. v. Suppl. I] selected the women's colleges and schools among which was distributed the sum of 60,000*l.* left by Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer [q. v.] for the promotion of women's education. He was consulted by Thomas Holloway [q. v.] about the constitution of Holloway College, Egham, and by the founders of the Maria Grey Training College and the Cambridge Training College for the training of women teachers for secondary schools.

In both 1877 and 1878 Fitch lectured with great success on practical teaching at the College of Preceptors, where he was examiner in the theory and practice of education (1879–81) and moderator in the same subjects (1881–1903). In 1879–80 he lectured at Cambridge for the newly appointed teachers' training syndicates and he published his course in 1881 as 'Lectures on Teaching' (new edit. 1882). The book established Fitch's position in England and America as an expert on school management, organisation, and method. In 1897 he published 'Thomas and Matthew Arnold and their Influence on English Education' in the 'Great Educators' series, and in 1900 he collected his chief lectures and addresses in 'Educational Aims and Methods.' Written with unusual charm of style, these volumes emphasised Fitch's position as that of a pioneer, especially on the practical side of education, as an earnest advocate for the better training of the elementary teacher, and for the more systematic training of secondary teachers.

The National Home Reading Union established by Dr John Brown Paton [q. v. Suppl. II] and Dr. Hill, Master of Downing College, owed much to Fitch's account of 'The Chautauqua Reading Circles,' which he contributed to the 'Nineteenth Century' after his return from America in 1888.

After his retirement from the board of education in 1894 he was still active in public work. In 1895 he was a member of departmental committees of the board of education on industrial and naval and dockyard schools. In 1898–9 he was chairman of the council of the Charity Organisation Society. In 1902 he helped in the organisation of a nature study exhibition in London.

Fitch, who was made hon. LL.D. of St. Andrews in 1888, and a chevalier of the legion of honour in 1889 by the French government in recognition of the services he rendered in England to French travelling scholars, was knighted in 1896. He died at his residence, 13 Leinster Square, Bayswater, London, on 14 July 1903, and was buried at Kensal Green. In 1856 he married Emma, daughter of Joseph Barber Wilks, of the East India Company. She survived him without issue, and in 1904 received a civil list pension of 100*l.*; she died on 1 April 1909.

A portrait of Sir Joshua by Miss Ethel King was presented to him in 1890 in recognition of his services to the cause of the higher education of women. It is now in the possession of Miss Pickton, niece of Lady Fitch and adopted daughter of Sir Joshua and Lady Fitch.

[The Rev. A. L. Lilley, Sir Joshua Fitch: an Account of his Life and Work (with a complete bibliography); Educational Record, Oct. 1903, pp. 422–3; private information.]

F. W.

FITZGERALD, GEORGE FRANCIS (1851–1901), professor of natural and experimental philosophy in the University of Dublin, born at 19 Lower Mount St., Dublin, on 3 Aug. 1851, was second of three sons of William FitzGerald [q. v.], rector of St. Ann's, Dublin, and afterwards successively bishop of Cork and of Killaloe. His mother, Anne Frances, was daughter of George Stoney of Oakley Park, Birr, King's County, and sister of George Johnstone Stoney [q. v. Suppl. II]. His younger brother, Maurice, was professor of engineering in Queen's College, Belfast, from 1884 to 1910. After education at home, under M. A. Boole, sister of George Boole [q. v.] the mathematician, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, at sixteen, and graduated B.A. in 1871 as first senior moderator in mathematics and experimental science, having won the university studentship in science. From boyhood he had shown an aptitude for mathematics, was athletic, and skilful with his fingers, but showed little ability for languages. For six years (1871–7), with a view to a fellowship, he studied the memoirs of mathematical physicists, and at the same time acquired a life-long reverence for the philosophy of Bishop Berkeley. He was awarded a fellowship in 1877 and became a tutor of the college. On the death of John R. Leslie in 1881 he became Erasmus Smith professor of natural and experimental philosophy, and held the post till his death.

Both as tutor and as professor FitzGerald exerted himself to bring the teaching of physical science at Trinity College up to the standard of the time, but he was hampered by lack of funds. He started, however, a physical laboratory, and gathered round him a small band of earnest workers whom he infected with his own enthusiasm. A large proportion of his teaching work was necessarily elementary, but his honours students fully appreciated his originality and suggestiveness.

FitzGerald showed a singular insight into difficult and obscure branches of physical science. His published work, 'not large in bulk but very choice and original,' deals mainly with the correction and development

of the electromagnetic theory of radiation first put forward by Professor Clerk Maxwell [q. v.]. He suggested in 1882 the principle of the method of production of 'electric waves' which Hertz used in 1887, and he contributed much himself to our knowledge of their properties. He took a leading part in the discussion of electrolysis, and supported the view, since confirmed, that 'cathode rays' are streams of electrified particles. 'He possessed extraordinary versatility, and in the deepest subjects was more at home than in the trivial,' throwing out luminous suggestions 'with splendid prodigality and rejoicing if they were absorbed and utilised by others.' All his writings—chiefly contributions to the periodicals of scientific societies—have been collected by Sir Joseph Larmor and issued by the Dublin University Press as 'The Scientific Writings of the late George Francis FitzGerald' (1902).

FitzGerald was elected F.R.S. London in 1883, and in 1899 was awarded a royal medal by the society for his investigations in theoretical physics. In 1900 he was made an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He acted as honorary secretary of the Royal Dublin Society from 1881 to 1889, and as registrar of Dublin University School of Engineering from 1886. He was president of the mathematical and physical section of the British Association at Bath in 1888, president of the Physical Society of London in 1892–3, and chairman of the Dublin local section of the Institution of Electrical Engineers on its foundation in 1899. For many years he was examiner in physics in the University of London, and he took a prominent part in the educational affairs of Ireland, serving on the boards of national, of intermediate, and of technical education for Ireland. In educational matters 'self-satisfied unprogressiveness excited his indignation.'

FitzGerald died at 7 Ely Place, Dublin, on 22 Feb. 1901, and was buried at Mount Jerome. He married Harriette Mary, second daughter of John Hewitt Jellett, F.R.S. [q. v.], and had by her three sons and five daughters. His widow was awarded a civil list pension of 100*l.* in 1903. A charcoal portrait done about 1877 by John Butler Yeats belongs to his brother Maurice. An enlargement of the engraved portrait which forms the frontispiece of the 'Collected Works' hangs in the engineering school of Trinity College, Dublin.

[The Times, 25 Feb. 1901; Nature, 7 March 1901; Electrician, 1 March 1901; Proc. Roy. Soc. vol. 75, 1905; Journal Inst. Elect. Eng. 30, pp. 510, 1244; Physical Review, May 1901, reprinted in Collected Works; private information from Miss FitzGerald, Prof. F. T. Trouton, and Prof. W. E. Thrift.] C. H. L.

FITZGERALD, Sir THOMAS NAGHTEN (1838–1908), surgeon, born on 1 Aug. 1838 at Tullamore, Ireland, was son of John FitzGerald of the Indian civil service. After attending St. Mary's College, Kingston, he received his professional education at Mercers' Hospital in Dublin, became L.R.C.S. Ireland in 1857, and obtained a commission in the Army Medical Staff. A sudden attack of illness obliged him to abandon his course at Netley, and he made a voyage to Australia in search of health. Arriving at Melbourne in July 1858, he was immediately appointed house surgeon at the Melbourne Hospital, and held the post for two years, after which he began to practise privately as a surgeon in Lonsdale Street. In 1860 he was appointed full surgeon to the hospital, to which he was elected a consulting surgeon on his resignation in 1900. He was also consulting surgeon to the Queen Victoria, St. Vincent, and Austin hospitals. He excelled in the operative part of his profession, and wrote papers for medical journals on cleft palate, fractured patella, club foot, drilling in bone formations, and like surgical topics. When the medical school was started at Melbourne he proved himself as good a teacher as he was a surgeon. In 1884 he revisited Ireland, and after examination became F.R.C.S. Ireland. He was knighted in 1897 on the occasion of the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria. He was president of the Medical Society of Victoria both in 1884 and in 1890, and of the Intercolonial Medical Congress in 1889. In 1900 he went to South Africa as consulting surgeon to the imperial forces then engaged in the Boer war, and for his services was made C.B. He published in the 'Intercolonial Medical Journal of Australasia' (1 Dec. 1900) an interesting account of his experiences in South Africa, in which the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the nursing staff was commended. He died on 8 July 1908 on board the s.s. Wyreema between Cairns and Townsville, while on a voyage for his health. He was buried in the Melbourne general cemetery. He married in 1870 Margaret, daughter of James Robertson, Launceston, Tasmania, and by her, who died in 1890, he had issue three daughters.

[Australian Med. Gaz. vol. 27, 1908, p. 428 (with portrait); Lancet, 1908, ii. 200.] D'A. P.

FITZGIBBON, GERALD (1837–1909) lord justice of appeal in Ireland, born in Dublin on 28 Aug. 1837, was eldest of the three children (two sons and a daughter) of Gerald FitzGibbon, K.C., master in chancery and a leading member of the Irish bar, by his wife Ellen, daughter of John Patterson of Belfast. His younger brother, Henry (*d.* 23 Feb. 1912), was at one time president of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Gerald became classical scholar in 1858 at Trinity College, Dublin, where he highly distinguished himself in classics, law, oratory, and English composition. He was made hon. LL.D. in 1895 (*Dublin Univ. Cal.* 1906–7, Suppl.). He was always deeply devoted to Trinity College, to which he said he owed everything and at whose service he constantly placed till death his eloquence and industry.

FitzGibbon was called to the Irish bar in Hilary Term, 1860, with Edward Gibson, afterwards Lord Ashbourne. The two were of the same age, and they subsequently took together on the same dates the various steps which brought them to the bench. FitzGibbon was soon the leading junior, both on his circuit (the Munster) and in Dublin. He refused silk in 1868, when offered it by Brewster, lord chancellor, but accepted the promotion from Lord Chancellor O'Hagan. He was called 'within the bar' in Trinity Term, 1872. FitzGibbon's senior practice was large, and he led the Munster circuit until his retirement from circuit on becoming a law officer. Even then he was taken 'special' in important cases throughout the country. Among the cases in which he proved his eminence as an advocate was that of O'Keeffe *v.* (Cardinal) Cullen (May 1873), in which he secured a verdict against the cardinal from a Dublin jury largely composed of catholics, though the verdict was afterwards set aside on technical grounds, and that of Bagot *v.* Bagot, a will case, lasting twenty-two days from 25 April 1878, in which his masterly statement for the plaintiff, Mrs. Bagot, secured her the verdict from a dubious jury, an adverse judge, and against the views of a host of medical experts (*Irish Times*, 26 April 1878 and following days; *Law Rep. Ireland*, vol. i.).

In 1876 FitzGibbon, who was a conservative in politics, became law adviser to Dublin Castle, an office since abolished. In 1877 he was made solicitor-general for Ireland in Lord Beaconsfield's government, and held the office until 13 Dec. 1878, when he was promoted lord justice of appeal. In the same year he was elected a bencher of the King's Inns, and next year was made a privy councillor of Ireland. FitzGibbon's career as a judge, which lasted for over thirty-one years, was highly distinguished. Many of his judgments were reviewed by the House of Lords, and in every case where he differed from the colleagues of his own court his opinion was upheld by the House of Lords. In Aaron's Reefs *v.* Twiss, where shares had been allotted on a fraudulent prospectus, FitzGibbon differed from the lord chancellor of Ireland, the master of the rolls, and in a minor degree from the other lord justice, and was upheld by the lords, Halsbury, Herschell, Watson, Macnaghten, Morris, and Davey (1896, *Appeal Cases*, p. 273; 1895, 2 *Irish Reports*, p. 207).

FitzGibbon was also a member of the English bar. Admitted to Lincoln's Inn on 12 Jan. 1857, he was called in Trinity Term, 1861, and was invited to the bench on 16 April 1901. He was made a privy councillor of England in 1900.

FitzGibbon was a man of many activities outside his profession. He did much for education in Ireland. He served with Lord Rosse and Lord Randolph Churchill on the commission appointed in 1878 to inquire into the condition and management of the endowed schools of Ireland (WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, *Lord R. Churchill*, pp. 78, 79; *Endowed Schools (Ireland), Report of the Royal Commissioners*, 1881). The Report led to the more important commission 'on educational endowments in Ireland,' of which FitzGibbon was chairman from 1885 to 1897. During its existence they framed schemes dealing with 1350 primary schools, eighty intermediate, and twenty-two collegiate schools and institutions, and the total annual income administered under these schemes was over 140,000*l.* Most of FitzGibbon's vacations were devoted to this commission. He was also a commissioner of national education in Ireland from 1884 to 1896, and in that capacity was specially successful in getting the rival denominations to agree.

In 1876 FitzGibbon joined the freemasons (Trinity College Lodge), and at once took a very active part in the charities. In 1879 he became a governor of the girls' school, and was devoted to its interest. In 1902 he defrayed the cost of the physical and chemical laboratory. After a visit to Canada in 1899 he became the representative in Ireland of the Grand Lodge of Canada. In 1908 he was elected president of the General Chapter of Prince Masons

in Ireland, and published a volume of 'Addresses' delivered in that office. On his death the freemason brethren founded in his memory the 'FitzGibbon Memorial Gymnasium' in the girls' school, the 'FitzGibbon Memorial Burse' in the boys' school, and the 'FitzGibbon annuity.'

He was also active in the affairs of the Church of Ireland, serving for many years on the diocesan board of patronage for Dublin, and proving his skill in debate in the general synod. He was chancellor of many diocesan courts and lay diocesan nominator for the archdiocese of Dublin. He was one of the chief promoters of, and a generous contributor to, 'The Auxiliary Fund,' by which the great depreciation in the investments of the church and the poverty of the incumbents was supplemented.

At his country house at Howth, FitzGibbon long entertained at Christmas parties of men of all kinds of distinction. In later years his regular visitors included George Salmon [q. v. Suppl. II], provost of Trinity, Monsignor Molloy, John (Viscount) Morley, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Lords Roberts and Wolseley. But his most intimate friend among English politicians was Lord Randolph Churchill, whose acquaintance he first made at Dublin Castle in 1876, when Lord Randolph's father, the duke of Marlborough, was lord-lieutenant. Subsequently they constantly corresponded on frank and confidential terms. FitzGibbon wrote to Lord Randolph deprecating his acceptance of the chancellorship of the exchequer in 1886, and expressing a preference for Goschen.

FitzGibbon died at Howth on 14 Oct. 1909, and was buried in the graveyard attached to the old ruined church of St. Fintan at Howth. In the court of criminal appeal in England the lord chief justice expressed (15 Oct.) sympathy with the bench of Ireland on his death, describing him as 'a great judge, a profound lawyer, and a man of wide and varied learning' (*The Times*, 16 Oct. 1909). Such a reference to an Irish judge from the bench of England seems to have been unprecedented (*Law Times*, 23 Oct. 1909).

FitzGibbon married in 1864 Margaret Ann, second daughter of Francis Alexander Fitzgerald, baron of the exchequer in Ireland, and had issue three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Gerald, is king's counsel in Ireland, being the third generation of the family to attain that honour.

Two portraits in oils by Walter Osborne, R.H.A., one in the Masonic girls' school, Dublin, the other at Howth, were presented by the Order to the school and to Mrs. FitzGibbon respectively. A full-length portrait was painted by Miss Harrison for the University Club, Dublin. A portrait in judicial robes for the banqueting hall of the King's Inns, by William Orpen, R.A., was subscribed for by the bench and bar of Ireland. A marble statue by A. Bruce Joy is to be placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

[Private information; Winston S. Churchill, Lord Randolph Churchill, 1906; Annual Report of the Masonic Female Orphan School of Ireland for 1909 (Dublin, 1910), and of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ireland for 1909; Thom's Directory, 1909; The Irish Reports, Common Law; The Irish Reports, Equity; The Irish Law Reports; Appeal Cases (both series) (England); Endowed Schools (Ireland) Report of the Royal Commission, 1881; Educational Endowments (Ireland), Reports of the Commission and Evidence, published in 1886; The Times, 16 Oct. 1909; The Law Times, 23 Oct. 1909.] D. F.

FLEAY, FREDERICK GARD (1831–1909). Shakespearean scholar, born at Deptford Broadway on 5 Sept. 1831, was son of John Goss Fleay, linen-draper, by his wife Jane. Both parents were of Somerset families. Of seven children, three—two sons and a daughter—alone lived to maturity.

Frederick, according to family tradition, was able to read at twenty months old. Entering, in 1843, King's College school, where Frederic Harrison was one of his companions, he rose to be captain, distinguishing himself, alike in classics and mathematics. In Oct. 1849 he passed to Trinity College, Cambridge, his parents accompanying him in order to provide him with a home in the town. In his second year at Trinity he won an open mathematical scholarship, and after gaining several college prizes, graduated B.A. in 1853 as thirteenth wrangler, and sixth in the second class in the classical tripos. He was also placed third in the examination for Smith's prizes, and impressed the examiners with his aptitude for higher mathematics. Next year he obtained second place in the first class of the moral science tripos, and first place in the second class in the natural science tripos. Undergraduates dubbed him 'the industrious flea.' Despite the rare distinction of figuring in four tripos lists, Fleay just missed a fellowship at Trinity. He proceeded M.A. in 1856, and was ordained deacon in that year and priest in 1857.

Adopting a scholastic career, he was from 1856 to 1859 vice-principal of the Oxford

Diocesan Training College at Culham. From 1860 to 1866 he was second master and head of the scientific side at Leeds grammar school. After six months in 1867 as second master and head of the modern division at King Edward's School, Birmingham, he was headmaster of Hipperholme grammar school from 1868 to 1872, and filled a like post at Skipton grammar school from 1872 to 1876, when he abandoned the teaching profession. Although his teaching was mainly devoted to mathematics and science, he was an efficient instructor in both classics and English and interested himself in educational theory. Much practical value attaches to his 'Hints on Teaching,' which he published in 1874; and there is ingenuity in his 'Elements of English Grammar: Relations of Words to Sentences (Word Building)' (1859, 2 parts), and 'Logical English Grammar' (1884).

Fleay issued, while a schoolmaster, 'The Book of Revelation' (1864), a collection of orthodox sermons. But his independent and speculative habit of mind gradually alienated him from the Church of England, and on 7 February 1884 he relinquished his orders. He had studied sympathetically Comte's philosophy without accepting the Positivist religion. 'Three Lectures on Education' which show Comte's influence were read at Newton Hall in Nov. 1882, and published with a preface by Frederic Harrison in 1883. His love of more recondite speculation he illustrated in 1889 by privately circulating a highly complex mathematical study: 'Harmonics of Sound and Colour: their Law identical, their Use convertible.'

Meanwhile Fleay was devoting himself to literary work. From an early date he had interested himself in phonetics and in spelling reform. In 1858 he won the Trevelyan prize for an essay on phonetic spelling, which convinced one of the examiners, Max Müller, of his philological promise. There followed in 1878 his 'English Sounds and English Spelling.' In 1879 he joined the newly formed Spelling Reform Association and edited its journal, 'The Spelling Reformer' (1880–1). He devised two alphabets, the 'Victorian form' for educational purposes, and the 'Elizabethan form' for literary purposes. The former departed further than the latter from accepted orthography, but the method of both was sound.

In 1874 Fleay joined the New Shakspere Society on its foundation by Frederick James Furnivall [q. v. Suppl. II], and he applied much of his manifold industry for some twenty years to the elucidation of Shakespearean and Elizabethan drama. He contributed many papers to the 'Transactions of the New Shakspere Society.' His Shakespearean books began modestly with an 'Introduction to Shakespeare Study' (1877). There followed a useful 'Shakespeare Manual' (1878), with editions of Marlowe's 'Edward II' (1877), and of Shakespeare's 'King John,' and of the anonymous play on the theme (1878), as well as two pamphlets, 'Actor Lists, 1578–1642' (reprinted from 'Royal Hist. Soc. Trans.' 1881), and 'History of Theatres in London' (1882). All these efforts were preliminary to his three imposing compilations: 'A Chronicle History of the Life and Work of William Shakespeare' (1886), 'A Chronicle History of the London Stage,' 1559–1642' (1890), and 'A Biographical Chronicle of the English Drama, 1559–1642' (2 vols. 1891). The three works were handsomely printed in limited editions and quickly became scarce books.

Fleay's Shakespearean labours were severely practical, even statistical. Literary criticism lay outside his scope. He analysed with minuteness the changes in Shakespeare's metre and phraseology, and rigidly applied metrical and linguistic tests to a determination not only of the chronology of Shakespeare's and his fellow-dramatists' acknowledged work but of the authorship of anonymous plays of the era. His arbitrary identifications of the writers of the anonymous Elizabeth drama were often startling. He was no less dogmatic in his alleged detection of concealed topical or political allusions in text, plot, and character. At the same time the immense care with which he traced the history of the playing companies in the Shakespearean period threw much new light on English dramatic and theatrical history.

From Shakespearean and Elizabethan themes Fleay finally turned to Egyptology and Assyriology, chiefly in their bearing on biblical criticism. His main results were collected in 'Egyptian Chronology' (1899), dedicated to the memory of Edward White Benson [q. v. Suppl. I]. His latest inquiry concerned the Great Pyramid, on which he published a paper in 1905.

A self-denying and toilsome student who lived a secluded life, Fleay died at 27 Dafforne Road, Upper Tooting, London, on 10 March 1909, and was buried at Brookwood cemetery, Woking. He married on 14 Jan. 1869 Mary Ann Kite, who predeceased him in 1896. Their only child, John, survived him.

Besides the works cited Fleay published 'Almond Blossoms,' verse, in 1857; translations of 'Breton Ballads' (1870), and the 'Poetry of Catullus' and 'Vigil of Venus' (1874); 'A Guide to Chaucer and Spenser' (Glasgow, 1877, in 'Collins's School and College Classics'); and 'The Land of Shakespeare illustrated' (1889).

[Private information; Testimonials collected by Fleay, 1863–70 (privately printed); Athenæum, March 1909 (by Dr. A. W. Ward); Frederic Harrison's Autobiographical Memoirs, 1911.] S. L.

FLEMING, GEORGE (1833–1901), veterinary surgeon, born at Glasgow on 11 March 1833, was son of a working shoeing-smith there. Early in life he was taken by his father to Manchester, where both were employed in the farrier's shop of a veterinary surgeon. He subsequently entered the service of a well-known veterinary surgeon of Manchester, John Lawson, who sent him to Dick's College in Edinburgh. He took several medals and prizes, and in 1855 obtained the certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, which was then recognised as a veterinary diploma. At the end of that year he entered the army veterinary service, and served in the Crimea until the termination of the war. In 1860 he volunteered for the expedition to North China, and was present at the capture of the Taku Forts and the surrender of Pekin, receiving for his services a medal with two clasps. Whilst in China he undertook an expedition beyond the Great Wall, which he described in 'Travels on Horseback in Manchu Tartary' (1865). In 1866 he obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and in 1867 served with the army in Syria and Egypt. On his return he spent some years with the royal engineers at Chatham. In 1879 he was appointed inspecting veterinary surgeon at the war office, and in 1883 principal veterinary surgeon to the army. In 1887 he was made C.B. and in 1890 he retired from the army.

Fleming became a vice-president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in 1867, a year after his admission, and a member of council in 1868. He was elected president in 1880, when the agitation for an act of parliament to restrict the title of veterinary surgeon to the diploma-holders of the college had become acute, and by his energy and pertinacity he was mainly instrumental in securing the passage through parliament of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1881, which imposed a penalty upon unqualified persons who took or used the title of veterinary surgeon. The misuse of the title had become a public scandal. Fleming was in gratitude re-elected president for three years in succession (1881–4), and again in 1886–7. His portrait (full-length) was painted by B. Hudson, and presented to the college by subscription on 7 May 1883, 'as a token,' according to the inscription at the foot, 'of sincere esteem and gratitude.'

He received in 1883 the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow. He died on 13 April 1901 at Higher Leigh, Combe Martin, North Devon, his residence in later life. He was three times married: (1) to Alice, daughter of J. Peake of Atherstone in 1863; (2) to Susan, daughter of W. Solomon of Upchurch, Kent, in 1878; (3) to Anna, daughter of Colonel R. D. Pennefather of Kilbracken, co. Leitrim, who survived him and afterwards remarried.

Fleming was a voluminous writer, contributing largely to professional journals and to general reviews. He translated from the French Chauveau's 'Comparative Anatomy of the Domesticated Animals' (1873; 2nd edit. 1891), and from the German Neumann's 'Parasites and Parasitical Diseases of the Domesticated Animals' (1892; 2nd edit. 1905). His separately published works include: 1. 'Vivisection: Is it necessary or justifiable?' 1866. 2. 'Horse-Shoes and Horse-Shoeing—their Origin, History, etc.,' 1869. 3. 'Animal Plagues: their History, Nature, and Prevention,' vol. i. 1871; vol. ii. 1882. 4. 'Practical Horse-Shoeing,' 1872; 10th edit. 1900. 5. 'Rabies and Hydrophobia,' 1872. 6. 'A Manual of Veterinary Sanitary Science and Policy,' 2 vols. 1875. 7. 'A Text Book of Veterinary Obstetrics,' 1878; 2nd edit. 1896. 8. 'The Influence of Heredity and Contagion in the Propagation of Tuberculosis,' 1883. 9. 'Operative Veterinary Surgery,' vol. i. 1884. 10. 'The Practical Horse-Keeper,' 1886. His library of 900 volumes of books on professional subjects was given by him in 1900 to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

[The Times, 16 April 1901; Veterinary Record, vol. xiii. 27 April 1901; personal knowledge.] E. C.

FLEMING, JAMES (1830–1908), canon of York, born at Carlow on 26 July 1830, was youngest of five children of Patrick Fleming, M.D., of Strabane, who married

in 1820 Mary, daughter of Captain Francis Kirkpatrick. Both families were of Scottish extraction. From 1833 to 1836 the boy was in Jamaica, his father having become paymaster to the 56th regiment; and on his father's death in 1838 his mother, who survived till September 1876, moved to Bath. His two brothers, William and Francis, were sent to Sandhurst, but ultimately took orders; William, an old-fashioned protestant, died vicar of Christ Church, Chislehurst, in May 1900. James went to King Edward VI's grammar school, Bath, in 1840, and to Shrewsbury in 1846, under Benjamin Hall Kennedy [q. v.]. He was in the school eleven, and won the Millington scholarship, matriculating on 15 Nov. 1849 at Magdalene College, Cambridge, from which he graduated in 1853, proceeding M.A. in 1857 and B.D. in 1864. Ordained deacon in 1853 and priest in 1854, he was curate, first, of St. Stephen, Ipswich (1853–5), and then of St. Stephen, Lansdown, in the parish of Walcot, Bath (1855–9), with charge of the chapel of All Saints, where his plain evangelical preaching attracted good congregations. He started classes of instruction in elocution for working people in 1859, and was a strong advocate of total abstinence. In 1866 he was appointed by trustees to the incumbency of Camden church, Camberwell, formerly held by Henry Melvill [q. v.], and in 1873 was presented by the marquis (afterwards first duke) of Westminster to the vicarage of St. Michael, Chester Square. Admitted on 19 Feb. 1874, he retained this benefice till his death, becoming chaplain to the duke of Westminster in 1875. On 21 June 1899 the second duke of Westminster, on behalf of the congregation, presented him with an address and 2000*l.* on the completion of twenty-five years' incumbency. During the period parochial schools and local churches increased and a convalescent home, for which a parishioner gave Fleming 23,500*l.*, was built at Birchington. Outside his parish his chief interests were Dr. Barnardo's Homes [see BARNARDO, THOMAS JOHN, Suppl. II]; the Religious Tract Society, of which he was an honorary secretary from 1880; and the Hospital Sunday Fund, to which he trained his congregation to make large annual contributions, amounting in twenty-eight years to nearly 35,000*l.*

Meanwhile on 30 May 1879 Lord Beaconsfield nominated Fleming to a residentiary canonry in York Minster (see *Debate in House of Lords*, 16 June 1879). William Thomson [q. v.], archbishop of York, made him succentor on 20 Aug. 1881, and precentor with a prebendal stall on 3 Jan. 1883. In 1880 Lord Beaconsfield was inclined to appoint him first bishop of Liverpool, but local pressure caused John Charles Ryle [q.v. Suppl. I] to be preferred. He afterwards declined the bishopric of Sydney with the primacy of Australia, Nov. 1884 [see BARRY, ALFRED, Suppl. II], and from reasons of income Lord Salisbury's successive offers of the deaneries of Chester (20 Dec. 1885) and of Norwich (6 May 1889). Honorary chaplain to Queen Victoria (1876) and chaplain in ordinary to her (1880) and to Edward VII (1901), Fleming from 1879 preached almost yearly before Queen Victoria, and before Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, at Sandringham. On 24 Jan. 1892 he preached at Sandringham the sermon in memory of the Duke of Clarence [see ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD, Suppl. I], which was published as 'Recognition in Eternity,' and had a continuous sale, reaching in 1911 to about 67,000 copies. The author's profits, amounting by May 1911 to 1725*l.*, were distributed between two charities named by Queen Alexandra—the Gordon Boys' Home and the British Home and Hospital for Incurables. From 1880 Fleming was Whitehead professor of preaching and elocution at the London College of Divinity (St. John's Hall, Highbury). Three times—1901, 1903, and 1907—he was appointed William Jones lecturer (sometimes called the Golden lectureship) by the Haberdashers' Company. Fleming, who early in 1877 denounced the 'folly, obstinacy, and contumacy' of the ritualists in 'The Times' (25 Jan. 1877), ceased to wear the black gown in the pulpit after the judgment in Clifton *v.* Ridsdale (12 May 1877). But his suspicion of ritualism increased with his years (*cf.* MRS. CREIGHTON'S *Life and Letters of Mandell Creighton*, ii. 308–309). In later life he supported the protestant agitation of John Kensit [q. v. Suppl. II]. His personal relations with C. H. Spurgeon [q. v.], William Morley Punshon [q. v.], and other nonconformist leaders were very cordial. Fleming died at St. Michael's Vicarage on 1 Sept. 1908, and was buried at Konsal Green cemetery. A reredos and choir stalls in memory of him were placed in St. Michael's (1911), and a statue of King Edwyn in York Minster. He married, on 21 June 1853, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, Grace, elder daughter of Admiral Purcell, who died on 25 May 1903. They had three sons and three daughters. A cartoon portrait

of Fleming by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1889.

Fleming's personal charm and grace of speech made him popular, but he was neither a student nor a thinker. 'The Stolen Sermon, or Canon Fleming's Theft,' a pamphlet issued in 1887 (embodying an article in the 'Weekly Churchman,' 6 May), showed that one of two sermons by Fleming, published as 'Science and the Bible' (1880), reproduced almost verbatim 'The Bible Right,' a sermon by Dr. Talmage ('Fifty Sermons,' 2nd series, 2nd edit. 1876, pp. 312–21). Fleming explained in a published letter that he had inadvertently transferred Dr. Talmage's sermon from his common-place book. Apart from some twenty separate sermons, chiefly for special occasions, Fleming published a useful manual on 'The Art of Reading and Speaking' (1896) and 'Our Gracious Queen Alexandra' (1901) for the Religious Tract Society.

[A. R. M. Finlayson, Life of Canon Fleming, 1909; The Times, 2 Sept. 1908; Record, 4 Sept. 1908; Guardian, 2 and 9 Sept. 1908; Crockford, Clerical Directory, 1908.]

E. H. P.

FLETCHER, JAMES (1852–1908), naturalist, born at Ashe, near Wrotham, Kent, England, on 28 March 1852, was second son of Joseph Fliteroft Fletcher by his wife Mary Ann Hayward. The eldest son, Fliteroft Fletcher, was an artist who exhibited five pictures at the Royal Academy (1882–6), dying at the age of thirty-six. Fletcher was educated at King's School, Rochester, and joined the Bank of British North America in London in 1871. In 1874 he was transferred to Canada and stationed at Montreal. In 1875 he entered the Ottawa office of the bank, and, resigning in May 1876, was employed in the library of parliament until 1 July 1887. Fletcher, whose leisure was devoted to the study of botany and entomology, was then appointed entomologist and botanist to the recently organised Dominion experimental farms. Since 1884 he had acted as Dominion entomologist in the department of agriculture. Elected a fellow of the Linnæan Society on 3 June 1886 and a member of the Entomological Society of America and other scientific societies, he was one of the founders of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club. At his death he was president of the Entomological Society of Ontario, and honorary secretary of the Royal Society of Canada. In 1896 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Queen's University.

Fletcher was a voluminous writer. To the 'Transactions' of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club he contributed a 'Flora Ottawaensis,' and with George H. Clark he published 'Farm Weeds of Canada' (1906). Valuable papers on injurious insects and on the diurnal *lepidoptera* appeared at intervals. Seventeen species of butterflies bear his name. He died at Montreal on 8 Nov. 1908, and is buried in Beechwood cemetery, Ottawa.

He married in 1879 Eleanor Gertrude, eldest daughter of Collingwood Schreiber, C.M.G., Ottawa, by whom he had two daughters.

The Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club erected in his memory a drinking-fountain with bronze medallion at the experimental farm, and had a portrait painted by Franklyn Brownell, R.C.A., which now hangs in the Ottawa public library.

[Information supplied by Fletcher's daughter, Mrs. R. S. Lake; memorial notices by the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club in The Ottawa Naturalist, vol. xxii. No. 10, Jan. 1909.]

P. E.

FLINT, ROBERT (1838–1910), philosopher and theologian, born near Dumfries on 14 March 1838, was the son of Robert Flint, at that time a farm overseer, by his wife (born Johnston). His first school was at Moffat. In 1852 he entered Glasgow University, where he distinguished himself (without graduating) in arts and divinity. Having been employed as a lay missionary by the 'Elders' Association' of Glasgow, he was licensed to preach in 1858, and for a short time acted as assistant to Norman Macleod the younger [q. v.], at the Barony Church, Glasgow. He was minister of the East Church, Aberdeen (1859–62) and of Kilconquhar, Fife (1862–4), a country parish, which gave him leisure for study, improved by visits to Germany. On the death of James Frederick Ferrier [q. v.] in 1864 Flint was elected to succeed him in the moral philosophy chair at St. Andrews University, among the competing candidates being Thomas Hill Green [q. v.]. This chair he held till 1876, when he succeeded Thomas Jackson Crawford [q. v.] in the divinity chair of Edinburgh University. On this appointment he was made LL.D. of Glasgow and D.D. of Edinburgh. Thomas Chalmers [q. v.] had similarly migrated from the one chair to the other. Flint was appointed to a number of foundation lectureships. He was Baird lecturer (1876–7); in 1880 he crossed to America, and delivered a course

as Stone lecturer at Princeton; in 1887–8 he was Croall lecturer. He was elected on 21 May 1883 corresponding member of the Institute of France (Académie des sciences morales et politiques), and was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He resigned his chair to devote himself to literary work, a purpose hampered by failing health. For some time he lived at Musselburgh. He delivered the Gifford lectures in 1908–9. He died, unmarried, at his residence, 3 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, on 25 Nov. 1910.

Flint was in person spare but well knit; his pale features wore an expression of self-command; his dark moustache gave distinction to his clerical garb. He had few intimates, and lived much of his life apart, devoted to his studies, always a hard reader, of extraordinary diligence in research and facile power of mastery. He had no taste for amusements, country walks being his one recreation. With his students he was popular, for he was patient and kind; yet it is said that of them all only two were ever privileged to accompany him in his walks. His methods were deliberate, his composition slow and sure in a small and neat handwriting, his speech measured and with some peculiarities of enunciation, e.g. 'awtoms,' 'know-ledge.' All his work was planned on a large scale; the cycle of his divinity lectures extended to seven sessions; his best-known books, complete in themselves, were parts of wider schemes; his sermons have been described as of 'magnificent length and toughness'; that his preaching was highly esteemed was due to his easy grasp of his subject, the elevation of his treatment, his straightforward style, and the convincing tones of his penetrating voice. As a thinker his characteristic was the confidence with which he brought all matters to the test of reason, trusting it as a guide to positive conclusions, and resting nothing on sentimental or prudential grounds. On lines of independent judgment he followed in the succession of Butler and Paley, welcoming every advance of physical science and speculative thought as enlarging the field for critical investigation and helping to clear the issue. His students were stimulated to the exercise of their own minds and to the attainment of a high intellectual standard. In church matters he kept aloof from many current controversies, but on occasion (1882) arguing strongly for the maintenance of the national church on a basis of 'mutual understanding, conciliation and peace.' In connection with the Edinburgh University tercentenary in 1884, in a series of professorial portraits by William Hole, Flint is etched in knightly armour as champion of the common faith. On his retirement in 1903 his portrait, painted by Sir George Reid, was presented to him by his students; it is now in his sister's possession, but is ultimately to belong to the Edinburgh University.

He wrote: 1. 'The Earth is the Lord's,' 1859 (sermon, Ps. xxiv. 1, 2). 2. 'Christ's Kingdom upon Earth,' 1865 (sermons). 3. 'The Philosophy of History in [Europe] France and Germany,' 1874; translated into French by Professor Ludovic Carrau of Besançon. 4. 'Theism,' 1877 (Baird Lecture); 7th edit., 1889. 5. 'Antitheistic Theories,' 1879 (Baird Lecture); 3rd edit. 1885. 6. 'A Sermon,' Edinburgh, 1881 (on Rev. i. 5). 7. 'The Covenant, 1660 to 1690,' Edin. 1881 (lecture). 8. 'Christianity in relation to other Religions,' Edin. 1882 (lecture). 9. 'The Duties of the People of Scotland to the Church of Scotland,' Edin. 1882 (lectures). 10. 'Vico,' 1884 (critical biography of Giovanni Battista Vico). 11. 'The Claims of Divine Wisdom,' Edin. 1885 (sermon to young). 12. 'The Church Question in Scotland,' 1891. 13. 'History of the Philosophy of History,' Edin. 1893 (first section, 'Historical Philosophy in France and French Belgium and Switzerland,' 1893). 14. 'Socialism,' 1894; 2nd edit. 1908. 15. 'Hindu Pantheism,' 1897. 16. 'Sermons and Addresses,' 1899. 17. 'Agnosticism,' 1903 (Croall Lecture). 18. 'Philosophy as Scientia Scientiarum,' 1901. 19. 'On Theological, Biblical and other Subjects,' 1905. Besides these, he wrote many articles, especially those on 'Theism' and 'Theology,' in the ninth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'

[Scotsman, and The Times, 26 Nov. 1910; Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scotic. 1869, ii. 458; 1871, iii. 516; W. Hole, Quasi Cursores, 1884, 145, sq. (with portrait); Vapereau, Dict. des Contemp. 1893; W. I. Addison, Roll of Graduates, Univ. Glasg. 1898, 198; information from Mr. Andrew Clark, S.S.C.; personal recollection.] A. G.

FLOYER, ERNEST AYSCOGHE (1852–1903), explorer, born on 4 July 1852 at Marshchapel, Lincs., was eldest surviving son of the Rev. Ayscoghe Floyer (*d.* 1872) by his wife Louisa Sara (1830-1909), daughter of the Hon. Frederic John Shore of the Bengal Civil Service. His mother, who was granddaughter of John Shore, first Baron Teignmouth [q. v.], and survived her son, was

a pioneer in the movement for the systematic class teaching of plain needlework in English elementary schools, was inspector of needlework under the London school board, founder of the London Institution for Advancement of Plain Needlework, and author of several text-books upon the subject. After education at Charterhouse from 1865 until 1869, Floyer served for seven years in the Indian telegraph service, being stationed on the coast of the Persian Gulf. On receiving his long leave, in January 1876, he started for the unexplored interior of Baluchistan. His journeys there occupied him until May 1877, and his observations and surveys earned him a reputation as a bold and intelligent explorer. His results were published in 'Unexplored Baluchistan' (1882), with illustrations and map. The narrative describes a journey of exploration from Jask to Bampur; a tour in the Persian Gulf, visiting the island of Henjan and other places; and a journey of exploration from Jask to Kirman via Anguhran. There are appendices on dialects of Western Baluchistan and on plants collected. In January 1878 he was appointed inspector-general of Egyptian telegraphs, a post which he held until his death. He so administered the department as to convert an annual loss into a substantial annual surplus. He induced the government to devote a portion of this to experiments in the cultivation of trees and plants upon the soil of the desert. He took charge of these experiments in the capacity of director of plantations, state railways and telegraphs of Egypt. He cultivated successfully cactus for fibre, casuarina for telegraph poles, *Hyoscyamus muticus* yielding the alkaloid hyoscyamine, and other plants. Having discovered nitrate of soda in a clay in Upper Egypt, he was appointed by the government to superintend the process of its extraction. At the same time he engaged in exploration. In 1884 he made a journey from Halfa to Debba, and in 1887 surveyed two routes between the Nile and the Red Sea in about N. lat. 26°. In 1891 he was appointed by the Khedive to the command of an important expedition in a more southern part of the same desert (about N. lat. 24°). In this expedition he rediscovered the abandoned emerald mines of Sikait and Zabbara which had been worked at various epochs from early times. As the result of Floyer's report these mines were reopened. The outcome of this expedition, antiquarian, scientific, and economic, is fully described in his official publication, 'Étude sur la Nord-Etbai entre le Nil and la Mer Rouge' (Cairo, 1893, 4to, with maps and illustrations). For services to the military authorities Floyer received the British medal 'Egypt, 1882,' with clasp 'The Nile, 1884–5,' and the Khedive's bronze star. Floyer, who was popular with his native employés, had a mastery of Arabic and possessed an ear for minute differences of dialect.

Floyer died at Cairo on 1 Dec. 1903. He married in 1887 Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Richards Watson, rector of Saltfleetby St. Peter's, Lincolnshire, by whom he left three sons.

Floyer described his Egyptian explorations in 'The Mines of the Northern Etbai' ('Trans. Roy. Asiatic Soc.' Oct. 1892); 'Notes on the Geology of the Northern Etbai' ('Trans. Geol. Soc.' 1892, vol. xlviii.); 'Further Routes in the Eastern Desert of Egypt' ('Geogr. Journ.' May 1893); and 'Journeys in the Eastern Desert of Egypt' ('Proc. Roy. Geogr. Soc.' 1884 and 1887). To the 'Journal' of the 'Institut Egyptien' for 1894–6 he contributed many papers on antiquarian, botanical, and agricultural matters.

[Personal knowledge; Journ. Roy. Asiatic Soc. April 1904.] V. C.

FORBES, JAMES STAATS (1823–1904), railway manager and connoisseur, born at Aberdeen on 7 March 1823, was eldest of the six children of James Staats Forbes, a member of a Scottish family long settled in England, by his wife Ann Walker. A brother, William, became manager of the Midland Great Western railway of Ireland, and was father of William, who is general manager of the London, Brighton and South Coast railway, and of Stanhope Alexander Forbes, R.A. Educated at Woolwich, James was brought up in London as an engineer, and showing skill as a draughtsman, he entered in 1840 the office of Isambard Kingdom Brunel [q. v.], who was then constructing the Great Western line. Joining the Great Western Company's service, he reached by successive steps the post of chief goods manager at Paddington. He next secured an appointment on the staff of the Dutch-Rhenish railway, then under English management, and soon rose to the highest post, bringing the line, then on the verge of bankruptcy, into a state of comparative success. On his retirement the directors retained his partial services as their permanent adviser. In 1861 the directors of the London, Chatham and Dover railway (which, formed by amal-

gamation in 1859, was then in the hands of a receiver) made him their general manager. He had previously been offered, and had twice refused, the post of general manager of the Great Western railway at a salary of 10,000*l*.

Debt, confusion, pressing creditors, and lack of money menaced the Chatham and Dover company, which was fighting for its very existence against two powerful neighbours, the South Eastern and the London and Brighton lines. Under Forbes's skilful and daring leadership the line held its own, and in 1871 he joined the board of directors, succeeding in 1873 to the post of chairman, which he held jointly with that of general manager until 1 Jan. 1899. On the amalgamation, at that date, of the Chatham line with the South Eastern, Forbes declined the chairmanship of the joint boards, but acted as their adviser. In his management of the finances of his own company, his tact in presiding at meetings of shareholders, and the exceptionally good terms which he secured for the Chatham railway in the amalgamation, Forbes proved himself a skilled diplomatist of great ability.

He also restored the fortunes of another bankrupt concern, the Metropolitan District railway; joined its board on 6 Oct. 1870, was chairman from 28 Nov. 1872 to 5 Sept. 1901, and from that date to 17 Feb. 1903 advisory director. For twenty-five years (1870–95) the rivalry between Forbes of the Chatham and the District and Sir Edward Watkin [q. v. Suppl. II] of the South Eastern and the Metropolitan was a source of anxiety to the shareholders and of much profit to lawyers. Forbes was at a great disadvantage, his opponent having control over two concerns which were solvent and successful and being himself a railway strategist of a high order. But for the suavity of temper and charm of manner of his rival, Watkin would probably have succeeded in crushing the two younger and poorer companies.

Forbes was connected with several other railways, most of them needing help to bring them out of difficulties. He was director and at one time deputy-chairman of the Hull and Barnsley line, and financial adviser to a still more unfortunate line, the Didcot, Newbury and Southampton; he was chairman of the Whitechapel and Bow railway, and of the Regent's Canal City and Docks railway. This last line was incorporated in 1882 for the construction of a line along the Regent's Canal from Paddington to the docks, but no progress has yet been made to carry out the scheme. His financial ability was widely in request. He was chairman of three important electric light companies, a director of the Lion Fire Insurance Company, and president of the National Telephone Company; from many of these boards he retired towards the end of his life.

Though a rigid economist, Forbes was always ready to introduce improvements when convinced that they were worth their cost. He adopted the block system, automatic brakes, and hydraulic stop blocks. To him were due the trials of the twin-ship system as represented by the Calais-Douvres, and he was largely responsible for the fine boats for the cross-Channel service belonging to the railway companies. Forbes excelled as an administrator on broad lines and in boldly taking an initiative, but had no taste for details. He was a frequent witness before Parliamentary Committees, and was a first-rate after-dinner speaker (cf. *Railway News*, 9 April 1904).

In September 1873, at a bye-election, he unsuccessfully contested Dover in the liberal interest, but did not again seek Parliamentary honours.

Forbes was much interested in art and, though his judgment was sometimes at fault, enjoyed a considerable reputation as a collector. His large collection of works of nineteenth-century artists included many examples of the Barbizon and modern Dutch schools. A selection (about one-twelfth) was exhibited at the Grafton Gallery in May 1905 (*Athenæum*, 27 May 1905, p. 664). A smaller exhibition, of which a printed catalogue appeared, was held in July 1908 at the Brighton Library and Art Gallery.

Forbes died on 5 April 1904 at his residence, Garden Corner, Chelsea Embankment, and was buried in the churchyard of West Wickham, Kent, the village where he formerly lived.

He married in 1851 Ann (*d.* 1901), daughter of John Bennett, by whom he had as surviving issue a son, Duncan, in the service of the Great Indian Peninsula railway, and two daughters, of whom Ann Bennett, the elder, married in 1897, as his second wife, Major-gen. Sir Charles Taylor Du Plat, K.C.B. (*d.* 1900).

There is a portrait of Forbes, executed in 1881, by Sir Hubert von Herkomer, and a marble bust (circ. 1893) by Trentenoir of Florence, both in the possession of his executors. A caricature by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1900 (vol. xxxii. pl. 775).

[Authority above cited; Engineer, 8 April 1904; The Times, 6 April 1904; F. H. McCalmont, Parl. Poll Book, 7th edit. 1910, pt. 1, 87; Debrett; private information.]

C. W.

FORD, EDWARD ONSLOW (1852–1901), sculptor, born in Islington on 27 July 1852, was son of Edward Ford (*d.* 1864) by his wife Martha Lydia Gardner. His family moved to Blackheath while he was still a child. His father, who was in business in the City, died when he was barely twelve. After he had spent some time at Blackheath proprietary school, his mother determined that he should follow the strong bent towards art which he had already shown. She took him to Antwerp, where she sent him to the Academy as a student of painting. From Antwerp they moved after a time to Munich. There Ford studied under Wagmuller, who advised him to transfer his attention to modelling, which he did. Before leaving Munich Ford married, in 1873, Anne Gwendoline, the third daughter of Baron Frans von Kreuzer.

On returning to this country about 1874 Ford settled at Blackheath, whence he sent a bust of his wife to the Royal Academy of 1875. This at once attracted attention, and from that time onward the sculptor's career was watched with interest. Beginning with the statue of Rowland Hill at the Royal Exchange (1881), his more important works are: 'Irving as Hamlet' (1883), in the Guildhall Art Gallery; 'Gordon' (1890), the group of the famous general mounted on a camel, of which examples are at Chatham and Khartoum; the Shelley memorial in University College, Oxford (1892); the equestrian statue of Lord Strathnairn at Knightsbridge (1895); and the memorial to Queen Victoria at Manchester (1901). Besides these monumental works Ford executed many busts, invariably marked by taste in conception, delicate modelling, and verisimilitude. The best, perhaps, are the heads of Millais, Huxley, Herbert Spencer, Orchardson, Matthew Ridley Corbett, the duke of Norfolk, Mr. Briton Riviere, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Sir Walter Armstrong, Sir Hubert von Herkomer, and M. Dagnan-Bouveret. Ford also modelled a series of bronze statuettes. In each of these he endeavoured to embody some playful fancy which was, occasionally, less sculpturesque than literary. The most successful, perhaps, of these are 'Folly' (bought by the Chantrey trustees and now in the Tate Gallery), 'The Singer,' 'Applause,' 'Peace,' and 'Echo.' He was one of the first English sculptors to publish small replicas of his statues, which did much to extend his reputation.

Ford was elected A.R.A. in 1888 and R.A. in 1895, and became a corresponding member of the Institute of France. His example had much to do with that awakening of English sculpture in the last quarter of the nineteenth century which had its initial impulse in the teaching of Dalou at South Kensington and was helped by Ford's great personal popularity. Like most sculptors he was physically powerful, although of medium height, but, also like most sculptors, he overworked himself, and probably shortened his life by the energy with which he set about not only his own work but that of other people. On the death of Harry Bates [q. v. Suppl. I] he undertook to complete some of that artist's unfinished work, just at a time when commissions were coming in thick and fast to his own studio. About the middle of 1900 he was attacked by a dangerous form of heart disease, which left him, after a year of more or less precarious health, unable to resist the attack of pneumonia from which he died at 62 Acacia Road, N.W., on 23 Dec. 1901. He was buried at East Finchley. He was survived by his mother, his wife, four sons, and a daughter.

The best portrait of Onslow Ford is a head by John Macallan Swan [q. v. Suppl. II], which is the property of the painter's widow. He was also painted by Mr. Arthur Hacker, R.A., Sir Hubert von Herkomer, R.A., Mr. J. McLure Hamilton, and others. A memorial obelisk, including a medallion protrait in profile by A. C. Lucchesi and a replica of Ford's own figure of Poetry from the Shelley memorial, was set up at the junction of Grove End Road with Abbey Road, in St. John's Wood.

[The Times, 26 Dec. 1901; Men and Women of the Time; personal knowledge.]

W. A.

FORD, WILLIAM JUSTICE (1853–1904), cricketer and writer on cricket, the eldest of seven sons of William Augustus Ford, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, by his wife Katherine Mary Justice, was born in London on 7 Nov. 1853. Of his brothers, Augustus Frank Justice (*b.* 1858) and Francis Gilbertson Justice (*b.* 1866) distinguished themselves in Repton, Cambridge University, and Middlesex cricket, while a third, Lionel George Bridges Justice (*b.* 1865), became headmaster of Harrow in 1910. Educated at Eagle House, Wimbledon, and at Repton, where he played in the cricket eleven (1870–2), William entered

St. John's College, Cambridge, as minor scholar in 1872, became foundation scholar in 1874, and graduated B.A. with second-class classical honours in 1876, proceeding M.A. in 1878. He was a master at Marlborough College from 1877 to 1886, and from that year till 1889 was principal of Nelson College, New Zealand. On his return to England he became in April 1890 headmaster of Leamington college, from which he retired in 1893.

Of splendid physique (he was 6 ft. 3 in. in height and weighed in 1886 over 17 stone), Ford was as a cricketer one of the hardest hitters ever known, surpassed only by Mr. C. I. Thornton. His longest authenticated hit was 144 yards; in August 1885 at Maidstone he scored 44 runs in 17 minutes in the first innings, and 75 runs in 45 minutes in the second innings for Middlesex *v.* Kent. He was a slow round arm bowler and a good field at point. After retiring from his work as schoolmaster, he wrote much on cricket, publishing 'A Cricketer on Cricket' (1900); 'Middlesex County C.C. 1864–1899' (1900); and 'The Cambridge C.C. 1829–1901' (1902). He compiled the articles on 'Public School Cricket' for Wisden's 'Cricketers' Almanack' (1896–1904) and in Prince Ranjitsinhji's 'Jubilee Book of Cricket' (1897). He also contributed articles to the 'Cyclopædia of Sport' and to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and the chapter on 'Pyramids and Peol' to the Badminton volume on 'Billiards.'

Ford died of pneumonia at Abingdon Mansions on 3 April 1904, and was buried at Kensal Green. He married in 1887 Miss K. M. Browning, of Nelson, New Zealand.

[The Times, 4 and 6 April 1904; Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack, 1905; Haygarth's Cricket Scores and Biographies, 1879, xii. 747; xiv. xcii; Cricket, 17 June 1886 (with portrait); J. Pycroft's Cricket Chat, 1886 (with portrait).] W. B. O.

FORESTIER-WALKER, Sir FREDERICK WILLIAM EDWARD FORESTIER (1844–1910), general, born at Bushey on 17 April 1844, was eldest of the four sons of General Sir Edward Walter Forestier-Walker, K.C.B. (1812–1881), of the Manor House, Bushey, Hertfordshire, by his first wife, Lady Jane, only daughter of Francis Grant, sixth earl of Seafield. His grand-uncle was Sir George Townshend Walker, first baronet [q. v.]. Educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he entered the Scots Guards as lieutenant on 5 Sept. 1862, and was promoted captain on 11 July 1865. In 1866–7 he served as A.D.C. to the major-general at Mauritius, and from 1869 to 1873 he was adjutant of his regiment. On 1 Feb. 1873 he became lieutenant-colonel, and afterwards he made his first acquaintance with South Africa, where he was thenceforth employed for the greater part of his active career. From 1873 to 1879 he was on the staff at the Cape of Good Hope acting as assistant military secretary to the general officer there. In that capacity, or on special service, he was engaged in much active warfare in South Africa. In 1875 he served in the expedition to Griqualand West. During 1877–8 he was with lieut.-general Sir Arthur Cunynghame [q. v.] through the sixth Kaffir war. He was mentioned in despatches, and was made colonel on 15 Oct. 1878 and C.B. on 11 Nov. following. In the course of 1878 he became military secretary to Sir Bartle Frere, the high commissioner. Throughout the Zulu war of 1879, of which Frederic Augustus Thesiger, second baron Chelmsford [q. v. Suppl. II] was in chief command, Forestier-Walker was employed on special service. In the early stages of the campaign he was principal staff officer to No. 1 column, being present at the action of Inyezane and during the occupation of Ekowe. Subsequently he was on the line of communications and in command of Fort Pearson and the Lower Tugela district. He received the medal with clasp, and was mentioned in despatches (*Lond. Gaz.* 5 March, 18 May 1879). Returning to England, he was from 1 August to 14 Nov. 1882 assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general of the home district; but from 12 Nov. 1884 till Dec. 1885 he was again in South Africa, serving with the Bechuanaland expedition under Sir Charles Warren as assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general. He was nominated C.M.G. on 27 Jan. 1886 and major-general on 31 Dec. 1887. From 1 April 1889 to Dec. 1890 he served as brigadier-general at Aldershot, and from 19 Dec. 1890 to 30 Sept. 1895 he was major-general commanding the troops in Egypt. On 26 May 1894 he was created K.C.B. for his services in Egypt. Subsequently he was lieut.-general commanding the western district of England from 1 Nov. 1895 to 18 Aug. 1899, with headquarters at Devonport. Shortly before the outbreak of the second Boer war it was decided to recall Sir William Butler [q. v. Suppl. II] from the command of the forces at the Cape, and the appointment was offered at very short notice to Forestier-Walker, who accepted it.

He arrived at Cape Town on 6 Sept. 1899, and was there during the chief stages of the Boer war. Placed in command of the lines of communication, he performed his exeeedingly important duties with his usual thoroughness. At the outset he had to provide for the defence of a frontier 1000 miles long, and was active in support of Sir Redvers Buller's advance. He was twice mentioned in despatches. On 18 April 1901 he handed over his post to Major-general Wynne, and embarked for England. On 7 July 1902 he attained the rank of general, and on 1 Sept. 1905 he succeeded Sir George White (1835–1912) as governor and commander-in-chief of Gibraltar, having just before, on 31 July of the same year, been nominated colonel of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. He received the reward for distinguished service in 1893, and was nominated G.C.M.G. in 1900.

He died from heart failure at Tenby on 30 Aug. 1910, and was buried at Bushey, Hertfordshire. In 1887 he married Mabel Louisa, daughter of Lieut.-colonel A. E. Ross, late Northumberland fusiliers, and left one son.

A caricature portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1902.

[The Times, 1 Sept. 1910; T. Martineau, Life of Sir Bartle Frere, 1895, vol. ii.; Sir Frederick Maurice, History of the War in South Africa (1899–1902), 4 vols. 1906–1910; The Times History of the War in South Africa, ii. 114, iii. 207–8; Walford's County Families; Hart's and Official Army Lists; Burke's Peerage.] H. M. V.

FORSTER, HUGH OAKELEY ARNOLD- (1855-1909), secretary of state for war. [See ARNOLD-FORSTER.]

FORTESCUE, HUGH, third EARL FORTESCUE (1818–1905), eldest son of Hugh, second earl (1783–1861), by his first wife, Lady Susan (*d.* 1827), eldest daughter of Dudley Ryder, first earl of Harrowby, was born in London on 4 April 1818. A younger brother, Dudley Francis Fortescue (1820–1909), was M.P. for Andover (1857–1874) and a commissioner in lunacy (1867–1883). Known till his grandfather's death in 1841 as the Hon. Hugh Fortescue, and thenceforth till 1859 as Viscount Ebrington, he was educated at Harrow school and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He left the university in 1839 to become private secretary to his father, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1840–1 he was private secretary to Lord Melbourne, the prime minister. Elected in 1841 M.P. for Plymouth in the whig interest, he held the seat for eleven years, having as his opponent in 1843 the chartist, Henry Vincent [q. v.]. Declining to stand again for Plymouth, he unsuccessfully contested Barnstaple in 1852, the constituency being disfranchised for bribery two years later. In 1854 he was returned for Marylebone, and he held the seat until 1859, when, owing to ill-health, he resigned, and on 5 December was raised to the peerage in his father's barony of Fortescue. On his father's death on 14 Sept. 1861, he succeeded to the earldom.

Ebrington, who had advocated the repeal of the corn laws, was appointed a lord-in-waiting in the Russell government of 1846, and from 1847 to 1851 was secretary to the poor law board. He was also appointed a member (unpaid) of the Metropolitan Consolidated Commission on Sewers in 1847, and was its chairman (unpaid) in 1849–51. He had no place in the Aberdeen government, but taking great interest in the health of the soldiers during the war with Russia, he visited in 1855 the barracks and military hospitals. Contracting ophthalmia, he lost an eye, and seriously injured his health. His speeches strenuously advocated sanitary improvements in the army, and he spoke frequently on the reform of local government in London. After his elevation to the peerage, Fortescue took little part in parliamentary life. Though a liberal by tradition, he differed from Gladstone on the Eastern crisis of 1878–9, and sat on the cross benches. He declared himself a liberal unionist on the home rule controversy in 1886.

A social reformer of much earnestness, Lord Fortescue was the author of numerous addresses and pamphlets on local government, health in towns, middle-class education, and other subjects. They included 'Unhealthiness of Towns,' a lecture delivered in the Mechanics' Institute at Plymouth (1846); 'Representative Self-Government for the Metropolis,' a letter to Lord Palmerston (1854); 'Public Schools for the Middle Classes' (1864); an address to the section of statistics and economic science, British Association, Plymouth (1877); and an address read at the Sanitary Congress, Exeter (1880). 'Our Next Leap in the Dark,' on the franchise bill, a reprint from the 'Nineteenth Century' (1884), showed the drift of his political ideas. He favoured the extension of the powers given to county authorities under the Local Government Act of 1888, and advocated the establishment of a local university in Devonshire. He supported Frederick Temple, then bishop of Exeter [q. v. Suppl. II], in establishing the diocesan

conference, and spoke at its earlier meetings, besides subscribing liberally to schools and religious institutions. Fortescue, who was a good horseman, was the last man who habitually paid calls in London and make his way to the House of Lords on horseback. He encouraged stag-hunting, purchasing the reversion to the greater part of Exmoor on the death of Mr. F. W. Knight in 1897.

The earl died at Castle-hill, South Molton, on 10 Oct. 1905, having married on 11 March 1847 Georgiana Augusta Charlotte Caroline, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. George Lionel Dawson-Damer; she died on 8 Dec. 1866. Of his thirteen children, the eldest son, Hugh, is the fourth and present earl. Sir Seymour John, formerly captain R.N., served in Egypt in 1882 and at Suakin in 1885, and was an equerry-in-waiting to King Edward VII; Lionel Henry Dudley was killed in action near Pretoria on 11 June 1900, and John William is librarian at Windsor to King George V. A daughter, Lucy Eleanor, married Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, first Viscount St. Aldwyn.

A portrait in oils by Eden Upton Eddis (*c.* 1850) is in possession of the family at Castle-hill. A cartoon portrait of Earl Fortescue appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1881. A part of the chancel of Filleigh, the church of the parish in which Castle-hill stands, was adorned in his memory.

[The Times, 11 Oct. 1905; private information.] L. C. S.

FOSTER, SIR CLEMENT LE NEVE (1841–1904), inspector of mines and professor of mining at the Royal School of Mines, was second son of Peter Le Neve Foster [q. v.], secretary to the Society of Arts from 1853 to 1879. His mother was Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Clement Chevallier. Born at Camberwell on 23 March 1841, he was educated first at the collegiate school in Camberwell, and afterwards at the Collège Communal of Boulogne. In 1857 he graduated Bachelier ès Sciences of the empire of France. In the same year he entered the School of Mines in London, where he took many prizes and left a brilliant record. Thence he went to the mining school of Freiberg. In 1860 he was appointed on the geological survey of England, and for five years he was engaged in field work in Kent, Sussex, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire. His first scientific publication was a memoir prepared with William Topley on the valley of the Medway and the denudation of the weald, and was published in the 'Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society' (vol. xxi). In 1865 he graduated D.Sc. at the University of London, and in the same year he resigned his post on the geological survey and became lecturer to the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon and secretary to the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. In 1868 he was employed by the Khedive of Egypt on an exploring expedition to examine the mineral resources of the Sinaitic peninsula. He also reported in the same year on a Venezuelan goldfield, and from 1869 to 1872 he was engineer to a gold-mining company in Northern Italy. In 1872 he was nominated Inspector of Mines under the new Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, being appointed to Cornwall. Eight years later—in 1880—he was transferred to North Wales, where he remained for twenty-one years. In 1890, on the death of Sir Warington Smyth [q. v.], he became professor of mining at the Royal School of Mines, an office which he held concurrently with his inspectorship. He proved an excellent teacher. In 1897, as inspector of mines, he investigated the cause of an underground fire in the lead mine of Snaefell in the Isle of Man. The cage in which he had descended with an exploring party was jammed in the shaft, and the party was subjected to a process of slow poisoning by the carbon monoxide generated by the fire. All the contemporary accounts of this accident attest the courage with which, in the face of apparently certain death, Foster noted his own sensations for the benefit of science. Foster never recovered from the cardiac injury sustained during the process of gradual suffocation. For nearly a year he was incapacitated.

Besides his official work, Foster produced numerous reports, and advised on many questions connected with mining and mining legislation. He served on various departmental committees and royal commissions, including those for the Chicago and the St. Louis Exhibitions. He was a juror at the Inventions Exhibition in 1885, at Paris in 1867, 1878, 1889, and 1900, also at Chicago in 1893. He received the legion of honour for services at Paris in 1889; became F.R.S. in 1892, and was knighted in 1903. In 1901 he resigned the inspectorship, but the professorship he retained until his death, which took place on 19 April 1904, at Colehorne Court, Earl's Court. He was serving on the royal commission on coal supplies at the time.

Foster translated from the Dutch of P. Van Diest a work on Banca and its tin stream works, learning the Dutch

language for the purpose (Truro, 1867), and in 1876, with William Galloway, he published a translation from the French of Prof. Callon's treatise on mining. His principal work was a textbook on 'Ore and Stone Mining' (1894; 7th edit. revised by Prof. S. Herbert Cox, 1910), and he wrote the article on Mining in the 9th edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' He was also author of a textbook on 'Mining and Quarrying' (1903) and of numerous memoirs and papers in the 'Proceedings' of the Geological and other scientific societies and in various scientific periodicals. From 1894 he edited the mineral statistics issued by the home office, and the annual reports on mines and quarries. While he achieved considerable reputation as a geologist and metallurgist, it was as a miner and a mining expert that he was really eminent. Though at the beginning of his inspectorship his energy in imposing novel restrictions and in insisting on the reform and improvement of existing methods was little appreciated by the mining community, he ultimately won in both his districts the esteem alike of miners and mine-owners.

He married in 1872 his cousin, Sophia Chevallier, second daughter of Arthur F. Tompson of Belton, Suffolk, and had one son and two daughters. His widow received a civil list pension of 100*l.* in Aug. 1904.

[Proc. Roy. Soc. lxxv. 371 (by Prof. Judd); Nature, 28 April 1904 (by Hilary Bauerman); Journal of Soc. of Arts, 29 April 1904 (by the present writer); Trans. American Soc. of Mining Engineers, vol. 35 (1904), p. 662; Engineer, 22 April 1904.] H. T. W.

FOSTER, JOSEPH (1844–1905), genealogist, born at Sunniside, Sunderland, on 9 March 1844, was eldest of five sons and three daughters of Joseph Foster, a woollen draper of Bishop Wearmouth, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Emanuel Taylor. Myles Birket Foster, founder of the London bottling firm of M. B. Foster & Sons, was his grandfather, and Myles Birket Foster [q. v. Suppl. I], the water-colour painter, was his uncle. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends from the earliest times until the resignation of his father a few years before his birth. Educated privately at North Shields, Sunderland and Newcastle, Foster began business in London as a printer, but soon abandoned it for genealogical research, to which he had devoted his leisure from an early age. To that pursuit he henceforth gave up all his time with self-denying enthusiasm and industry.

Foster's genealogical works began with pedigrees of the quaker families of Foster and Forster (1862; 2nd. edit. 1871); of Wilson of High Wray and Kendal (1871); and of Fox of Falmouth with the Crokers of Lineham (1872), all of which were printed privately. There followed later pedigrees of the families of Pease, Harris, and Backhouse, as well as of Raikes.

In 1873 he projected his 'Pedigrees of the County Families of England.' The first volume, 'Lancashire Families,' appeared in that year, and it was followed by three volumes of 'Yorkshire Families' (1874). He printed 'Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire' in 1875; in 1877 there appeared his 'Stemmata Britannica,' part only of a collection of pedigrees of untitled gentry, and in 1878 the 'Pedigree of Sir John Pennington, Fifth Lord Muncaster.'

In 1879 he published, in collaboration with Mr. Edward Bellasis, Blue Mantle, his laborious 'Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage.' Foster pursued the main methods of Sir Bernard Burke's work; but aiming at greater accuracy, he exposed mythical ancestries, and placed in a section entitled 'Chaos' baronetcies of doubtful creation. Foster's undertaking was violently attacked by Stephen Tucker, Rouge Croix, in the 'Genealogist,' iv. 64, on account, principally, of its heraldry, and Foster and his colleague Bellasis defended themselves in a pamphlet, 'A Review of a Review of Joseph Foster's Peerage.' 'The Peerage,' which was re-isssued in 1881, 1882, and 1883, was ultimately amalgamated with Lodge's, which adopted much of its form.

In 1881 Foster established a periodical entitled 'Collectanea Genealogica et Heraldica,' which appeared at irregular intervals up to 1888. There he printed serially transcriptions of legal and other registers and genealogical researches, some of which (*i.e.* 'Members of Parliament, Scotland') (1882) were re-issued separately, and others were left uncompleted. In the periodical there also appeared much trenchant criticism and exposure of current genealogical myths, in which Foster had the assistance of Dr. J. Horace Round.

Meanwhile Foster, with heroic labour, transcribed the admission registers of the Inns of Court, and the institutions to livings since the Reformation. Some fruits of this labour were published in 'Men at the Bar: a Biographical Hand-List' (1888); 'Admissions to Gray's Inn, and Marriages in Gray's Inn Chapel' (1889); and 'Index Ecclesiasticus: or Alphabetical Lists of all Ecclesiastical

Dignitaries in England and Wales, 1800–1840' (1890).

In 1885 Foster undertook to edit for publication the transcripts by Joseph Lemuel Chester [q. v.] of the 'Oxford Matriculation Register,' and the 'Bishop of London's Register of Marriage Licences,' which had become the property of Mr. Bernard Quaritch. Foster copiously supplemented Chester's work from his own independent researches. The 'Oxford Matriculation Register,' alphabetically arranged, was published in eight volumes under the title 'Alumni Oxonienses'; four volumes, covering the period 1715–1886, appeared in 1887, and another four volumes, covering the period 1500–1714, in 1891. By way of recognition of this service the university gave him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1892. Next year he carried his work a stage further in 'Oxford Men and their Colleges.' 'London Marriage Licences' (1521–1869) was published from Chester's transcript in 1887.

In later life Foster wrote much on heraldry. There appeared in 1897 his 'Concerning the Beginnings of Heraldry as related to Untitled Persons.' To a series of volumes, issued under the auspices of the eighth Lord Howard de Walden and called the 'De Walden Library,' Foster contributed 'Some Feudal Coats of Arms from Heraldic Rolls' (1902); 'A Tudor Book of Arms,' 'Some Feudal Lords and their Seals,' and 'Banners, Standards and Badges' (1904). Foster's heraldic work was severely censured by Mr. Oswald Barron, editor of the 'Ancestor,' to whose strictures he replied in two pamphlets, 'A Herald Extraordinary' and 'A Comedy of Errors from Ancestor III' (1902–3).

Foster's work met with very little support in his lifetime, though some of his compilations are of great and permanent value. He was not a scholarly archæologist, but his energy as a transcriber and collector of genealogical data has few parallels in recent times.

He died at his residence, 21 Boundary Road, St. John's Wood, on 29 July 1905, being buried at Kensal Green cemetery. His name is also inscribed on a memorial stone in Bishop Wearmouth cemetery. He married, on 12 Aug. 1869, Catherine Clark, eldest daughter of George Pocock of Burgess Hill, Sussex, and by her had two sons and three daughters.

Foster's library of books and manuscripts, many of them plentifully annotated, was privately dispersed at his death. Four volumes of grants of arms were secured for the British Museum, Add. MSS. 37147–37150.

Besides the works mentioned, Foster's publications include: 1. 'Our Noble and Gentle Families of Royal Descent,' 2 vols. 4to. 1883; large edit. 1885. 2. 'Noble and Gentle Families entitled to Quarter Royal Arms,' 1895. He also edited 'Visitation Pedigrees' for Durham (1887), for Middlesex (1889), for Northumberland (1891), and for Cumberland and Westmoreland (1891).

[Allibone's Dict. Suppl. 1891; Brit. Mus. Cat.; The Times, 1 Aug. 1905; private information.]

P. L.

FOSTER, SIR MICHAEL (1836–1907), professor of physiology in the University of Cambridge, born at Huntingdon on 8 March 1836, was eldest child in a family of three sons and seven daughters of Michael Foster, F.R.C.S., surgeon in Huntingdon, by his wife Mercy Cooper. Sir Michael's grandfather, John Foster, was a yeoman farmer of Holywell, Hertfordshire, with antiquarian tastes, who left to the British Museum a collection of coins found in his neighbourhood. The father was a baptist and his family lived in an atmosphere of fervent nonconformity. Foster was educated first at Huntingdon grammar school and later (1849–1852) at University College School, London. The religious tests demanded by the University of Cambridge stood in the way of his entering for a scholarship there. At the age of sixteen he matriculated at the University of London, and graduated B.A. in 1854 with the university scholarship in classics. Choosing his father's profession, Foster in 1854 began the study of science and medicine at University College. There in 1856 he obtained gold medals in anatomy and physiology, and in chemistry. In 1858 he proceeded M.B., and in 1859 M.D. of London University. The next two years were spent partly in medical study in Paris as well as at home, and partly in original investigation. Owing to threatenings of consumption he went on a sea voyage as surgeon on the steamship 'Union' without beneficial result. In 1861 he joined his father in practice in Huntingdon. His health improved, and in 1867 he accepted an invitation from Prof. Sharpey to become teacher in practical physiology in University College, London. There he rapidly showed his practical gifts as a teacher. Two years later he was appointed professor in the same subject, and he succeeded Huxley as Fullerian professor

of physiology at the Royal Institution. In 1870 he left London for Cambridge, on his appointment, chiefly on Huxley's recommendation, to the newly established post of prælector of physiology in Trinity College. In the following year an honorary M.A. degree was conferred on him by the university, the complete degree being conferred in 1884. In 1872 also he was elected F.R.S., and became one of the general secretaries of the British Association, a post which he resigned after four years, though he continued throughout his life to take an active part in the working of the association. In 1881 he succeeded Huxley as biological secretary of the Royal Society, an office which he held for twenty-two years. In 1899 he was president of the British Association, and in the same year was created K.C.B. In 1900 he was elected M.P. for the University of London, and this led him to apply for a deputy to perform the duties of his Cambridge professorship, and three years later to his resignation. In politics Foster was a liberal, but on the introduction of Gladstone's home rule bill he joined the liberal unionists and gave a general support to the conservative government. On entering the House of Commons he sat at first on the government side of the house. He found himself unable to support the government in several of its measures, notably the education bill of 1902, and finally crossed the floor of the house, thenceforth voting with the liberal opposition. At the general election of 1906 he stood for the university as a liberal, and was defeated by 24 votes. On 28 Jan. 1907 he died suddenly from pneumo-thorax in London, and was buried in the cemetery at Huntingdon, For more than thirty years he had lived at Great Shelford near Cambridge, where he engaged with ardour in gardening.

Foster was twice married: (1) in 1863 to Georgina (*d.* 1869), daughter of Cyrus Edmonds, by whom he had two children, a son, Michael George Foster, M.D. (Camb.), practising at San Remo and at Harrogate, and a daughter, Mercy, wife of J. Tetley Rowe, Archdeacon of Rochester; (2) in 1872 to Margaret, daughter of George Rust of Cromwell House, Huntingdon.

Foster left his mark on his generation chiefly as a teacher, a writer of scientific works, and an organiser. As a teacher he had a large share in the development of the present method of making practical work in the laboratory an essential part of the courses in biological science. In his student days, zoology, botany, physiology and histology—the latter two being generally regarded as insignificant parts of human anatomy—were taught by means of lectures and the exhibition of specimens, macroscopic or microscopic. Sharpey no doubt had somewhat extended this simple plan before he invited Foster to join him in London; but the first course of practical physiology given in England appears to have been that given by Foster. In 1870 Huxley instituted a course of practical biology, with Foster as one of his demonstrators. Foster's first care on coming to Cambridge was to introduce practical classes in physiology, physiological chemistry, histology, and biology, and these were soon followed by a class in embryology. In order to facilitate the conduct of these classes he co-operated with Burdon-Sanderson, Lauder Brunton, and Klein in writing a 'Text-Book for the Physiological Laboratory' (1873), with his pupil F. M. Balfour in writing 'The Elements of Embryology' (1874), and obtained the assistance of another of his pupils, John Newport Langley, in writing 'A Course of Elementary Practical Physiology' (1876), in which histology was included. His classes were the forerunners of those conducted in the laboratories of zoology and botany, subsequently established in Cambridge. The plan of teaching developed by Foster and by Huxley rapidly spread throughout Great Britain and America. Foster's belief in the value of direct observation of natural phenomena was accompanied by a belief in the virtue of research; and this he had a faculty of communicating to his pupils. It was through his influence that most of his early pupils devoted themselves to original inquiry. The earliest of these, H. N. Martin, became professor in Johns Hopkins University, U.S.A., and potently helped to develop biological research in America. Foster's many occupations prevented him taking a leading position as an original investigator (cf. *Journal of Physiology* xxxv. 233 for an account of his work). The experimental trend of his mind was shown in his main, and almost sole, relaxation—gardening. He hybridised several plants, but chiefly irises, and in these chiefly the oncocyclus section. Now and again he published a short article in one of the horticultural journals (cf. *The Garden*, 15 Nov. 1890, 18 Feb. 1893), but a good many of his hybrids he left undescribed.

Foster's 'Text-Book of Physiology,' published in 1876, gave a critical account of the state of physiology at the time;

the evidence for and against the current theories being dispassionately weighed. Its attractive style and its occasional passages of vivid literary merit placed it, amongst text-books, in a class by itself. Both at home and abroad it had an immediate success. Six editions were published and part of a seventh; the third edition was perhaps the best, since in the later remodelling it lost something of its original unity of purpose. He wrote also a 'Science Primer of Physiology' (1890), a life of Claude Bernard (1899), 'A History of Physiology during the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries' (1901), and 'Simple Lessons in Health for the Use of the Young' (1906). He was also joint-editor of the collected edition of Huxley's 'Scientific Memoirs' (1898–1902). Foster in 1878 founded the 'Journal of Physiology,' the first journal in the English language devoted solely to the subject, and remained its sole editor until 1894. Its pages were confined to accounts of original investigation, though for some years an appendix was issued giving a list of books and papers of physiological interest published elsewhere. In its early years most of the rising school of American physiologists used it as a means of publication.

Foster had great powers of organisation. It was chiefly through him that the Physiological Society was founded in 1875, and the International Congress of Physiologists established in 1889. During his long tenure of the office of secretary of the Royal Society he seized every opportunity of forwarding the cause of science, and took a prominent part in most of the plans for combined scientific action. He strengthened the connection between the Royal Society and the government, and the most varied forms of scientific expeditions and explorations found in him a strong supporter. His influence was perhaps more especially felt in the establishment of the International Association of Academies, and in the arrangements leading up to the publication of the 'International Catalogue of Scientific Papers.' He was a member of the committee appointed by the colonial office to advise as to the best means of combating disease; he served on the royal commissions on vaccination, disposal of sewage, and tuberculosis, and on the commission appointed to consider the reorganisation of the University of London.

Portraits of him were painted by Herkomer and by the Hon. John Collier; the former is in the possession of Trinity College, Cambridge; the latter belongs to his son, but a replica of the head and shoulders is in the possession of the Royal Society.

[Year Book of Roy. Soc. 1906, p. 13 (gives list of honours); Brit. Med. Journ. 9 Feb. 1907; Journ. of Physiol. xxxv. 233, March 1907; Rendiconti d. R. Accad. d. Lincei (Roma), xvi. Ap. 1907; Cambridge Rev. 30 May 1907; Proc. Linn. Soc. 1907, p. 42; Proc. Roy. Soc. B. lxxx. p. lxxi, 1908; Colorado Med. Journ. Oct. 1900; The Garden, 15 Nov. 1890, 18 Feb. 1893; Gardeners' Chron. 1883; Garden Life, 9 Feb. 1907.]

J. N. L.

FOULKES, ISAAC (1836–1904), Welsh author and editor, born in 1836 at the farm of Cwrt, Llanfwrog, Denbighshire, was son of Peter Foulkes by his wife Frances. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to Isaac Clarke, printer, Ruthin; in 1857 he entered the office of the 'Amserau' newspaper in Liverpool, and soon afterwards set up a printing business of his own in that city, which he conducted until his death. He issued in 1877–88 'Cyfres y Ceinion' (The Gem Series), a series of cheap reprints of Welsh classics which gave notable stimulus to the Welsh literary revival at the end of the nineteenth century. In May 1890 he began to issue the 'Cymro' (Welshman), a weekly Welsh newspaper intended primarily for Liverpool Welshmen, but soon read widely in Wales as well; Foulkes was both editor and publisher, and made the journal a literary medium of high value. He died at Rhewl, near Ruthin, on 2 Nov. 1904, and was buried in Llanbedr churchyard. He married (1) Hannah Foulkes, by whom he had two sons and three daughters; and (2) Sinah Owen.

Foulkes, who was known in bardic circles as 'Llyfrbryf' (Bookworm), was a keen student of Welsh literature, and as author, critic, editor and publisher, devoted to this cause literary judgment and unflagging energy. He wrote: 1. 'Cymru Fu' (a volume of folklore), pt. i. Llanidloes, 1862; pts. ii. and iii. Liverpool, 1863–4; 2nd edit. Wrexham, 1872. 2. 'Rhoinallt ap Gruffydd' (a novel), Liverpool, 1874. 3. A memoir of the poet Ceiriog, Liverpool, 1887; 2nd edit. 1902; 3rd edit. 1911. 4. A memoir of the novelist, Daniel Owen, Liverpool, 1903. Among other works which he both edited and published are 'Enwogion Cymru,' a biographical dictionary of eminent Welshmen (Liverpool, 1870); the 'Mabinogion,' with a translation into modern Welsh (1880);

'The Poetry of Trebor Mai' (1883); 'Orian Olaf,' by Ceiriog (1888). Editions of 'Dafydd ap Gwilym,' the 'Iolo MSS.,' and Yorke's 'Royal Tribes of Wales' were also issued from his press.

[Bygones (Oswestry), 9 Nov. 1904; 'Brython' (Liverpool), 25 May 1911; information from Mr. Lewis Jones, Ruthin.] J. E. L.

FOWLE, THOMAS WELBANK (1835–1903), theologian and writer on the poor law, born at Northallerton, Yorkshire, on 29 Aug. 1835, was son of Thomas Fowle, solicitor, and of Mary Welbank, both of Northallerton. After education at Durham school (1848–53) and at Charterhouse, he entered Exeter College, Oxford, in 1854; after a term's stay there he gained an open scholarship at Oriel College, graduating B.A. in 1858 (M.A. 1861). As an undergraduate he took an active part in the debates at the Union, and was president in 1858. His intimate associates included Thomas Hill Green [q. v.] and Prof. Albert Venn Dicey, and his sympathies, like theirs, were democratic. After rejecting thought of the bar, he took holy orders in 1859, becoming curate of Staines in Middlesex. In 1863 he was appointed vicar of Holy Trinity, Hoxton. Under his influence new schools were built, which, managed by a committee of churchmen and nonconformists, were the first to be governed under a conscience clause. Here in a poor and populous parish his advanced political ideas gathered strength, and he studied closely economic conditions. In 1868 he became vicar of St. Luke's, Nutford Place, and in the same year he reached a wider public through an essay on 'The Church and the Working Classes' in 'Essays on Church Politics,' to which Profs. Seeley and Westlake also contributed.

In 1875 he was presented to the rectory of Islip, and there he gave practical effect to his theories on social questions. He instituted and successfully managed an allotment system for agricultural labourers, and as a poor-law guardian helped to reduce out-door relief, to which he was strongly opposed.

Meanwhile Fowle's pen was actively devoted to both theology and social economy. An active-minded broad churchman, he endeavoured to reconcile new scientific discoveries with old religious beliefs in three articles on Evolution in the 'Nineteenth Century' (July 1878, March 1879, Sept. 1881), as well as in a pithy and suggestive volume called the 'New Analogy,' which he published in 1881 under the pseudonym of 'Cellarius.'

To social economy his most important contributions were an article in the 'Fortnightly Review' for June 1880 advocating the abolition of out-door relief and a concise manual on 'The Poor Law' in the 'English Citizen' series (1881; 2nd edit. 1890), a work which took standard rank at home and abroad.

Fowle actively supported the extension of the franchise to the agricultural labourer in 1884, but he declined to accept home rule in 1886 and for the next ten years was prominent among the liberal unionists. His authority on social questions was undiminished. To his advocacy was largely due the creation of parish and district councils under the local government act of 1894. In 1892 he urged the prudence of old-age pensions in a pamphlet called 'The Poor Law, the Friendly Societies, and Old Age Destitution—a Proposed Solution' (new edit. 1895).

The sudden death of Fowle's only son by his second wife in 1895 broke his health, and he was compelled by illness in 1901 to retire from Islip to Oxford, where he died on 14 Jan. 1903. He was buried at Islip by the side of his son.

Fowle was twice married: (1) in 1861, to Sarah Susannah (*d.* 1874), daughter of Richard Atkinson, medical practitioner at Richmond, Yorkshire, by whom he had seven daughters; (2) in 1876, to Mabel Jane, daughter of Jacob Isaacs, a West Indian merchant; she survived him with a daughter.

Fowle, by virtue of his liberal culture, his thorough knowledge of social conditions, especially in rural districts, and his persuasive eloquence, influenced public opinion alike among political leaders and the working classes. His published works, besides magazine articles, reviews, and books already mentioned, were: 1. 'Types of Christ in Nature: Sermons preached at Staines,' 1864. 2. 'The Reconciliation of Religion and Science,' 1873. 3. 'An Essay on the Right Translation of *αἰὼν* and *αἰώνιος*, regarded as exhibiting the Silence of the New Testament as to the Conditions of the Future Life,' 1877. 4. 'The Divine Legation of Christ,' 1879.

An enlarged photograph is in the debating hall of the Union Society, Oxford.

[Memoir by Prof. J. Cook Wilson, Oxford, 1903; Oxford Mag. 28 Jan. 1903; St. Luke's, Nutford Place, Parish Mag. Feb. 1903; Charity Organisation Rev. Sept. 1892; private information.] W. B. O.

FOWLER, THOMAS (1832–1904), president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, born at Burton-Stather, Lincolnshire, on 1 Sept. 1832, was eldest son of William Henry Fowler, by his wife Mary Anne Welch. His intellectual development owed much in youth to his uncle by marriage, Joseph Fowler of Winterton (son of William Fowler of Winterton [q. v.]), who had married his father's sister. There was no known kinship between the two families of the same name.

After attending the Hull grammar school and the private school of R. Ousby, curate of Kirton-in-Lindsey, he entered as a day-boy, in January 1848, King William's College, Isle of Man, and was promoted to the head-form in August. Among his schoolfellows were Dean Farrar [q. v. Suppl. II], Professor Beesly, and the poet Thomas Edward Brown [q. v. Suppl. I], who, although a year and a half Fowler's senior, formed with him a life-long friendship (cf. *Letters of T. E. Brown*, with memoir by S. T. Irwin, i. 20). In half-holiday walks with Brown, Fowler began to cultivate that eye for beauty in nature which always stimulated his zest for travel. On 31 May 1850 he matriculated at Oxford, aged seventeen, as postmaster of Merton College. Brown was already at Christ Church. In 1852 Fowler obtained a first class in mathematical, and a second class in classical, moderations; and in the final examinations of 1854 a first in classics and a first in mathematics. In the same mathematical first classes was his friend Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (Lewis Carroll) [q. v. Suppl. I]; together the two read mathematics privately with Professor Bartholomew Price [q. v.].

As an undergraduate Fowler was in full sympathy with the 'Oxford movement'; but about 1854, when he graduated B.A., he gave up his tractarian opinions and connections, as well as the conservative political views in which he had been brought up, and adopted in permanence liberal, but moderate, opinions in theology and politics. In 1855 he was ordained, and became fellow and tutor, and in 1857 sub-rector of Lincoln College. In 1858 he won the Denyer theological prize for an essay on 'The Doctrine of Predestination according to the Church of England.'

It was during the twenty-six years of his residence in Lincoln College (1855–81) that he made his name as teacher, writer, and man of affairs. As proctor in 1862 he first came into close touch with university business. Thenceforth he took a leading part in it, either as member of Congregation and of the Hebdomadal Council, or as delegate of the Clarendon Press, the Museum, and the Common University Fund. His common sense, disinterestedness, bonhomie, and breadth and clearness of view account for his influence. His opinions on university reform received early direction from Mark Pattison [q. v.], fellow of his college. Fowler gave evidence before the University of Oxford commissioners on 26 Oct. 1877 (*Minutes of Evidence taken before the University of Oxford Commissioners*, part i. pp. 92–97) on lines which followed Pattison's 'Suggestions on Academical Organisation' (1868). 'I advocate,' he said, 'a transference of the more advanced teaching from the colleges to the university on the grounds that (1) it would tend to create a more learned class of teachers; (2) it would remedy certain gross defects in our present system of education [he refers here to the immaturity of teachers, and the subjection of teachers and taught to examinations]; and (3) it would establish a hierarchy of teachers [cf. his evidence before university commissioners 11 March 1873], the places in which could be determined by literary and educational merit.' In active co-operation with Dean Liddell, J. M. Wilson, Dean Stanley, Jowett, and others, Fowler played an effective part in promoting the important series of reforms which included the establishment of natural science as a subject of serious study in the university, the removal of tests, and the various provisions, financial and other, made by the commissioners of 1877, especially those by which a career at Oxford was opened to men willing to devote themselves to study and teaching.

As a teacher Fowler excelled in the small conversational lecture and especially in the 'private hour,' to which he devoted much time with individual pupils, trying to make them read and think for themselves. One of his earliest pupils at Lincoln was John (afterwards Viscount) Morley. Fowler was public examiner in the final classical school (1864–6, 1869–70, 1873 and 1878–9); and he was select preacher (1872–4). Fowler was professor of logic from 1873 to 1889. He had previously published 'The Elements of Deductive Logic' (1867; 10th edit. 1892) and 'The Elements of Inductive Logic' (1870; 6th edit. 1892), a manual which follows the lines of Mill's 'Logic' with independence and lucidity. While professor, Fowler made his chief contributions to

literature. His edition of Bacon's 'Novum Organum,' which came out in 1878 (2nd edit. 1889), contains a valuable commentary on the text; the introduction clearly presents Bacon's place in the history of thought, and embodies much bibliographical research, for which Fowler had an aptitude. His monograph 'Locke' ('English Men of Letters' series, 1880) is notable for the historical setting of philosophical ideas, a feature already anticipated in his Denyer prize essay. An edition of 'Locke's Conduct of the Understanding, with Introduction,' followed (1881; new edit. 1901); monographs on 'Francis Bacon' (1881) and 'Shaftesbury and Hutcheson' (1882) appeared in the 'English Philosophers' series; the latter contains interesting new matter from the 'Shaftesbury Papers.'

'Progressive Morality' (1884; 2nd edit. 1895) is a short work remarkable for the insight with which moral experience is probed and analysed, always with the practical end in view of discovering principles which may be helpful for the education of character. Of 'The Principles of Morals,' part. i. was in print as early as 1875, but was first published in 1886 in the joint names of John Matthias Wilson [q. v.] and Fowler; part ii. (the larger part) came out in Fowler's name alone (see prefaces to the two volumes and art. Wilson, John Matthias). Like 'Progressive Morality,' 'The Principles of Morals' is of permanent value; it expresses, with a difference due to the altered circumstances of the nineteenth century, the philosophical temper and outlook of the great English moralists of the eighteenth century, and retains a flavour of their style. Exactness, and even elegance, of style, very noticeable in the sermons which he preached at St. Mary's, mark all Fowler's writings.

On 23 December 1881 Fowler was elected president of Corpus Christi College, in succession to his friend Wilson. Fowler entered thoroughly into the life of his new college, writing its history, making himself fully acquainted with its educational needs and its finance, piloting it skilfully through the difficulties of the period of transition which followed 1882, when the statutes made by the commissioners of 1877 came into operation, and winning the esteem and affection of seniors and juniors. His exhaustive 'History of Corpus,' published in 1893 (Oxford Historical Society), is of special interest as the history of a 'Renaissance Foundation.' In 1898 he issued a less elaborate account of the college in the 'Oxford College Histories' series, and between 1889 and 1900 he wrote a series of articles for this Dictionary on Corpus men of mark from Fox, the founder, to J. M. Wilson, his predecessor in the presidency. To this Dictionary he also contributed articles on the philosophical work of Bacon and Richard Price.

From 1899 till 1901 Fowler was vice-chancellor of the university. The work of the office was exceptionally heavy. The Boer war was in progress, and he as vice-chancellor, by arrangement with the war office, was charged with the duty of selecting for commissions in the army young university men ready to go to the front. From the strain of inquiry and correspondence involved his health never recovered. Largely through his influence the opposition in Oxford to conferring the honorary degree of D.C.L. at the encænia of 1899 upon Cecil Rhodes, whose munificent endowment the university a few years after began to enjoy, proved innocuous.

Fowler, who was made F.S.A. in 1873, and hon. LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1882, proceeded to the degree of D.D. in 1886; and was elected hon. fellow of Lincoln in 1900. He died unmarried in his house at Corpus on 20 Nov. 1904, and was buried in the cemetery at Winterton. In the church there a choir-screen, with inscription, was erected to his memory; and there is a tablet in the cloister of Corpus. By his will he was a benefactor of the three colleges, Merton, Lincoln, and Corpus, with which he had been connected. A cartoon portrait by E. T. D. appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1889 (xxxi. 763).

[Foster's Alumni Oxonienses; The Times, 21 Nov. 1904; Athenæum, 26 Nov. 1904; Oxford Magazine, 23 Nov. 1904; Letters of T. E. Brown, ed. with memoir by S. T. Irwin, 2 vols. 1900; Correspondence of William Fowler of Winterton in the county of Lincoln, ed. by his grandson Canon Fowler of Durham, 1907; Croekford, 1903; Who's Who, 1903; Minutes of Evidence taken before the University of Oxford Commissioners (of 1877), part i. pp. 92–97 (Fowler's evidence taken 11 March 1873 and 26 Oct. 1877); private information supplied by his cousin, Canon Fowler, and others; personal knowledge.] J. A. S.

FOWLER, Sir HENRY HARTLEY, first Viscount Wolverhampton (1830–1911), statesman, born in Sunderland on 16 May 1830, was the second son of Joseph Fowler, a Wesleyan minister, who was secretary of the Wesleyan conference in 1848, by

his third wife, Elizabeth McNeill, daughter of Alexander Laing of Glasgow, and stepdaughter of John Hartley of Smethwick and Hunslet.

Educated at Woodhouse Grove school, a school for Methodist ministers' sons near Bradford, and at St. Saviour's grammar school, Southwark, he was intended for the university and the bar; but the premature death of his father made other plans necessary. Articled to Messrs. Hussey of London, he was admitted a solicitor in 1852. Meanwhile his mother on his father's death had settled in Wolverhampton, where her step-brother, John Hartley, was then living. There in 1855 Fowler joined her, and his long association with that city began. Next year he was taken into partnership there by Charles Corser, and remained a member of the firm until 1908. In 1876 he also entered into partnership with Sir Robert William Perks, becoming senior partner of the firm of Fowler, Perks & Co., London.

Fowler first showed his capacity for public life in municipal affairs. Owing to his vigour and grasp of business, he quickly made his mark in local administration, becoming mayor of Wolverhampton in 1863, and chairman of the first school board in 1870. Several important municipal schemes were carried largely owing to his zealous advocacy; he was also successful in opposing the introduction of politics into the municipal elections of the town. In 1892 his services to Wolverhampton were acknowledged by his being enrolled as the first freeman of the borough.

In addition to his municipal work Fowler took an active part in politics. A nonconformist liberal, he soon came to be recognised as a powerful representative of the party. At the great meeting which Gladstone addressed on the Eastern question at Birmingham on 31 May 1877 he was chosen to move one of the resolutions. His speech on that occasion deeply impressed Gladstone. It was not till 1880, however, that he entered parliament, when he was returned for Wolverhampton in the liberal interest as colleague of Charles Pelham Villiers [q. v.]. In 1885, when the borough was divided into three divisions, Fowler was re-elected for the eastern division, for which he sat until he was raised to the upper house in 1908.

In addition to his business capacity and masculine commonsense, he had a ready command of well-chosen language and the gift of lucidly presenting a complicated case. These qualities, combined with his straightforwardness and his moderation, gained for him with exceptional rapidity the ear of the house. It soon became clear that he was marked out for office. A strong party man, yet moderate and cautious in the expression of his views, a good Wesleyan, yet one who, after the custom of the early methodists, always remained in communion with the Church of England, he was respected and trusted by both sides of the house. On 25 July 1881 he seconded the liberal amendment to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's vote of censure on the government's conduct after Majuba. In 1884 he became under-secretary for home affairs in Gladstone's second administration, and two years later financial secretary to the treasury. On assuming the latter office he was sworn a member of the privy council.

When, in 1886, Gladstone took up the cause of home rule, it was thought that Fowler would follow Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain in their opposition to the measure. In the event, however, possibly with some searchings of heart, he remained faithful to his chief; and in the debates on the second reading (20 May 1886) he made 'an admirably warm and convinced defence of the policy of the bill.' Lord Morley described him at the time as 'one of the best speakers in the house' (*Life of Gladstone*, iii. 336).

During the six years of opposition which followed the rejection of the home rule bill (1886–92), Fowler, by his keen criticism of the financial policy of the unionist government, strengthened his position not only as an authority on finance but as an excellent debater.

When Gladstone returned to office in Aug. 1892, Fowler became president of the local government board with a seat in the cabinet for the first time. To him fell the duty of piloting the parish councils bill through the house. This was his greatest legislative achievement. From the first he determined to secure as far as possible the co-operation of both sides of the house in improving the bill. He knew his subject thoroughly, and was at the same time fair, courteous, and conciliatory; and in the end he carried a most complicated measure without once himself moving the closure.

On the reconstruction of the ministry in 1894 by Lord Rosebery, Fowler received promotion, becoming secretary of state for India. The appointment excited some cavil, but no previous secretary of state was in greater sympathy with her interests and the imperial questions involved. The chief

events of his short tenure of the Indian secretaryship were the Chitral campaign in April 1895 and the revolt of the Lancashire members, led by Sir Henry James, against the reimposition of duties on cotton goods imported into India. In the debate on these duties Fowler made the speech of his life (5 Feb. 1895). He explained that the duties would not be protective because they would be accompanied by a countervailing excise, and he pleaded that parliament in adopting the duties would be acting for the people of India who could not act for themselves. The speech, which contained the memorable phrase 'Every member of this house is a member for India,' was one of those rare displays of argument and eloquence which affect votes. The cabinet was tottering when he rose to speak; when he sat down the situation was saved, and the government had a majority of 195. When asked subsequently whether he knew, while speaking, the effect he was producing, he replied 'The best part of that speech was never spoken; I saw that I had the house with me—and I sat down!' In June 1895 the government resigned after being defeated on the cordite vote, and Fowler received the G.C.S.I., in accordance, it is understood, with the wishes of Queen Victoria.

During the ten years of opposition which followed, Fowler was not a frequent speaker in the house. He devoted himself to his private affairs, and interested himself especially in the development of the telephone system. He was appointed director of the National Telephone Company in 1897, becoming president in 1901. Yet when Sir William Harcourt [q. v. Suppl. II] retired from the leadership of the liberal party in the House of Commons in Dec. 1898 Fowler's claims to the succession were seriously urged. The 'Spectator' (17 Dec. 1898) described him as 'a man thoroughly capable of directing the policy of his party, and, what is more, able, if need be, to govern the country with power and discretion.'

In the distracted councils of the liberal party which followed, Sir Henry was a strong supporter of Lord Rosebery, and was one of the vice-presidents of the Liberal League. He refused to join in the strictures of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman on the conduct of the Boer war, declaring that the war was 'just and inevitable.' While thus strengthening his position with moderate men on both sides, he incurred the hostility of the extreme radicals. But it was argued by many of the party that had he been ten years younger and 'inoculated with a dash of audacity' he would have been chosen to supersede Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (Lucy's *Balfourian Parliament*, 93). When Mr. Chamberlain startled the country with the tariff reform proposals in 1903, and thereby closed up the ranks of the liberal party, Fowler, as was natural in an old colleague of Villiers, joined heartily in the defence of free trade.

In the liberal administration which was formed in Dec. 1905, Sir Henry, feeling the burden of his seventy-five years, waived his claim to a secretaryship of state, and accepted the comparatively light office of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. His inclusion in the cabinet was welcomed by moderate men, who hoped that he would exercise a moderating influence on his younger and less cautious colleagues. But though, in Lord Rosebery's words, he probably gave the cabinet 'the soundest and most sagacious advice,' it is doubtful to what extent it was followed. He took little part in debate. The strain of constant attendance in the House of Commons told on him, but his business-like administration of the affairs of the duchy met with the warm approval of the sovereign. In March 1908, on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's resignation, Mr. Asquith formed a ministry in which Fowler retained his former post. But he took the opportunity of leaving the lower house. On 13 April 1908 he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Wolverhampton, taking his seat in the upper house on the same day as his old friend, John Morley. Later in the same year (14 Oct.) he became lord president of the council. This was the culminating point of his political career, and was a remarkable position to have been won by a man who, aided by no adventitious circumstances, did not enter parliament until he was fifty, and owed everything there to intellect, resolution, and character.

Beyond taking charge of the old age pensions bill during 1908, Lord Wolverhampton took little part in debate in the House of Lords. In Oct. 1909 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Birmingham, together with Mr. Balfour and other distinguished men, on the first occasion when the university conferred these degrees. Early in 1910 there were signs that his health was failing; both mind and memory were affected. With much in the advanced policy of the cabinet he was out of sympathy. But he retained

his post until his medical advisers insisted on his taking a prolonged holiday. He resigned on 16 June 1910.

With complete rest his health greatly improved, but the death of his wife at Woodthorne, Wolverhampton, on 6 Jan. 1911 completely prostrated him. He died at Woodthorne on 25 Feb. 1911, and was buried in Tettenhall churchyard.

Fowler married on 6 Oct. 1857 Ellen, youngest daughter of George Benjamin Thorneycroft of Chapel House, Wolverhampton, and Hadley Park, Shropshire. To her devotion and wise counsel he owed much. She was made Lady of the Order of the Crown of India in 1895. Lord Wolverhampton left one son, Henry Ernest, who became second viscount, and two daughters. The elder daughter, Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler (Mrs. Alfred Felkin), has under her maiden name won fame as the author of 'Concerning Isabel Carnaby' and other novels; her sister, Edith Henrietta, wife of the Rev. William Robert Hamilton, is also a novelist of repute, and has written the biography of her father (1912).

There are portraits of Lord Wolverhampton, painted by A. S. Cope, R.A., in the Town Hall, Wolverhampton, and in the hall of the Law Society, London. A replica of the first is in the possession of his son. A cartoon portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1892.

[Private sources; Mrs. Hamilton's biography, 1912; The Times, 26 Feb. 1911; Burke's Peerage; Paul's History of Modern England.]

A. L. F.

FOX, SAMSON (1838–1903), inventor and benefactor, born at Bowling, near Bradford, Yorkshire, on 11 July 1838, was one of three sons of James Fox, a Leeds cloth-mill worker, by his wife Sarah Pearson. From the age of ten he worked with his father at the mill; but showing mechanical aptitude, was soon apprenticed to the Leeds firm of Smith, Beacock and Tannett, machine-tool makers, where he became foreman and later traveller. While there Fox designed and patented several tools for the machine cutting of bevelled gear and for the manufacture of tronails. Subsequently he started with his brother and another—Fox, Brother and Refitt—the Silver Cross engineering works for the manufacture of special machine tools. In 1874 he founded the Leeds Forge Company, and he acted as managing director until 1896 and was appointed chairman in May 1903. In 1877 he first patented the Fox corrugated boiler furnaces (by which the resisting power to external pressure was greatly increased), the plates being hammered by means of swage blocks under a steam hammer. This invention led to the practical application of triple expansion engines to marine boilers. The steamship Pretoria, built in 1878, was the first ocean-going steamer to be fitted with Fox's corrugated flues. Machinery for rolling in place of hammering was undertaken in 1882, and a Siemens steel plant was laid down. In 1886 Fox took out patents for the manufacture of pressed steel underframes for railway wagons instead of the old wrought-iron frames. The demand for the improved form of rolling stock led to great extension of the business in Leeds, and to the establishment of a factory at Joliet, near Chicago. There the first pressed steel cars used in America were made, as well as the 'Fox' pressed steel bogie trucks. The American business grew rapidly and new works were erected at Pittsburg, which were merged in 1889 in the Pressed Steel Car Company. Fox became a member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in 1875 and of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1881. A member of the Society of Arts from 1879, he was awarded in 1885 the society's Howard gold medal for his invention of corrugated iron flues.

By way of facilitating and lessening the cost of his manufacturing processes, Fox first employed in England water-gas on a large scale for metallurgical and lighting purposes. The plant which he set up in September 1887 was capable in six months of producing 40,000 cubic feet per hour of water-gas, which was cheaper than ordinary coal gas, and had a far greater heating and lighting power (*The Times*, 2 Jan. 1889). Of the British Water-Gas Syndicate, formed in 1888, Fox became president, but it went into liquidation in 1893. In 1894 Fox produced the first carbide of calcium for making acetylene gas by the method discovered by T. L. Willson in America in 1888. He was the pioneer of the acetylene industry in Europe, for which works were set up at Foyers, N.B.

An enthusiastic lover of music, Fox gave in 1889 the sum of 45,000*l.* for the new buildings of the Royal College of Music, South Kensington, which were opened by King Edward VII (then Prince of Wales) on 2 July 1894 (*The Times*, 23 May 1889; 17 July 1894; *Strand Musical Mag.* Feb. 1895; GRAVES'S *Life of Sir George Grove*, 1903). Fox's benefaction gave rise in 1897 to a prolonged libel action, in which Fox was plaintiff, against Mr.

Jerome K. Jerome and the publishers of 'To-day' for printing articles in the paper (May–Aug. 1894 and Jan. 1896) which reflected on Fox's conduct of his business and accused Fox of giving large sums to the college in order to give a wrong impression of his commercial prosperity. After sixteen days' trial, verdict was found for plaintiff without costs, the defendants undertaking not to republish the libel (see *The Times*, 1 April–11 May 1897).

Fox took a leading part in the political and municipal life of Leeds, and was thrice in succession (1889–91) mayor of Harrogate, which he represented on the West Riding county council. He was J.P. for Leeds and Harrogate, and was a member of the Legion of Honour of France. On his return from a tour in Canada and America, Fox died of blood poisoning at Walsall on 24 Oct. 1903, and was buried at Woodhouse cemetery, Leeds. There is a marble bust portrait at the Royal College of Music; painted portraits are at Grove House, Harrogate, where Fox resided, and at Leeds Forge, Leeds. Fox married on 18 May 1859 Marie Ann, daughter of Charles and Alice Slinger, and left issue one son and two daughters.

[The Times, 26 Oct. 1903; Proc. Inst. Civil Engineers, 1903–4, vol. clv.; Proc. Inst. Mechanical Engineers, Oct.–Dec. 1903; Journal, Soc. of Arts, 13 Nov. 1903; notes from the Leeds Forge Company; private information.] W. B. O.

FOX BOURNE. [See BOURNE, HENRY RICHARD FOX, 1837–1909, social reformer and author.]

FOXWELL, ARTHUR (1853–1909), physician, born at Shepton Mallet, Somerset, on 13 July 1853, was a younger son of Thomas Somerton Foxwell of Shepton Mallet and Weston-super-Mare by his second wife Jane, daughter of William Handcock of Jersey. His elder brother, Herbert Somerton Foxwell, is now professor of political economy in the University of London.

From Queen's College, Taunton, Arthur passed to St. John's College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. with honours in natural science in 1877, M.B. with first class in medicine in 1881, and proceeding M.A. and M.D. in 1891. Meanwhile in 1873 he graduated B.A. at London with honours in English and moral science, and pursued his medical education at St. Thomas's Hospital, London. In 1881 he became M.R.C.S. London. He became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in 1881, a member in 1885, and a fellow in 1892. At the college in 1889 he read the Bradshawe lecture, which he published in 1899 under the title 'The Causation of Functional Murmurs,' in which he deduced from clinical and pathological experience of cases and elaborate experiments the conclusion that functional murmurs are caused by dilatation of the pulmonary artery immediately beyond the valve and are not due to change in the viscosity of the blood. This view is now generally accepted. During the winter of 1887–8 he studied at Vienna, chiefly diseases of the throat and ear.

After holding the posts of house physician at St. Thomas's Hospital (1881), clinical assistant at the Brompton Hospital (1882), and junior resident medical officer at the Manchester Children's Hospital, Pondlebury (1882–3), he was elected as resident pathologist at the General Hospital, Birmingham (1884), and was honorary assistant physician there from 1885 to 1889. In 1889 he became honorary physician at the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, where at his death he was senior honorary physician. At the hospital he was chiefly responsible for the construction of the roof ward, only partially covered in, and otherwise open to the air, in which considerable success was obtained in the treatment of various diseases apart from those of tuberculous nature. He was also for a time pathologist to the Birmingham Hospital for Women and demonstrator in medical pathology in the Queen's Faculty of Medicine (at Mason College), known as the Queen's College. From 1887 to 1901 he was honorary librarian at the Medical Institute, Birmingham, of which he was president at his death, and he edited for a time the 'Birmingham Medical Review' (1886–8). In 1906 he was appointed professor of therapeutics in the new Birmingham University and received the degree of M.Sc.

Of shy and reserved nature and weak health, Foxwell died, from the result of a bicycle accident, in the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, on 1 Aug. 1909, and was buried in the burial ground of the Franciscans at Olton. He married in 1889 Lisette, daughter of Charles Hollins of Torquay and widow of Robert Pollock of Birmingham. He left one daughter. A memorial tablet designed by his stepson, Mr. Courtenay Pollock, was placed in the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, and an annual prize for a clinical essay, open to qualified residents in the Queen's, General, and Children's Hospitals, Birmingham, endowed in his memory.

Foxwell's chief publication, apart from the Bradshawe lecture, was: 'Essays on Heart and Lung Disease' (1895), a collection of miscellaneous contributions to the 'Proceedings' of medical societies and similar pieces; papers on climate are included, as well as the Ingleby lectures on 'The Condition of the Vascular System in Anæmic Debility,' delivered at the Queen's College, Birmingham, 1892. He also published 'The Enlarged Cirrhotic Liver' (1896) and 'The Spas of Mid Wales' (1899).

[Brit. Med. Journal and Lancet, 14 Aug. 1909; Birmingham Med. Rev. Sept. 1909; information from Prof. H. S. Foxwell.]

E. M. B.

FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY, third Viscount. [See De Montmorency, Raymond Harvey, 1835-1902.]

FREAM, WILLIAM (1854-1906), writer on agriculture, born at Gloucester in 1854, was second son in the family of four sons and three daughters of John Fream, builder and contractor, by his wife Mary Grant. As a boy he was a chorister of Gloucester Cathedral, and was always devoted to music. After education in Sir Thomas Rich's Blue Coat Hospital, he entered the employment of a Gloucester corn and seed merchant; but gaining a royal exhibition at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, in May 1872, he studied there for three years, and took prizes in botany, practical chemistry, and geology, with special distinction in geology. While in Ireland he made long botanical walking tours to the wild district of Connemara and other distant parts of the country. He became an associate of the Royal College by diploma. He also matriculated in the University of London, and graduated in science with honours in chemistry at the first B.Sc. examination in 1877. From 1877 to 1879 he was professor of natural history at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. In 1879 he filled a temporary vacancy as lecturer and demonstrator in botany at Guy's Hospital Medical School. The following winter he devoted to biological—more especially zoological—study at the Royal School of Mines in London and in writing for the agricultural press.

Early in 1880 he joined Professor John Wrightson in establishing and developing the College of Agriculture at Downton. He taught natural history there and instituted a series of field classes and laboratory demonstrations.

Fream paid visits to Canada in 1884, 1888 and 1891, to examine the agricultural conditions, which he described in a series of papers. These include a charming pamphlet 'The Gates of the West' (1892); 'Across Canada: a Report on Canada and its Agricultural Resources,' written for and published by the government of Canada (Ottawa, 1885); 'Canadian Agriculture' (parts i. and ii.), 'Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society' (1885); 'The Farms and Forests of Canada, as illustrated in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886' (Toronto, 1886); 'The Provincial Agriculture of Canada' (London, 1887). In 1888 he received from the M'Gill University of Montreal the hon. degree of LL.D.

In 1890 Eleanor Anne Ormerod [q. v. Suppl. II] chose Fream to be the first Steven lecturer in Edinburgh University on agricultural entomology; he had included the first course on the subject in Great Britain in his curriculum at Downton. He remained Steven lecturer till death. Fream, who was an unsuccessful candidate in March 1887 for the office of secretary and editor of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, was appointed in 1890 editor of the 'Journal' of the society, when it became a quarterly, relinquishing the office in 1900, when it was reduced to an annual publication.

For twelve years, from January 1894 till his death, Fream was agricultural correspondent of 'The Times,' writing very efficient weekly articles on agriculture and special annual reports on crop returns. His articles showed an intense love of country life and an intimate knowledge of wild flowers. He was a chief examiner in the principles of agriculture under the science and art department, South Kensington. In 1900 he was employed by the board of agriculture to report on agricultural education in Scotland.

Apart from his writings on Canada, and his journalistic work, Fream edited exhaustively the 13th and 14th editions of 'Youatt's Complete Grazier' (1893 and 1900). His most widely read book was 'The Elements of Agriculture' (British agriculture and live stock), published for the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in 1891 (7th edit. 1902); before his death some 36,000 copies were sold. 'The Rothamsted Experiments on the Growth of Wheat, Barley, and the Mixed Herbage of Grass-land' (1888) was a valuable text-book.

Fream resided chiefly at Downton, but he had working quarters in London, and was very popular in congenial society there. He died, unmarried, at Downton on 29 May

1906, and was buried in Gloucester cemetery.

A Fream memorial fund, subscribed by leading agriculturalists, was entrusted to the board of agriculture, the income to be awarded annually as prizes under special regulations.

[The Times, 31 May 1906.] R. W.

FRÉCHETTE, LOUIS HONORÉ (1839–1908), Canadian poet and journalist, born at Lévis, opposite Quebec, on 16 Nov. 1839, was eldest son of Louis Fréchette, a contractor, whose family was originally established in Ile de Ré, Saintonge. His mother was Marguerite Martineau de Lormière. After education at the Quebec Seminary and Nicolet College, young Fréchette passed to Laval University (Quebec), McGill University, and Queen's University. Becoming a law-student in Quebec in 1861 he published a first volume of (French) poetry 'Mes Loisirs' in 1863, and next year was called to the bar, but did not practise seriously, although he only retired from the profession in 1879. In 1865 he went to Chicago and there devoted himself for six years to journalism. He then edited 'L'Amérique,' and was for a time corresponding secretary of the Illinois Central railway in succession to Thomas Dickens, a brother of the novelist. His poetic reputation was enhanced by a second volume of verse 'La Voix d'un Exilé' (pt. i. 1866; *pt. ii. 1868), in which he showed the strength* both of his French patriotism and of his clerical antipathies. In 1871 he moved to New Orleans. There, while the siege of Paris was in progress, he showed his devotion to France by fighting a duel with a retired German officer, whom he had offended in a theatre by avowing his French sympathies; he had never used a sword before. In the same year he returned to Quebec.

Turning to politics, he unsuccessfully contested his native place, Lévis, at the general election of 1871 in the liberal interest; but in 1874, when Alexander Mackenzie [q. v.] came into power, he won the seat. He was a consistent supporter of the Mackenzie liberal government. He failed to retain the seat in 1878 and 1882, and thenceforward devoted to journalism all the energies that he spared from poetry. He edited his 'Journal de Québec,' contributed largely to 'L'Opinion Publique,' and during 1884–5 was editor of 'La Patrie.' He wrote frequently, too, for the American magazines the 'Forum,' 'Harper's,' and the 'Arena.' In 1889 the Mercier government appointed him clerk of the legislative council in Quebec, and he held the post till death.

Meanwhile Fréchette was publishing further volumes in verse: 'Pêle-Mêle' (Montreal, 1877), 'Les Oiseaux de Neige' (Quebec, 1880), 'Les Fleurs Boréales' (*Dijon, 1881*), 'Les Oubliés,' and 'Voix d'Outre Mer' (1886), 'La Légende d'un Peuple' (1887), and 'Les Feuilles Volantes' (1891). 'Les Fleurs Boréales' and 'Les Oiseaux de Neige' were crowned by the French Academy in 1880, and Fréchette was the recipient of the first Montyon prize for the year. He was also made an officier d'Académie lauréat of the Institute of France. The leading universities of Canada conferred honorary degrees upon him (LL.D. McGill University, Montreal, and Queen's University, Kingston, in 1881, and Toronto University in 1900; D.Lit. at Laval University in 1888), and in 1897, the year of the diamond jubilee, he was created C.M.G. He was furthermore president of the Royal Society of Canada. Besides poetry, Fréchette published prose works, including 'Lettres à Basile' (1872), 'Histoire Critique des Rois de France' (1881), and 'Originaux et Détraqués' (Montreal, 1892), the most lively and original of his prose compositions. A collection of tales, 'La Noël au Canada,' appeared in both English and French versions (1899–1900). Fréchette also attempted drama in 'Félix Poutré' (Montreal, 1871), 'Papineau,' and 'Véronica' *(in five acts), but these, although* vigorously written, lack dramatic instinct. At his death he had in preparation an authoritative edition of his poems. It appeared posthumously at Montreal in 1908 (three series), and it contains all the poems by which Fréchette desired to be remembered. Age softened his ardours against the church, and consequently the unclerical verses of 'La Voix d'un Exilé' find no place in this final edition. He died at Montreal on 31 May 1908.

As a poet Fréchette owes much to Victor Hugo, both in the mechanism of his lines and in the logical method of developing his themes. His poetry is held in high esteem by French-Canadians, who rank only Crémazie beside him. His friend Senator David said 'Fréchette n'avait pas le souffle, la puissance d'invention et de conception de Crémazie, mais il avait plus d'abondance, de souplesse, de forme, il était plus complet, plus émotif, plus chaud.' If Fréchette lack Hugo's vibrant lyrical quality, he is by no means his unsuccessful imitator in patriotic verse. The best measure of his talent will be found in 'La Légende d'un Peuple,'

in which he commemorates with skill, vigour, and variety the history of the French race. In contrast to William Henry Drummond [q. v. Suppl. II], whose French types show no resentment against English rule, Fréchette presents the rarer French-Canadian sentiment which failed to reconcile itself to the events which brought 'perfide Albion' upon the scene in 1759. For purposes of poetry this attitude of mind may pass, but Drummond's is the truer picture.

Fréchette married in 1876 Emma, second daughter of Jean Baptiste Beaudry, banker, Montreal. She survived her husband with three daughters.

[The Times, 2 and 25 June 1908; Who's Who, 1908; Sir J. G. Bourinot, Story of Canada, 1896, p. 441 (portrait).] P. E.

FREEMAN, GAGE EARLE (1820–1903), writer on falconry, born on 3 June 1820 at Tamworth, Staffordshire, was son of Capt. Charles Earle Freeman of the 69th regiment by his wife Mary Parsons. After private education he was admitted a pensioner at St. John's College, Cambridge, on 8 July 1840, and graduated B.A. in 1845, proceeding M.A. in 1850. In later life he won at Cambridge four Seatonian prize poems on sacred subjects, 'The Transfiguration' (1882), 'Jericho' (1888), 'Damascus' (1893), and 'The Broad and the Narrow Way' (1894).

Ordained deacon in 1846 and priest in 1847, Freeman held a curacy at Geddington, Northants, from 1846 to 1854, and the perpetual cure of Emmanuel Church, Bolton-le-Moors, from 1854 to 1856. He was afterwards incumbent of Macclesfield Forest with Clough, Cheshire, till 1889, when he became vicar of Askham, near Penrith, and private chaplain to the earl of Lonsdale. This living he held until his death.

Through life he devoted his leisure to hawking, being introduced to the sport by William Brodrick of Belford, Northumberland, afterwards of Chudleigh, Devon [see SALVIN, FRANCIS HENRY, Suppl. II]. In Northamptonshire he enjoyed his first experience with a kestrel-hawk, equipped with a hood of home manufacture, and he afterwards flew sparrowhawks, merlins and peregrines at pigeons and larks. But he had his best sport later whilst in his lonely Cheshire parish, hawking grouse with peregrines on Buxton Moor and Swythamley, the property of his friend, Philip Brocklehurst of Swythamley Park, Staffordshire. Next to peregrines, Freeman preferred goshawks, with which he killed hares and rabbits, with or without ferrets. Lord Lilford affirmed that Freeman did more to keep English falconers in the right way than any man living (preface to *Lord Lilford on Birds*, 1903). To the 'Field' newspaper Freeman contributed articles on falconry for a quarter of a century over the signature 'Peregrine,' and on these articles he based two treatises of standard value. He had the chief share in 'Falconry; its Claims, History, and Practice' (1859), written in collaboration with Francis Henry Salvin [q. v. Suppl. II]. This is a handbook for beginners, with plates by Wolf, now long out of print. Freeman's 'Practical Falconry; and how I became a Falconer' (1869), is slightly more discursive and is now much sought after. Freeman's essay, 'On the Desirability of attempting to revive the Sport of Falconry by its Practice at Alexandra Park' (1871), won the second prize (the first being taken by Capt. C. Hawkins Fisher of Stroud) in a competition held by the Barnet committee for promoting the opening of Alexandra Park. Freeman contributed the section on Falcons and Falconry to 'Lord Lilford on Birds' (ed. A. Trevor-Battye, 1903). He also published 'Five Christmas Poems' (1860, reprinted from the 'Field,' with additions), and 'Mount Carmel, a Story of English Life' (1867).

He died at the vicarage, Askham, on 15 Dec. 1903, and was buried at Macclesfield Forest Chapel. Freeman was twice married: (1) on 5 Jan. 1848 to Christiana (*d.* 1886), daughter of John Slade of Little Lever, Bolton-le-Moors, by whom he had issue eight sons and two daughters; (2) in April 1891 to Mary, daughter of Francis William Ashton, cotton-spinner and calico printer, of Hyde, Cheshire, who survived him.

[Private information; Field, 19 Dec. 1903; The Times, 16 Dec. 1903 (copied in Guardian, 23 Dec.); Crockford's Clerical Directory; Eagle (St. John's Coll. Mag.), March 1904; J. E. Harting's Bibliotheca Accipitraria; E. B. Michell's Art and Practice of Hawking; Cox and Lascelles, Coursing and Falconry (Badminton Library); Penrith Observer, 22 Dec. 1903; Mid-Cumberland and North Westmorland Gazette, 19 Dec. 1903; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Allibone's Dict. Eng. Lit. (Suppl.); Freeman's Works. See also Major C. Hawkins Fisher's Reminiscences of a Falconer, pp. 55, 99–100, with a photographic portrait of Freeman.] G. LE G. N.

FRERE, MARY ELIZA ISABELLA (1845–1911), author, born at Bitton rectory, Gloucestershire, on 11 Aug. 1845, was eldest of the five children of Sir (Henry)

Bartle (Edward) Frere, first baronet [q. v.], by his wife Catherine, second daughter of Lieut.-general Sir George Arthur [q. v.].

Privately educated at Wimbledon, she went out at the age of eighteen to Bombay, where her father was governor, and in the following year (1864), in her mother's absence in England, she was the hostess at government house. Profoundly interested in the Indian peoples, she accompanied her father on his tours, and gathered a large number of folk-lore tales from her ayah (Indian ladies' maid), to whom they had been handed down by a centenarian grandmother.

With an instructive introduction and notes by her father and illustrations by her sister Catherine, Miss Frere published twenty-four of these tales, in March 1868, under the title of 'Old Deccan Days.' The work was deservedly successful, and was four times reprinted (fifth impression 1898). Max Müller [q. v. Suppl. I] pointed out that Miss Frere's tales had been preserved by oral tradition so accurately that some of them were nearly word for word translations of the Sanskrit in which they were originally told. To Anglo-Indians the book 'opened up an entirely new field of scientific research . . . of inexhaustible wealth; and it gave a fresh impetus to the study of folk-lore in the United Kingdom, and throughout Europe and the Americas' (Sir G. Birdwood). 'Old Deccan Days' has been translated into German and Marathi, and recently selections have been included in Stead's 'Books for the Bairns' and in Sarah C. Bryant's 'Stories to tell the Children' (New York and London, 1911).

Miss Frere also wrote a pastoral play, 'Love's Triumph,' published anonymously in 1869, containing sonnets of poetic power and tenderness. One or two of her short poems subsequently appeared anonymously in the 'Spectator,' but most of her verse is unpublished.

Accompanying her father to South Africa when he was appointed high commissioner (March 1877), Miss Frere there, as in India, delighted in the country folk, and was a welcome guest at the old Dutch and English farmhouses. Here, too, she helped to dissipate racial prejudices. When she and a sister returned to England in 1880, shortly before the recall of their father by the Gladstone government, they were received with most gracious interest at Windsor by Queen Victoria.

In later years Miss Frere travelled extensively on the continent and in Egypt, and was in the Holy Land from the end of 1906 to August 1908. Living mainly at Cambridge, she studied Hebrew, and closely followed the results of biblical criticism. After some years of failing health, she died at St. Leonards-on-Sea on 26 March 1911, being buried at Brookwood cemetery.

[Miss Frere's books; Athenæum, 15 April 1911, memoir by Sir George Birdwood; Cambridge Daily News, 6 April 1911; South Africa, 8 April 1911; information kindly supplied by the family.] F. H. B.

FRITH, WILLIAM POWELL (1819–1909), painter, born on 9 Jan. 1819, at Aldfield, near Ripon, Yorkshire, was son of William Frith, by his wife Jane Powell, a member of the ancient but decayed family of Fitz, Shropshire. Both parents were in the domestic employment of Mrs. Lawrence of Studley Royal. When the boy was seven years old his family moved to Harrogate, where the father became the landlord of the Dragon Hotel. He sent his son to a school at Knaresborough which appears to have been a 'Dotheboys Hall.' The boy next passed to a large school at St. Margaret's, near Dover, his master being instructed to encourage a gift for art which Frith senior thought he could discern in his son. Young Frith was allowed to spend most of his time in various grotesque performances with pencil and chalk. On leaving school he had a narrow escape from becoming an auctioneer. He finally entered Sass's Academy in Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury. After two years under Sass he won admission to the schools of the Royal Academy. While still an academy student he commenced portrait painting. Through an uncle, Scaife, who kept an hotel in Brook Street, he obtained a practice chiefly among well-to-do farmers in Lincolnshire, who paid five, ten, and fifteen guineas for heads, kit-cats, and half-lengths respectively.

In 1837 Frith's father died, and his mother set up house with her son in London, at 11 Osnaburgh Street. In 1839 he exhibited a portrait of a child at the British Institution. In 1840 he painted his first subject pictures, exhibiting at the Academy that year 'Malvolio before the Countess Olivia' and 'Othello and Desdemona.' From that time for many years he was faithful to subjects from Scott, Sterne, Goldsmith, Molière, Cervantes, Shakespeare, Dickens, and the 'Spectator,' all of which gave him the opportunity of dressing up his models in picturesque clothes, and of incurring the odium of those young men who, as the Pre-Raphaelite

Brotherhood, were presently to vilify his ideals. In 1845 'The Village Pastor' secured his election as A.R.A. Among other well-known pictures which he contributed to the Academy during this middle period of his activity are: 'English Merry-making a Hundred Years Ago' (1847); 'Coming of Age in the Olden Time' (1849); 'Witchcraft'; 'Sir Roger de Coverley at the Saracen's Head' and a scene from 'The Good-Natured Man' (commissioned by John Sheepshanks [q. v.]), now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. In 1853 Frith was promoted to fill the vacancy left among the academicians by the death of Turner. Into his diploma picture, 'The Sleepy Model,' the artist introduced a good portrait of himself.

Frith visited Belgium, Holland, and the Rhine in 1850. A year later he spent the summer at Ramsgate, a visit which led to an abrupt change in his subjects. His diary for 30 Sept. 1851 contains the following entry (*Autobiography*): 'Began to make a sketch from Ramsgate sands which, if successful, will considerably alter my practice.' The result of this sketch was the large picture 'Ramsgate Sands,' sometimes called 'Life at the Seaside,' painted in 1853, exhibited in 1854, and now in the royal collection. It had a great popular success. There followed, in 1858, 'The Derby Day,' now in the national collection at the Tate Gallery, and, in 1862, 'The Railway Station,' now owned by Holloway College, both of which eclipsed even the 'Ramsgate Sands' in popularity. These three famous paintings enjoyed, like most of Frith's work, an immense circulation in engravings. Frith's success led to invitations from Queen Victoria to paint the marriage of the Princess Royal, and the marriage of Edward VII, as Prince of Wales. The first offer was declined; the second was accepted. The last pictures in which Frith showed his own peculiar talent in marshalling a crowd were 'Charles II's Last Whitehall Sunday' (1867) and 'The Salon d'Or, Homburg' (1871). Another crowd, painted twelve years later, 'The Private View of the Royal Academy' (1883), was far inferior to its predecessors. Frith made two ill-advised attempts to rival Hogarth. The first of these moralities, 'The Road to Ruin,' in five scenes, was at Burlington House in 1878; the second, 'The Race for Wealth,' in five pictures, was shown at a private gallery in King Street in 1880.

Besides those already named, Frith's better pictures include 'Dolly Varden' and the portrait of her creator, Charles Dickens (painted in 1859), in the Forster collection at South Kensington; 'Claude Duval' (1860); 'Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman' (1866, now in the Tate Gallery); 'Pope and Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu'; and 'Swift and Vanessa.' 'The Dinner at Boswell's Rooms in Bond Street,' which was exhibited in 1869 at the Academy, was sold at Christie's in 1875 for 4567*l.*, the highest sum then reached for a work by a living painter. Frith also painted many anecdotic pictures during his later career; of these 'John Knox at Holyrood,' exhibited in 1886, is a familiar example. But here his gift for marshalling a crowd and for painting it with some vivacity had little or no scope.

Frith visited Italy in 1875, and made a second tour in the Low Countries in 1880. In 1890 he joined the ranks of the retired Royal Academicians, but he survived for nearly twenty years, painting to the end. He was a member of the Royal Belgian Academy and of those of Antwerp, Stockholm, and Vienna. He was a chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and personally received the badge of C.V.O. from Edward VII at Buckingham Palace on 9 Jan. 1908, his eighty-ninth birthday (cf. *Cornhill Mag.* 1909). He died at his residence in St. John's Wood, London, on 2 Nov. 1909, and was buried at Kensal Green after cremation at Golder's Green. A small collection of his better works was exhibited at Burlington House in the winter of 1911. It was then recognised that the 'Derby Day' and the 'Railway Station' possessed pictorial qualities, which it had become the fashion to deny.

Frith married on 22 June 1845 Isabelle, daughter of George Baker of York. She died on 28 Jan. 1880. Of twelve children, five daughters and five sons survived their father. His son, Mr. Walter Frith, is a dramatist and novelist.

Frith's friends included not only the chief artists of the day but many men of letters, including Dickens. He published: 'John Leech, his Life and Work' (1891), which is a description of Leech's work rather than a biography; 'My Autobiography and Reminiscences' (1887); and 'Further Reminiscences' (1888).

Portraits by himself at the ages respectively of eighteen and seventy belong to the family. A third portrait was painted in 1854 by Augustus Egg, R.A. Another good early portrait painted by an academy student friend, Cowper, who died young, was sold after Frith's death. His own head

figures in the right-hand corner of 'Ramsgate Sands' (1853) and he introduced himself as paterfamilias with all his family into 'The Railway Station' (1861). A cartoon portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1873.

[The Times, 4 Nov. 1909; Academy Catalogues; A. Graves's Royal Academy Exhibitors; private information; Mrs. J. E. Panton, Leaves from a Life, 1911; Mrs. E. M. Ward, Reminiscences, 1911; Frith's Autobiography 1887, and Reminiscences, 1888.] W. A.

FRY, DANBY PALMER (1818–1903), legal writer, born in Great Ormond Street, London, on 1 Dec. 1818, was second son in the family of four sons and four daughters of Alfred Augustus Fry, a good scholar and linguist, who was accountant and for some years a partner in the firm of Thomas de la Rue & Co., wholesale stationers. His mother was Jane Sarah Susannah Westcott. He was named after his father's friend, Danby Palmer of Norwich [cf. PALMER, CHARLES JOHN]. The eldest son, Alfred Augustus Fry, was the first English barrister to practise in Constantinople.

Danby was educated at Hunter Street Academy, Brunswick Square, London, a well-known grammar school conducted by Jonathan Dawson, whose sons, George Dawson [q. v.] of Birmingham and Benjamin Dawson (subsequently proprietor of the school and long treasurer of the Philological Society), were Fry's schoolfellows. In 1836 he became a clerk in the poor law board, first at Somerset House and afterwards at Gwydyr House, Whitehall. On 1 April 1848, during the Chartist riots, he was officially deputed to report to headquarters the proceedings of the agitators on Kennington Common. Each hour he received messengers to whom he delivered his hastily written reports. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn on 30 Jan. 1851, he became in October 1871 inspector of audits, and on 15 Oct. 1873 assistant secretary to the local government board. From 1878 until his retirement in 1882 he was legal adviser to the board.

Fry made some reputation as author of legal handbooks. As early as 1846 he produced 'Local Taxes of the United Kingdom' (published officially). His 'Union Assessment Committee Act' (1862; 8th edit. 1897); his 'Lunacy Acts' (1864; 3rd edit. 1890); 'The Law Relating to Vaccination' (1869; 7th edit. 1890), and 'The Valuation [Metropolis] Act' (1869; 2nd edit. 1872) became standard works.

Through his father, whose circle of acquaintances included Lord Brougham, Leigh Hunt, and others interested in social and political reforms, Fry was friendly from an early age with Charles Knight and with Sir Rowland Hill's family. Economic and philanthropic problems occupied much of his attention, but his leisure was devoted to philology, and he became an expert student of both old English and old French. He helped his father in compiling in MS. an English dictionary with the words arranged according to roots. He was an original member of the Philological Society, founded in 1842, and its treasurer for many years, and was a contributor of well-informed papers on linguistic subjects to its 'Transactions.' He was one of the original committee of the Early English Text Society, founded by Dr. Furnivall [q. v. Suppl. II] in 1864. He was joint author with Benjamin Dawson of a small book 'On the Genders of French Substantives' (1876). His philological studies were pursued till his death. He died unmarried, on 16 Feb. 1903, at his house, 166 Haverstock Hill, and was buried at Highgate cemetery.

[Personal knowledge.] H. B. W–y.

FULLER, SIR THOMAS EKINS (1831–1910), agent-general for Cape Colony, born at West Drayton on 24 Aug. 1831, was son of Andrew Gunton Fuller, baptist minister, who was a popular preacher and an amateur artist of some distinction. Andrew Fuller [q.v.], the baptist theologian, was his grandfather. His mother was Esther Hobson. Mr. Robert Fuller, author of 'South Africa at Home,' is his brother.

Educated at a private school, and then at the Bristol Baptist College, Fuller became baptist minister at Melksham, and afterwards served baptist chapels at Lewes and Luton. He subsequently turned his attention to literature and contributed freely to the press. In 1864 he went to South Africa to become editor of the 'Cape Argus.' He rapidly became a leader in the social and political life in Cape Colony. He won distinction for brilliant articles on social and educational work in the 'Argus,' and was one of the promoters of the Cape University. While editor of the 'Cape Argus' Fuller ardently advocated responsible government for the Cape Colony, which was granted by the imperial government in 1872. He was one of those chiefly instrumental in educating colonial opinion on the subject. In 1873 Fuller was appointed emigration agent to the Cape Colony in London, but in 1875

he returned to Cape Town to take up the post of general manager there of the Union Steamship Company. He held this office for twenty-three years.

Meanwhile he engaged actively in politics. In 1878 he was returned as one of the members for Cape Town in the House of Assembly, and retained the seat till his resignation in 1902. He was an eloquent and impressive speaker in parliament and advocated every progressive measure. He refused office, believing that he could serve the colony better as a private member. In his last years in parliament he was a steady and a prominent supporter of Cecil Rhodes's policy, and became his intimate friend. In 1898 he was made a director of De Beers Consolidated Mines Company, and thereupon he resigned his post with the Union Co. from a fear that the prominent part he took in party politics might react prejudicially on the welfare of the company. At the same time he found time for municipal work and was a member of the town council, a trustee of the public library, chairman of the harbour board, and a leading spirit in the chamber of commerce.

At the end of 1901 he returned to England, and on 1 Jan. 1902 assumed the office of agent-general to the Cape, resigning the De Beers directorship at the same time; he remained agent-general till 1907. In 1903 he was made C.M.G. and next year K.C.M.G. He died at Tunbridge Wells on 5 Sept. 1910. Fuller married (1) in 1855 Mary Playne, daughter of Isaac Hillier of Nailsworth, and by her had three sons and a daughter; (2) in 1875 Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Mann of Cowes. His eldest son, Mr. William Henry Fuller, commanded the East London town guard during the Boer war of 1899–1902.

Fuller was a man of high intellectual culture, and a profound student of philosophy. To the end of his life he reviewed literary works in the press and contributed a notable article to the 'Westminster Review' on 'Man's Relation to the Universe through Cosmic Emotion' (reprinted 1902). His last publication was 'Cecil Rhodes, a Monograph and Reminiscence' (1910), a valuable contribution to the biography of his friend.

[Anglo-African Who's Who, 1905; personal knowledge.] A. P. H.

FULLEYLOVE, JOHN (1845–1908), landscape painter, born at Leicester on 18 Aug. 1845, was son of John and Elizabeth Fulleylove. He was educated at day-schools in that town, and when about sixteen was articled as a clerk to Flint, Shenton and Baker, a local firm of architects. He developed a strong natural bent for the picturesque side of architecture by sketching from nature in his free hours, and received some instruction in painting from Harry Ward, a drawing-master of the school of Harding.

Fulleylove's earliest drawings were views of his native town and its neighbourhood. Taking up art professionally he began to exhibit English subjects in London in 1871. Subsequently he travelled widely at home and abroad in search of themes. In 1875 and again in 1880 he made tours in Italy. He spent the summer of 1878 in sketching at Tabley Old Hall, that of 1879 at Hampton Court, and that of 1882 at Versailles.

He was elected an associate of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours in the spring of 1878, and became a member next year. Fulleylove moved from Leicester to London in 1883 and established himself at first in a house in Mecklenburgh Square, later moving (1893) to Great Russell Street, and ultimately (1894) to Church Row, Hampstead. Besides exhibiting an ever-widening range of subjects at the Institute, he held many exhibitions of his work at the Fine Art Society's galleries in Bond Street. Of these individual exhibitions, the first consisted of drawings of south-eastern France, 'Petrarch's Country' (1886); this was followed by views of Oxford (1888); views of Cambridge (1890); Parisian subjects and studies of Versailles (1894). In 1892 he exhibited a collection of local sketches at Leicester. In the summer of 1895 he visited Greece in company with his friends Alfred Higgins and Somers Clarke. Ninety drawings made during this tour, exhibited at the Fine Art Society's gallery in the following spring, mark the highest level of his achievement.

He occasionally practised painting in oil, was a member of the Institute of Painters in Oil, and contributed oil-paintings to the Academy and other exhibitions. In the summer of 1898 he executed a number of small panel pictures of Oxford which were exhibited at the Fine Art Society's Gallery in 1899. They were painted direct from nature, whereas the large oil pictures by which he was occasionally represented in later years at the Academy were worked up from water-colour sketches.

Fulleylove's next exhibition in Bond Street (1902) consisted of drawings of the

Holy Land, but Palestine did not inspire him so happily as Greece. In 1904 many excellent pencil sketches were exhibited at the Goupil Gallery in London, and at Edinburgh a series of local views, which like most of his latest work, such as the drawings of Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, and some Middlesex subjects (1907), were executed for reproduction in colour as illustrations to books. Some of his Oxford oil sketches and of his drawings of Greece and Palestine were reproduced in similar form. He himself preferred the black-and-white reproductions of his earlier (1888) Oxford sketches by lithography, and of the Greek drawings in photogravure.

His health failed suddenly, and he died at Hampstead on 22 May 1908. He was buried in Highgate cemetery. Fulleylove married, in 1878, Elizabeth Sara, daughter of Samuel Elgood of Leicester; she with one son and two daughters survived him.

Fulleylove was an admirable architectural draughtsman. His early training had given him a thorough comprehension of construction and detail. His water-colour was always laid over a solid and carefully completed pencil sketch. In colour his earlier works are silvery, sometimes a little weak, but always harmonious. Greater breadth of tone and force of colour are noticeable in the Versailles drawings of 1893 and in the Greek series, which are not only his best productions but some of the most brilliant and accomplished water-colour work of his generation. A few of his drawings are in the Victoria and Albert Museum, and he is well represented in the Municipal Gallery at Leicester.

[Graves's Dictionary of Artists, 1760–1893; Catalogues of the Exhibitions of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours and of the Fine Art Society; private information.]

FURNIVALL, FREDERICK JAMES (1825–1910), scholar and editor, born at Egham, Surrey, on 4 Feb. 1825, was second child and eldest son, in a family of five sons and four daughters, of George Frederick Furnivall by his wife Sophia Barwell. The father, a medical practitioner, who had been educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and was in 1805 assistant surgeon of the 14th foot, maintained a prosperous practice at Egham, and also kept a private lunatic asylum at his house, Great Fosters, out of which he made a fortune of 200,000*l*. He attended Shelley's wife, Mary, in her confinement at Marlow in 1817, and the son was fond of quoting his father's reminiscences of Shelley and his household. He died on 7 June 1865.

After attending private schools at Englefield Green, Turnham Green, and Hanwell, Furnivall in 1841 entered University College, London, and in July 1842 passed the London University matriculation in the first division. On 9 Oct. he matriculated from Trinity Hall, Cambridge. As a boy he hunted at Egham, and before entering the university he was a skilled oarsman. He quickly won a place in the college eight. During the long vacation of 1845 he built, with the aid of John Beesley, a Thames waterman, two sculling boats on a new plan. By narrowing the beam and extending the outriggers he gave an unprecedented leverage to the oar. A wager boat on Furnivall's lines was soon built for the champion sculler, Newell, who in it gave Henry Clasper, on the Tyne, one of his rare defeats (18 Jan. 1846). To sculling Furnivall remained faithful till death, and he always ardently advocated its superiority to rowing. Despite his lifelong devotion to the water he never learnt to swim. As an undergraduate he showed a characteristic impatience of convention and an undisciplined moral earnestness. He became a vegetarian, and remained one for a quarter of a century. To tobacco and alcohol he was a stranger through life. He read mathematics, and was admitted scholar of Trinity Hall on 1 June 1843. He graduated B.A. in 1847, taking a low place among the junior optimes in 1846. He proceeded M.A. in 1850.

On leaving Cambridge, Furnivall entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn (26 Jan. 1846). He read in the chambers of Charles Henry Bellenden Ker [q. v.], a friend of his father, a man of wide and enlightened interests. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn (30 Jan. 1849), and set up as a conveyancer at 11 New Square. He rented various sets of rooms in Lincoln's Inn till 1873, but the law had small attraction for him, and his attention was soon diverted from it. Through Bellenden Ker he came to know many men and women who championed social reform and democratic principles. Of these John Malcolm Ludlow [q. v. Suppl. II] exerted a predominant influence on him. Through Ludlow he was drawn into the Christian Socialist movement, and accepted at first all its tenets. He heard Maurice preach at Lincoln's Inn, and attended his Bible readings. The doctrine of industrial co-operation appealed to him, and he joined the central co-operative committee. He supported trades

unionism and identified himself with labour agitation, selling his books to give 100*l.* to the woodcutters who engaged in a strike in 1851. Meanwhile he wrote for the 'Christian Socialist,' and published in 1850 his first literary work, a pamphlet entitled 'Association a Necessary Part of Christianity.'

Philological study and music also engaged Furnivall's youthful attention. He joined the Philological Society in 1847, and heard Chopin play (26 July 1848) and Jenny Lind sing. The current literature which he chiefly admired was the early work of Ruskin, with whose outlook on life he avowed an eager sympathy. In 1849 a chance meeting with Mrs. Ruskin at a friend's house led to an invitation to Ruskin's London home. 'Thus began,' Furnivall wrote, 'a friendship (with Ruskin) which was for many years the chief joy of my life.' Of Ruskin, Furnivall was through life a wholehearted worshipper, and the habit of egotistic reflection which characterised his own writing is often a halting echo of Ruskin's style and temperament.

At the beginning of the intercourse Furnivall sought with youthful ardour to bring Ruskin into relation with Maurice. In 1851 he invited Maurice's opinion of Ruskin's theological argument in his 'Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds.' Furnivall forwarded Maurice's criticisms to Ruskin, and an interesting correspondence passed through Furnivall between the two; but they had little in common. Furnivall, who inclined to Ruskin's rather than to Maurice's views, printed this correspondence for private circulation in 1890 (Nicoll and Wise, *Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century*, ii. 1–46).

In the spirit of Christian Socialism Furnivall at the same time devoted his best energies to endeavours to improve the social and educational opportunities of the working classes. With Ludlow and others he opened as early as 1849 a school for poor men and boys at Little Ormond Yard, Bloomsbury. In 1852 he joined the same friends in forming a working men's association for the purpose of giving lectures and holding classes at a house in Castle Street East, off Oxford Street. These efforts developed into the foundation on 26 Oct. 1854 of the Working Men's College in Red Lion Square, with Maurice as principal. Furnivall vigorously helped in the organisation of the new college. He spent there five nights a week, and actively identified himself with its social, athletic, and educational life. Furnivall taught English grammar and lectured on English poetry from Chaucer to Tennyson. He induced Ruskin to teach drawing to the students with profitable results. But it was in the development of the social side that he worked hardest. He accompanied the students in botanical walks and on rowing excursions. He arranged Sunday rambles, and organised concerts and dances. In 1858, on the advice of Ruskin, he took a party of working men on a tour abroad. It was Furnivall's only experience of foreign travel. He left London with his companions for Havre on 6 Sept., and spent three weeks walking in Normandy and visiting Paris. In 1859 he eagerly helped to organise a volunteer corps of college students, and became company commander, retaining the post for twelve years. Subsequently he inaugurated a college rowing club, which was named after Maurice. He induced the members to engage, under his leadership, in sculling four and eight races, which he introduced to the Thames in 1866; he was long the rowing club's guiding spirit.

Furnivall's devotion to the recreative aims of the college, and his emphatic advocacy of Sunday as a day of solely secular amusement, caused difficulties between him and Maurice and other members of the college council. His religious views had undergone a change. He had been brought up in conventional orthodoxy. This he abandoned in early manhood for an outspoken agnosticism and uncompromising hostility to the received faiths. Joining the Sunday League which combated Sabbatarianism, he described, during 1858, the Sunday amusements of the college in the League's organ, 'The People's Friend.' His somewhat insolent references to Maurice led the latter to tender his resignation of the principalship, and he was with difficulty persuaded to remain in office. Although a reconciliation was patched up, Maurice's relations with Furnivall lost all show of cordiality. Furnivall deemed Maurice and the college council to be not only unduly conservative in their religious views but undemocratic in refusing working men admission to the council. Furnivall's activity in the affairs of the college ceased only with his life. He never lost his early tone of impatience with those colleagues whose religious or political views differed from his own. But he retained to the last the ardent devotion of the students, and the social development of the institution stood deeply indebted to him.

Furnivall's zeal for literary study rapidly developed, and he tried to adapt to its

pursuit the principles of association and co-operation which he advocated in other relations of life. Of the Philological Society he became one of two honorary secretaries in 1853, and was sole secretary from 1862 till his death. He supported with enthusiasm the society's proposals for spelling reform, which Alexander John Ellis [q. v. Suppl. I] devised, and always took an active part in promoting such reform, adopting in his own writings a modified phonetic scheme. In another direction his energetic participation in the Philological Society's work bore more valuable fruit. At the end of 1858 the society, at Archbishop Trench's suggestion, resolved to undertake a supplement to Johnson's and Richardson's Dictionaries. But Furnivall urged a wholly new dictionary, and his proposal was adopted. On the death in 1861 of the first editor of the suggested dictionary, Herbert Coleridge [q. v.], Furnivall took his place, and he worked at the scheme intermittently for many years. At the same time he planned a 'concise' dictionary which should be an abstract of the larger undertaking. Although he accumulated much material for the double scheme he made little headway owing to his varied engagements. In 1876 the Oxford University Press took over the enterprise, appointing Dr. (afterwards Sir) James A. H. Murray editor. The 'New English Dictionary' was the result. To that great work Furnivall continued to contribute to the end of his life.

Meanwhile Furnivall was concentrating his attention on early and middle English literature. He deemed it a patriotic duty to reprint from manuscript works which were either unprinted or imperfectly printed. He valued old literature both for its own sake and for the light it shed on social history. His literary endeavours at first centred in the literature of the Arthurian romances, and he inaugurated his editorial labours with an edition of Lonelich's fifteenth-century epic 'Seynt Graal,' which he prepared for the Roxburghe Club (1861, 2 vols.; re-edited for the Early English Text Society, 1874–8). Two prominent bibliophile members of the Roxburghe Club, Henry Huth [q. v. Suppl. II] and Henry Hucks Gibbs, afterwards Baron Aldenham [q. v. Suppl. II], enlisted his services. In 1862, for the Roxburghe club, he undertook one of his most valuable pieces of textual labour, the 'Handlyng Synne' of Robert of Brunne, to which he added the 'Manuel des Pechiez' of William of Waddington, unhappily from a MS. of inferior textual value. In 1862 he also printed a collection of early English poems from MSS. for the Philological Society, and in 1865 he published with Macmillan the more attractive 'Morte d'Arthur,' from an Harleian MS.

In 1864, with a view to more effectual pursuit of his literary aims, Furnivall founded the Early English Text Society. It began with 75 subscribers, Ruskin and Tennyson amongst them. Its first publication was Furnivall's edition of a short metrical 'Life of King Arthur.' The society flourished under Furnivall's energetic guidance, and he worked hard for it both as director and editor for more than forty years. He enlisted the co-operation of scholars all over the world, who edited texts for the society. At first the society's sole aim was to print mediæval MSS. But in 1867 a second or extra series was instituted to include reprints of the work of the earliest English printers. At his death the society had issued 140 volumes in the original series and 107 in the extra series. The vastness of the material with which Furnivall sought to deal led him to found other societies on similar lines for separate treatment of voluminous mediæval writers. Chaucer, Wiclif, and Lydgate each in his view needed a society exclusively devoted to his interests. It was chiefly at the suggestion of Henry Bradshaw [q. v. Suppl. I] that Furnivall started in 1868 the Chaucer Society. His hope was to form an accurate text of the poems by collation of all known manuscripts and to ascertain from both internal and external evidence the date at which each of Chaucer's known works was composed. His labour began in 1868 with the issue of his six-text edition of the 'Canterbury Tales,' which provides the best possible material for textual study. There followed parallel text editions of Chaucer's 'Minor Poems' (1871–9), and of his 'Troilus and Criseyde' (1881–2). Although he had collaborators, the most important of the Chaucer Society's publications are the fruit of Furnivall's own industry. He thus set Chaucerian study on a new and sure footing. Another enterprise diverted Furnivall's attention to English literature of a later period. In 1868 he and Prof. J. W. Hales edited and printed by subscription in three volumes the folio MS. of the 'Percy Ballads' [see PERCY, THOMAS]. With a view to continuing Percy's labours in rescuing old ballads from oblivion, Furnivall thereupon founded the Ballad Society, which was designed to make accessible the large store of ballad

collections which was not accessible in modern reprints. The Roxburghe and Bagford collections of ballads in the British Museum were published (1868–99) by the society, together with illustrative pieces of popular literature of the sixteenth century.

Now that Furnivall's researches had reached the sixteenth century he proceeded to apply to Shakespeare's work the methods which had already served the study of Chaucer. In 1873 he founded the New Shakspere Society, with the object of determining 'the succession of his plays' and of illustrating his work and times. Many distinguished scholars became vice-presidents, and Robert Browning was induced to act as president. Furnivall organised reprints of early texts and of contemporary illustrative literature. To a translation of Gervinus's Commentaries on Shakespeare (1874) he prefixed an essay entitled 'The Succession of Shakspere's Work, and the Use of Metrical Tests in settling it.' There he laid a stress on the metrical tests, which became characteristic of the society's labours and evoked the ridicule of æsthetic critics (cf. [JOHN JEREMIAH] *Furnivallos Furioso*, 1874). Much controversy ensued. Swinburne, who at first treated Furnivall's learning with respect, was moved by the society's mechanical methods of criticism to satirise its proceedings in a skit called 'The Newest Shakespere Society' which appeared in 'The Examiner' in April 1876. Subsequently Swinburne denounced Furnivall and his friends as 'sham Shakespeareans.' Furnivall replied with heat (*Spectator*, 6 and 13 Sept. 1879). When Halliwell-Phillipps accepted in 1880 Swinburne's dedication of his 'Study of Shakespeare' Furnivall brought Halliwell-Phillipps as well as Swinburne within the range of his attack. In 'Forewords' to the facsimile of the second quarto of Hamlet, dedicated to Gladstone (1880), he dubbed Swinburne 'Pigsbrook,' and Halliwell-Phillipps 'H–ll-P.' In Jan. 1881 Halliwell complained to Browning of this 'coarse and impertinent language'; but Browning declined to intervene, and Halliwell-Phillipps privately printed the correspondence. Furnivall retorted in even worse taste in 'The "Co." of Pigsbrook & Co.' (1881). Furnivall's conduct had little to justify it. Many of the distinguished vice-presidents of the society resigned, and the society was thenceforth heavily handicapped. Nevertheless, it continued its work until 1890. Many of its publications were useful, notably its editions of Harrison's 'Desoription of England' (1877–8) and Stubbes's 'Anatomie of Abuses' (1879), which Furnivall himself prepared. By independent work outside the society, Furnivall also, despite his imprudences, stimulated Shakespearean study. In 1876 he wrote an elaborate preface to 'The Leopold Shakspere,' a reprint of Delius's text, which the publishers, Messrs. Cassell, dedicated to Prince Leopold, duke of Albany. The preface was re-issued separately in 1908 as 'Shakspere—Life and Work,' the preliminary volume of the 'Century' edition of Shakespeare. With a view to facilitating accurate textual criticism Furnivall supervised, too, the issue between 1880 and 1889 of photographic facsimiles, prepared by William Griggs [q. v. Suppl. II] and Charles Praetorius, of the Shakespeare quartos in 43 volumes, to eight of which he prefixed critical introductions by himself. One of the offshoots of the New Shakspere Society was the Sunday Shakspere Society, which was founded 18 Oct. 1874 as the outcome of an address given by Furnivall to members of the National Sunday League when on an excursion to Stratford-upon-Avon.

Three other literary societies were due to Furnivall's initiative. In 1881 he founded the Wiclif Society for the printing of the reformer's Latin MSS., and in the same year, at the suggestion of Miss E. H. Hickey, a devoted admirer of Browning, he inaugurated the Browning Society for the study and interpretation of Browning's poetry. Furnivall had read Browning's poetry with appreciation, and had come to know the poet, whose personality attracted him (cf. FURNIVALL, *How the Browning Society came into being*, 1884). The first meeting of the new society was held on 28 Oct. 1881, and excited much ridicule. But Furnivall and his fellow-members were undismayed, and their efforts greatly extended Browning's vogue. The poet was always grateful to Furnivall for his aid in popularising his work. Furnivall compiled an exhaustive 'Browning Bibliography' in 1881, and arranged for the production on the stage of several of Browning's plays, among them 'In a Balcony' (6 Dec. 1884), 'The Blot in the 'Scutcheon' (30 April and 2 May 1885), 'Return of the Druses' (26 Nov. 1891), and 'Colombe's Birthday' (19 Nov. 1893). In 1887 Furnivall became president of the society, which lasted till 1892. The final society which Furnivall founded was the Shelley Society, which lasted from 1886 to 1892. Besides reprinting many original editions of Shelley's

poems, the society gave a private performance of the 'Cenci' at the Grand Theatre Islington, on 7 May 1886.

Furnivall's work for his societies was unpaid, and though he found time for some external labour, including an edition of Robert de Brunne's 'Chronicle of England' for the Rolls Series in 1887, his literary activity was never really remunerative. His pecuniary resources were, during the last half of his life, very small. On his father's death on 7 June 1865 he received a substantial share of his large estate, but he invested all his fortune in Overend and Gurney's Bank, which stopped payment in 1867. Furnivall, left well-nigh penniless, was forced to dispose of his personal property, but this his rich friends, Henry Hucks Gibbs (afterwards Lord Aldenham) and Henry Huth, purchased and restored to him. In 1873 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the post of secretary to the Royal Academy. Among others who testified to his fitness were Tennyson, William Morris, Charles Kingsley, J. R. Seeley, M. Taine, and Delius. Thenceforth he lived on his occasional and small literary earnings and on an annual payment as trustee of a relative's property until 1884 when he was granted in addition a civil list pension of 150*l.*

In 1884 Furnivall, whose reputation as a scholar stood high in Germany, received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Berlin University. In 1901, in honour of his 75th birthday, a volume entitled 'An English Miscellany,' to which scholars of all countries contributed, was printed at the Clarendon Press. At the same time the sum of 450*l.* was presented to the Early English Text Society, and an eight-sculling boat was given to Furnivall. His portrait was painted for Trinity Hall, of which he was made an hon. fellow on 21 April 1902. He received the hon. D.Litt. of Oxford University in 1901, and he was chosen an original fellow of the British Academy next year.

Till his death he advocated with characteristic warmth the value of sculling as a popular recreation. In 1891 he fiercely attacked the Amateur Rowing Association for excluding working men from the class of amateurs. By way of retaliation he founded on 15 Sept. 1891 the National Amateur Rowing Association on thoroughly democratic lines. In 1903 he became president in succession to the duke of Fife, the first president. In 1896 he formed, in accordance with his lifelong principles, the Hammersmith Sculling Club for girls and men, which was re-named the Furnivall Club in 1900. Until the year of his death he sculled each Sunday with members of the club from Hammersmith to Richmond and back, and took a foremost part in the social activities of the club.

Furnivall died at his London residence of cancer of the intestines on 2 July 1910, and his remains were cremated at Golder's Green. Until his fatal illness prostrated him, he carried on his varied work with little diminution of energy.

Furnivall's disinterested devotion to many good causes entitles him to honourable remembrance. The enthusiasm with which he organised societies for the purpose of printing inedited MSS. and of elucidating English literature of many periods stimulated the development of English literary study at home and abroad. His taste as a critic was, like his style, often crude and faulty. But he was indefatigable in research, and spared no pains in his efforts after completeness and accuracy. In his literary labour he was moved by a sincere patriotism. But there was no insularity about his sympathies. Powerful democratic sentiments and broad views dominated his life. He believed in the virtue of athletics no less than of learning, and he sought to give all classes of both sexes opportunities of becoming scholars as well as athletes.

Devoid of tact or discretion in almost every relation of life, he cherished throughout his career a boyish frankness of speech which offended many and led him into needifying controversies. He cannot be absolved of a tendency to make mischief and stir up strife. His declarations of hostility to religion and to class distinctions were often unseasonable, and gave pain. But his defects of temper and manner were substantially atoned for not merely by his self-denying services to scholarship but by his practical sympathy with poverty and suffering, and by his readiness to encourage sound youthful endeavour in every sphere of work.

In 1862 Furnivall married at the registrar's office, Hampstead, Eleanor Nickel, daughter of George Alexander Dalziel. Separation followed in 1883. Of two children of the marriage, a daughter, Ena, died in infancy in 1866. The son, Percy, a well-known surgeon.

Of portraits of Furnivall, one by Mr. William Rothenstein is at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; another by A. A. Wolmark was presented to the Working Men's College in 1908; a life-size head, drawn in crayons

by C. H. Shannon in 1900, was offered after his death to the National Portrait Gallery; a fourth portrait, by Miss A. D. Staveley, is in the English Library at University College. In 1912 a small memorial fund was applied to the purposes of the Working Men s College.

[Frederick James Furnivall: a volume of personal record, with a biography by John Munro, Oxford University Press, 1911; The Working Men's College, 1854–1904, ed. J. Llewelyn Davies, 1904; Proc. Brit. Acad. (memoir by Prof. W. P. Ker), 1909–10, pp. 374–8; An English Miscellany, 1901, bibliography to date, by Henry Littlehales; personal knowledge.] S. L.

FURSE, CHARLES WELLINGTON (1868–1904), painter, born at Staines on 13 Jan. 1868, was fourth son of Charles Wellington Furse (1821–1900), vicar of Staines, principal of Cuddesdon (1873–83), rector of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, and canon of Westminster (1883–94), and from 1894 to his death in 1900 canon and archdeacon of Westminster. The father was eldest son of Charles William Johnson (*d.* 1854) by his wife Theresa, daughter of the Rev. Peter Wollington Furse of Halsdon, Devonshire, and he assumed the surname of Furse in 1854 on succeeding to the Halsdon property. William Johnson, afterwards Cory [q. v. Suppl. I], was Archdeacon Furse's only brother. The artist's mother, Jane Diana, second daughter of John S. B. Monsell, vicar of Egham and granddaughter of Thomas Bewley Monsell of Dunbar, archdeacon of Derry, was his father's first wife, and died in 1877, when he was nine years old. Of her ten children, the eldest, John Henry Monsell Furse (*b.* 1860), became a well-known sculptor; and Michael Bolton Furse, fifth son, became bishop of Pretoria in 1909.

At an early age Charles showed a talent for drawing. During a long illness in childhood he read Scott's novels, and drew illustrations of the scenes which appealed to him. Later, he went to Haileybury, where he remained till he was sixteen. In the ordinary work of the school he displayed no special capacity, but continued to draw pictures of hunting scenes for his amusement. On leaving Haileybury he joined the Slade school, then under Alphonse Legros [q. v. Suppl. II], and speedily made his mark. He won the Slade scholarship within a year of entrance, and became a favourite pupil of his masters. Unfortunately, at this early stage, symptoms of consumption which was ultimately to prove fatal showed themselves, and he was forced to spend a winter at St. Moritz. His most intimate friend at this time was a fellow-pupil, now Sir Charles Holroyd, with whom he spent his holidays on the borders of the Lake district or near Maidstone, sketching and reading. From the Slade school he went to Paris, where he studied for some months in Julian's *atelier*, among not very congenial company. On returning from Paris he studied for a short time under Mr. (now Prof.) F. Brown at the Westminster School of Art; but at the age of twenty-one he set up for himself.

He had already exhibited at the Royal Academy (1888) a large figure entitled 'Cain'; but his first real success was a portrait of Canon Burrows (Royal Academy, 1889). This, and a head of his uncle, William Cory, shown at the Portrait Painters in 1891, secured his recognition as an artist of distinction. His father was now a canon of Westminster; and Furse lived at his house in Abbey Garden, renting a studio close by. Success appeared certain, but in the pursuit of his art he was hindered by frequent attacks of illness. He thought much about the principles of his art, and constantly discussed them, as well as literary questions, with his friends, among whom were prominent W. E. Henley [q. v. Suppl. II] and the group of men connected with the 'National Observer.' He read widely, but by predilection in the older literature, especially that of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He occasionally wrote on artistic matters, gave lectures on great artists at Oxford University extension meetings in 1894 and subsequent years, and took part in debates at the Art Workers' Guild.

Although really independent and original, he was during early life unconsciously attracted by the merits of other painters. Thus he passed through several phases, at one time being influenced by Frank Holl, at another by Whistler, again by the Japanese artists, and above all by Mr. J. S. Sargent. The study of Tintoretto and Velasquez is also evident in many of his works. It is true that he assimilated rather than copied other styles; but it was not till near the end of his short life that he worked himself free of all these influences, and developed a noble and spontaneous manner of his own. Delighting in country life and in every variety of sport, he seldom painted landscape pure and simple, but introduced it habitually as a background or a setting for his figures.

Horses were his special study; and in his equestrian portraits the animal is, from the artistic point of view, as important as the man. A whole group of portraits of masters of hounds attests his peculiar skill in this direction. His excellence as a portrait-painter naturally led to his talent being employed chiefly in this line; but in the treatment of his subject he was always anxious to place it among suitable surroundings. In such pictures as the large portrait of Lord Roberts, that of 'Sir Charles Nairne,' and the 'Return from the Ride,' the accessories, studied with great care, form an essential part of the work.

In 1894 he became engaged to Eleanor, sister of Samuel Henry Butcher [q. v. Suppl. II], and her sudden death shortly afterwards was a blow from which it needed all his elasticity to recover. In the following year he was advised to winter in South Africa, and arrived at Johannesburg shortly after the Jameson Raid. He painted a picture of 'Doornkop,' choosing the moment when the British column was approaching the Boers in ambush. This picture was shown by the artist to President Kruger, but has since disappeared. He had some thoughts of volunteering for the Matabele war, but gave up the idea, and returned to England (1896). Two years later he accepted a commission, obtained for him by his friend, Prof. F. M. Simpson, to execute decorative paintings to fill four pendentives under the dome over the staircase in the Liverpool Town Hall. The remuneration was inadequate, but Furse undertook the task for the sake of the opportunity which it afforded of work on a grand scale and of a kind different from anything he had hitherto done. In making his designs he deliberately adopted the manner of Tintoretto, and, while eschewing the realistic reproduction of modern industrial and commercial conditions, adapted them to a treatment at once poetic and vigorous. These paintings, which were his chief occupation for nearly three years, are perhaps the most notable, though not the most popular, of all his works.

Meanwhile the state of his health had compelled him to pass a winter at Davos, where (in Feb. 1900) he became engaged to Katharine, the youngest daughter of John Addington Symonds. He married in October of the same year, and with his wife passed the following winter also at Davos. In 1901 they removed to a new house which he had had built for him on the high ground near Camberley. Here he took the greatest interest in laying out a small plot of land in formal eighteenth-century fashion, and speedily turned a sandy waste into a beautiful garden. Intensely happy in his marriage and a settled life in congenial surroundings, he worked harder than ever, and in these last three years produced some of his most successful pictures—the 'Return from the Ride,' 'Lord Charles Beresford,' 'Diana of the Uplands,' 'Cubbing with the York and Ainsty.' These works showed that he had at length found himself. But all the time the disease from which he suffered—tuberculosis—was making progress. He passed the winter of 1902–3 at Davos, spent the spring of 1903 in northern Italy and Spain, and took a studio, for the sake of his portrait-painting, in London. In the same year he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. Never sparing himself, and still full of hope and enthusiasm, he gradually grew weaker, and died on 16 Oct. 1904. He was buried in Frimley churchyard. He left two sons, Peter and Paul, the second of whom was born three days before his death. In person Furse was tall and somewhat stout in later life, but muscular and vigorous. His features were rounded, the face oval, the eyes small but very keen, the complexion pale. He was a keen sportsman, a good shot and whip, and played most games well. His movements were quick, and he painted rapidly, with a fierce concentration, never hesitating to rub out his work over and over again if it did not satisfy him. His untiring energy, width of interest, and intellectual vitality showed themselves in his conversation. He liked nothing better than a good argument, but could listen as well as talk; and his criticism, though keen, was entirely free from jealousy and malice.

Many of his most notable pictures were exhibited in the gallery of the New English Art Club, of which he was an active member from 1891 to his death. He joined in the foundation of the International Society, and was a member of its council. He exhibited also at the Portrait Painters and the New Gallery. A collection of his works, 53 in number, was shown at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1906. The 'Return from the Ride' was bought after his death under the Chantrey Bequest; 'Diana of the Uplands' was purchased by the trustees of the National Gallery. Both these pictures are now at the Tate Gallery. The larger 'Lord Roberts'

(unfinished) has been lent by Mrs. Furse to the same institution. The best likeness of Furse extant is a photograph reproduced in the illustrated catalogue of the Burlington Fine Arts Club exhibition (1908). The same volume contains a selection from his writings (two articles were previously published in the 'Albemarle Magazine,' Aug. 1892, and the 'Studio,' i. 33), with a number of letters and the reports of some of his lectures.

[Memoir by Mr. D. S. MacColl, prefixed to the catalogue above mentioned (1908); private information.] G. W. P.

FUST, HERBERT JENNER- (1806–1904), cricketer. [See JENNER-FUST.]

G

GADSBY, HENRY ROBERT (1842–1907), musician, born at Hackney on 15 Dec. 1842, was son of William Gadsby. From 1849 to 1858 he was a chorister boy at St. Paul's at the same time as Sir John Stainer (*Mus. Times*, May 1901). He learnt rudimentary harmony under Mr. W. Bayley, the choirmaster, but was otherwise self-taught. In 1863 he became a teacher of the piano, the writer being one of his first pupils. Having also taught himself the organ, he became organist of St. Peter's, Brockley, holding this appointment till 1884. He succeeded John Hullah [q. v.] as professor of harmony at Queen's College, London, and Sir William Cusins [q. v. Suppl. I] as professor of pianoforte there. In 1880 he was appointed one of the original professors (of harmony) at the Guildhall School of Music, where he taught till his death. A member of the Philharmonic and other musical societies and fellow of the College of Organists, he was a well-known figure in the musical world. His published works include the following choral and orchestral cantatas: 'Psalm 130' (1862); 'Alice Brand' (1870); 'The Lord of the Isles' (Brighton Festival, 1879); 'Columbus' (male voices, 1881); 'The Cyclops' (male voices, 1883); music to 'Alcestis' (1876) and to Tasso's 'Aminta' (for Queen's College, 1898). Other instrumental works were a concert overture, 'Andromeda' (1873), an organ concerto in F, and a string quartet. Unpublished works include three other orchestral preludes, which have been performed: 'The Golden Legend,' 'The Witches' Frolic,' and 'The Forest of Arden.' Numerous part-songs, services, and anthems were printed, as well as 'A Treatise on Harmony' (1883) and 'A Technical Method of Sight-singing' (1897), which are useful text-books. Gadsby was a typical Victorian composer, whose works were always well received and never heard a second time. An earnest musician, whose mission in life was to teach others to be like himself, he died on 11 Nov. 1907 at 53 Clarendon Road, Putney, and was buried in Putney Vale cemetery. His widow died shortly after him, leaving two daughters.

[Grove's Dict. of Music; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Mus. Times, Dec. 1907 (a good obit. notice with portrait); Baker's Biog. Dict. Mus. 1900 (with portrait); personal knowledge.] F. G.

GAIRDNER, SIR WILLIAM TENNANT (1824–1907), professor of medicine at Glasgow, born in Edinburgh on 8 Nov. 1824, was eldest son of John Gairdner [q. v.], president of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, by his wife Susanna, daughter of William Tennant. Educated at the Edinburgh Institution, Gairdner entered as a medical student in 1840 Edinburgh University, where he had a brilliant career. Immediately after graduation as M.D. in 1845, he went with Lord and Lady Beverley as their medical attendant to the Continent, spending the ensuing winter in Rome. On his return to Edinburgh in 1846 he acted for the customary two years' term as house physician and house surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, and then settled down to practice in Edinburgh in 1848. He was soon appointed pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, and immediately entered upon a career of great scientific energy, not only throwing himself into the teaching of his subject to large classes of undergraduates, but making numerous original observations. In 1853 he became physician to the Royal Infirmary. He at once lectured on the 'Principles and Practice of Medicine,' and continued his original observations, but restricted himself more and more to the clinical investigation of disease, at the same time paying close attention to the subject of public health, then in its infancy. In 1862 he brought out at Edinburgh both his classical work on 'Clinical Medicine' (12mo) and his notable volume, 'Public Health in relation to Air and Water.'

In the same year, 1862, Gairdner was appointed professor of medicine in the

University of Glasgow. From 1863 to 1872 he was also medical officer of health to the city, and during that period he remodelled the sanitary arrangements (cf. *Public Health Administration in Glasgow*, a memorial volume of the writings of Dr. J. B. Russell, Glasgow, 1905, with a preface by Gairdner; chaps. i. and ii. detail Gairdner's labours).

Gairdner was an exceptionally attractive lecturer, teaching the diagnosis of disease with singular thoroughness, and illuminating the subject in hand by means of a wide literary culture. Despite his activity as both teacher and consultant, he continued throughout his career his contributions to professional literature. In scarcely any department in medicine did he fail to add something new, in regard either to pathological changes or to clinical appearances. A series of early papers, 'Contributions to the Pathology of the Kidney' (Edinburgh, 1848), supplied an early description of waxy disease, and there was originality of view in 'The Pathological Anatomy of Bronchitis and the Diseases of the Lung connected with Bronchial Obstruction' (Edinburgh, 1850). Later he produced 'Insanity: Modern Views as to its Nature and Treatment' (Glasgow, 1885), and lectures upon 'Tabes Mesenterica' (Glasgow, 1888).

Among the matters on which he threw original light of great value were the intimate connection between arterial supply and myocardial changes; the reciprocal influence of the heart and lungs; hypertrophy and dilatation; the system of representing the sounds and murmurs of the heart by means of diagrams; the recognition of tricuspid obstruction, aneurism, and angina pectoris; and with Stokes, Balfour and Fagge he helped to make certain the diagnosis of mitral obstruction. His last contribution to circulatory disease was the article on aneurism in Clifford Allbutt's 'System of Medicine' (vol. vi. 1889).

Gairdner gave many public addresses on general topics. The chief of these were collected under the titles of 'The Physician as Naturalist' (Glasgow, 1889), and 'The Three Things that Abide' (1903).

Gairdner retired from the chair of medicine in Glasgow in 1890, when he returned to his native city. Many distinctions were granted him. He was made hon. LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1883, and hon. M.D. of Dublin in 1887; was F.R.S. in 1892; hon. F.R.C.P. Ireland in 1887; physician-in-ordinary to Queen Victoria in 1881; honorary physician to King Edward VII in 1901; member of the general council of medical education and registration, as representative of the University of Glasgow, 1894; president of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh in 1893–4; and president of the British Medical Association when it met in Glasgow in 1888. He was created K.C.B. in 1898.

During the last seven years of his life, while his intellectual interests and energies were unimpaired, Gairdner suffered from an obscure affection of the heart, the symptoms of which he carefully recorded. He died suddenly at Edinburgh on 28 June 1907. In accordance with his wish, a complete account of the clinical and pathological conditions of his disease was published by the present writer, in association with Dr. W. T. Ritchie. His portrait, painted by Sir George Reid, is in the University of Glasgow.

Gairdner married, in 1870, Helen Bridget, daughter of Mr. Wright of Norwich; she survived him with four sons and three daughters.

[Proc. Roy. Soc. 80 B, 1908; Life, by G. A. Gibson, in preparation; Lancet and Brit. Med. Journal, 6 July 1907; Edinburgh Med. Journal, Scottish Med. and Surg. Journal, and Glasgow Med. Journal, Aug. 1907.] G.A.G.

GALE, FREDERICK (1823–1904), cricketer and writer on cricket under the pseudonym of 'The Old Buffer,' born at Woodborough, Pewseyvale, near Devizes, on 16 July 1823, was son of Thomas Hinxman Gale, rector of Woodborough and afterwards vicar of Godmersham, near Canterbury, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Pooro of Andover. After attending Dr. Buckland's preparatory school at Laleham, Gale was from 1836 to 1841 at Winchester College, of which a great-uncle, Dr. W. S. Goddard [q. v.], was a former headmaster. While at Winchester he played in the cricket eleven against Eton and Harrow in 1841, and in 1845 he played once both for Kent and for the Gentlemen of Kent against the Gentlemen of England. He was a hard hitter and a good fieldsman, but after leaving Winchester gave little time to the practice of the game.

Articled to a member of the London firm of Messrs. Bircham & Co., solicitors, Gale long worked with them as parliamentary clerk, and afterwards as parliamentary agent on his own account. But, deeply interested in cricket and other games, he devoted much time to writing about them, and he gradually abandoned legal business

for the work of an author and journalist. Usually employing the pseudonym of 'The Old Buffer,' he contributed to the 'Globe' and 'Punch,' to the 'Cornhill' and 'Baily's Magazine.' He lectured occasionally also and he wrote many books, the best known of which are 'Public School Matches and those we meet there' (1853), 'Ups and Downs of a Public School' (1859), 'Echoes from Old Cricket Fields' (1871); 'Memoir of the Hon. Robert Grimston' (1885); 'Modern English Sports: their use and abuse' (1885); 'The Game of Cricket' (with portrait of Gale) (1887); and 'Sports and Recreations' (1888). Through his brother-in-law, Arthur Severn, Gale became a close friend of Ruskin, to whom he dedicated his 'Modern English Sports.' Ruskin, who wrote a preface to the book, professed complete agreement with Gale's 'views of life, its duties and pleasures' (RUSKIN'S Works, ed. Cook & Wedderburn, Index vol.). From 1865 till 1882 Gale resided at Mitcham. Interesting himself in Surrey cricket, he helped to discover and bring out four Surrey professional cricketers of distinction—H. Jupp, Thomas and Richard Humphrey, and G. G. Jones. In later life Gale, after some years spent with a son in Canada, became in 1899 a brother of the Charterhouse, London. He died in the Charterhouse on 24 April 1904, and was buried beside his wife at Mitcham. Gale married in 1852 Claudia Fitzroy (*d.* 1874), daughter of Joseph Severn [q. v.]; two sons and four daughters survived her.

[Personal knowledge; private information; Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack, 1905; Hist. of Kent County Cricket, 1907.] P. N.

GALLWEY, PETER (1820–1906), Jesuit preacher and writer, born on 13 Nov. 1820, at Killarney, was son of an agent to the Earl of Kenmare. At the age of six he was placed at school in Boulogne. Thence he passed to Stonyhurst, where he entered the Society of Jesus in 1836. Having completed his studies in literature and philosophy, he was appointed in 1843 to teach in the College of St. Francis Xavier, Liverpool, then at 36 Soho Street. In 1846 he returned to Stonyhurst to take charge of the higher forms. Three years later he began his theological studies at St. Beuno's College, near St. Asaph, and here he was ordained priest in 1852. By 1855 his course of training was completed, and in that year he was appointed prefect of studies at Stonyhurst. He was an excellent school organiser, with a rare power of exciting enthusiasm among his pupils, but his peculiar gifts fitted him still better for the spiritual ministry. In 1857 he was transferred to London, and placed in charge of the community which served the Farm Street church. Here he remained till 1869, when he was appointed master of novices at Manresa House, Roehampton. In 1873 he was appointed provincial of the Jesuit body in England. At the beginning of his term of office the question of opening a Jesuit school in Manchester involved him in a controversy with the bishop of Salford, Herbert (afterwards Cardinal) Vaughan [q.v. Suppl. II] (see SNEAD-COX'S *Life of Cardinal Vaughan*, vol. i. chap. xii.). Despite episcopal opposition the Jesuits persisted in opening their school, and Vaughan then appealed to the Pope. The issue was decided in Rome in June 1875, when the Jesuit school in Manchester was closed by order of the Holy See. At the end of his period of office as provincial Gallwey was named rector of the College of St. Beuno, but he held the post for only a year. In 1877 he returned to the Farm Street church, and there continued his labours till his death on 23 Sept. 1906.

Gallwey was an effective preacher, but the effect was due not so much to any devices of oratory as to the note of intense personal sincerity and profound religious conviction which characterised his sermons. The same may be said of his longer published works. Possessed of a considerable fund of Irish humour, he made good use of it in controversy. 'The Committee on Convents' and other pamphlets issued in 1870 on the occasion of Mr. Newdegate's demand for the inspection of convents are noteworthy in this respect. Many of his funeral discourses on persons of note have been published. Of these may be mentioned that on Sir Charles Tempest (1865); on Hon. C. Langdale (1868); on Marcia Lady Herries (1883); on Lady Georgiana Fullerton (1885); on Mr. C. Weld (1885). Of his sermons on other subjects many have been issued in pamphlet form. The more important of his longer works are 'The Angelus Bell,' five lectures (1869); 'Lectures on Ritualism' (2 vols. 1879); 'Apostolic Succession' (1889); 'The Watches of the Sacred Passion' (3 vols. 1894).

[Father Gallwey, a Sketch, by Percy Fitzgerald, 1906; Discourse at the Requiem Mass for Fr. Gallwey, by Rev. M. Gavin, S.J., 1906; The Times, 25 Sept. 1906.] T. A. F.

GALTON, SIR FRANCIS (1822–1911), founder of the school of 'eugenics,' born at Birmingham on 16 Feb. 1822, was youngest

of a family of four daughters and three sons born to Samuel Tertius Galton (1783–1844), banker, and his wife Frances Anne Violetta (1783–1874), daughter by a second marriage of Dr. Erasmus Darwin (1731–1802) [q. v.], the philosophical poet and man of science. The Galtons were members of the Society of Friends, and many of them were men of ability, amassing considerable fortunes as gunsmiths and bankers. Through his mother he was also related to men and women of mark.

After education at several small schools he was sent for two years (1836–8) to King Edward's School at Birmingham, but did not profit much from the classical curriculum in use there. Being intended for the medical profession, after preliminary apprenticeships to medical men at Birmingham, he studied for a year (1839–40) at the medical school of King's College, London. In 1840 he made a rapid tour to Vienna, Constantinople, and Smyrna; and at Michaelmas 1840 entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. He there made friendships with many notable men and read mathematics under William Hopkins (1793–1866) [q. v.], but illness prevented him from pursuing his course, and he took a 'poll' degree in 1844.

In 1844 his father died, and he found himself with means sufficiently ample to allow him to abandon the proposed medical career. He accordingly made a somewhat adventurous journey up the Nile to Khartum and afterwards in Syria. On his return he devoted himself from 1845 to 1850 to sport, but as this did not satisfy his ambition he determined to make a voyage of exploration at his own expense. Damaraland in south-west equatorial Africa (now German territory), then quite unknown to the civilised world, was fixed on as the scene of his exploration. Landing at Walfish Bay, he penetrated far into the interior amid many dangers and hardships, and on his return he published an interesting account of his journey entitled 'Tropical South Africa' (1853; 2nd edit. 1889).

This journey made him well known as an explorer, and from this time he played an important part on the council of the Royal Geographical Society, only retiring when deafness impeded his usefulness at their deliberations. In 1856 he was elected F.R.S., and frequently served on the council of the Royal Society.

As a result of his African journey he wrote a useful book, 'The Art of Travel' (1855; latest edit. 1872, and latest reprint 1893), describing artifices of use to travellers—a valuable *vade-mecum* for explorers. After his return from Africa, although he travelled extensively in Europe and became a member of the Alpine Club, he undertook no further exploration, because his health had suffered much from the hardships he had endured.

Galton took an active part in the administration of science. From 1863 to 1867 he was general secretary of the British Association; he was four times a sectional president, and twice declined the presidency. In 1863 he published 'Meteorographica, or Methods of Mapping the Weather.' In this work he pointed out the importance of 'anticyclones' (a word introduced by him), in which the air circulates clockwise (in the northern hemisphere) round a centre of high barometric pressure. This completed the basis of the system of weather forecasting now in operation throughout the civilised world. He also made other considerable contributions to meteorology. This work led to his membership from 1868 to 1900 of the meteorological committee and of the subsequent council, the governing body of the Meteorological Office. He had also previously been connected with Kew Observatory, an institution initiated by General Sir Edward Sabine (1788–1883) [q. v.] for magnetic and meteorological observations. He was a member of the Kew committee of the Royal Society from soon after its foundation, and was chairman from 1889 to 1901.

Meteorology did not nearly suffice to occupy Galton's active mind; already in 1865 he was occupied with those researches into the laws of heredity with which his name will always be associated. In the course of these investigations he was led to perceive the deficiency of tabulated data as to human attributes. He therefore initiated an anthropometric laboratory in connection with the International Health Exhibition of 1884–5, for the purpose of collecting statistics as to the acuteness of the senses, the strength, height, and dimensions of large numbers of people. He devised the apparatus and organised the laboratory himself. When the exhibition was closed the laboratory was moved elsewhere, and it was the forerunner of the biometric laboratory at University College, London.

Among the data collected in this way were impressions of fingers, and Galton thought they might be used for identification. Sir William Herschel had previously wished to use the method in India, and Dr. Faulds had made a similar suggestion in England.

Galton then confirmed earlier investigations which proved the permanence of finger-prints from youth to old age, and devised a dictionary of prints whereby an individual leaving a mark may surely be identified. The method is now in use in the criminal departments of every civilised country. An account of Galton's work is contained in his 'Finger Prints' (1893); 'Blurred Finger Prints' (1893); and 'Finger Print Directory' (1895).

It is due to Galton more than to any other man that many attributes generally regarded as only susceptible of qualitative estimate have been reduced to measurement. For example, he showed how to obtain a numerical measure of the degree of resemblance between two persons, and he made a map to show the geographical distribution of beauty in Great Britain. He devised the method of composite photographs in which each member of a group of persons makes an equal impress on the resulting portrait. Another attempt to annul the resemblance and to register only the individuality was not very successful.

To psychology Galton also made contributions which were important and very original. He showed that different minds work in different ways, and, for example, that visual images play a large part with some but not with others. He investigated visual memory as to illumination, definition, colouring, and the like, and the visions seen not very infrequently by the sane. Akin to this was an inquiry into the patterns or pictures associated in many minds with numbers. He also experimented on taste, on smell, on the muscular sense of weight, on the judgment of experts in guessing the weight of cattle, and on many cognate points. His investigations give him a high rank amongst experimental psychologists, and yet they were merely collateral to the main stream of his work.

On the publication in 1859 of the 'Origin of Species' by his cousin, Charles Robert Darwin (1809–1882) [q. v.], Galton at once became a convert to the views there enounced and began reflecting on the influence of heredity on the human race. He had been impressed by his own observation with the fact that distinction of any kind is apt to run in families. He therefore made a series of statistical inquiries whereby he proved the heritability of genius of all kinds. These investigations extended over forty years, and the results are set forth in his works: 'Hereditary Genius' (1869); 'English Men of Science' (1874); 'Human Faculty' (1883); 'Natural Inheritance' (1889); and 'Noteworthy Families' (1906).

Such investigations necessarily brought him to face the fundamental principles of statistics, and although his mathematical equipment was inadequate he obtained a remarkably clear insight into the subject. In the hands of Karl Pearson and of others his work led to the formulation of new statistical methods. The leading point is that he showed how the degree of relationship between any pair of attributes or any pair of individuals may be estimated by a numerical factor termed the correlation. He also gave a numerical estimate of the average contribution to each individual from his two parents and his remoter ancestry.

Collateral to these researches were experiments on Darwin's theory of pangenesis by transfusion of the blood of rabbits *inter se*; the results were however negative.

The study of heredity led Galton to the conviction that the human race might gain an indefinite improvement by breeding from the best and restricting the offspring of the worst. To this study he gave the name of 'eugenics,' and it is probably by this that he will be best known in the future. But he was under no illusion as to the rapidity with which favourable results may be attained, and he foresaw that it would need a prolonged education before an adequate knowledge of the power of heredity shall permeate the community. With the object of promoting this education he co-operated in the formation of 'eugenic societies,' and established in 1904 a eugenics laboratory to be worked in connection with the biometric laboratory mentioned above. He further founded in 1904 a research fellowship and in 1907 a scholarship in eugenic researches at University College. A quarterly journal entitled 'Biometrika' had already been initiated in 1901, and he was 'consulting editor.'

Galton received many honours, including medals from the English and French Geographical Societies in 1853 and 1854; a royal medal of the Royal Society in 1876; Huxley medal of the Anthropological Institute in 1901; Darwin medal of the Royal Society in 1902; Darwin-Wallace medal of the Linnæan Society in 1908; and the Copley medal of the Royal Society in 1910. He was made Officier de l'Instruction publique de France in 1891; hon. D.C.L. Oxford in 1894; hon. D.Sc. Cambridge in 1895; hon. fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1902; and was knighted by patent on 26 June 1909.

Galton lived chiefly in London, and for the latter part of his life at Rutland Gate, going much into society, principally in literary and scientific circles. He was universally popular and an excellent conversationalist, with a very keen sense of humour. During the last four or five years of his life he became very infirm in body, although his intellect remained as clear as ever. He died on 17 Jan. 1911 of acute bronchitis at Grayshott House, Haslemere, a house he had taken for the winter months. He was buried in the family vault at Claverdon near Warwick.

On 1 Aug. 1853 Galton married Louisa Jane, daughter of George Butler (1774–1853) [q. v.], dean of Peterborough and previously headmaster of Harrow School. Mrs. Galton died on 13 Aug. 1897 at Royat after a long period of ill health; she had no children.

He left by will his residual estate, amounting to about 45,000*l.*, for the foundation of a chair of eugenics in the University of London, and he wished Karl Pearson to be the first professor. The capital was to remain as far as possible untouched, and a laboratory was to be built from other sources. For the latter object a subscription has been started since his death.

Portraits of Galton by O. Oakley (ætat. 22, water-colour) and by Charles Wellington Furse in oils (1903) are in the possession of his nephew, Edward Galton Wheler, at Claverdon Leys, Warwick, and a copy of the latter by Francis William Carter hangs in the hall at Trinity College, Cambridge. There is a bronze bust of Galton by Sir George Frampton at University College, Gower Street, London. In 1908 he wrote an amusing work entitled 'Memories of my Life,' containing a complete list of his papers and books.

[Memories of my Life; personal knowledge and private information. A Life of Galton is being prepared by Professor Karl Pearson, F.R.S.] G. H. D.

GALVIN, GEORGE. [See LENO, DAN, 1860–1904.]

GAMGEE, ARTHUR (1841–1909), physiologist, born at Florence on 10 Oct. 1841, was youngest of the eight children of Joseph Gamgee (1801–1894) and Mary West. His father was a veterinary surgeon and pathologist whose researches, particularly on rinderpest, brought him recognition both in this country and abroad. Joseph Sampson Gamgee (1828–1886) [q. v.] was an elder brother.

Gamgee spent his early boyhood in Florence, and there imbibed a lifelong love of art and literature. When he was fourteen his family returned to England and he entered University College school, London. Afterwards he proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, where he studied physics under Peter Guthrie Tait [q. v. Suppl. II]. On taking his medical degree there he was appointed house-physician to the Royal Infirmary. Physiology, especially on its chemical side, early interested him; his inaugural thesis for the degree of M.D. was on the 'Contributions to the Chemistry and Physiology of Fœtal Nutrition'; it obtained the gold medal in 1862.

From 1863 to 1869 Gamgee was assistant to Dr. Douglas Maclagan, professor of medical jurisprudence at Edinburgh, and was at the same time lecturer on physiology at the Royal College of Surgeons and physician to the Edinburgh hospital for children. But his interests were centred in research, and then and later he published various papers elucidating problems of physiological chemistry and of the pharmacological action of chemical bodies. The most interesting of these were on 'The Action of the Nitrites on Blood' in 1868, and on 'The Constitution and Relations of Cystine,' issued jointly with Professor James Dewar in 1871.

In 1871 Gamgee worked with Kühne at Heidelberg and with Ludwig at Leipzig, and in the same year he was admitted M.R.C.P. Edinburgh, becoming F.R.C.P. in 1872. In the latter year he was also elected F.R.S. at the early age of thirty. In 1873 he was appointed the first Brackenbury professor of physiology in the Owens College, Manchester, now the Victoria University. He filled this post for twelve years, having Henry Roscoe, Balfour Stewart [q. v.], and Stanley Jevons [q. v.] among his colleagues, and he took his part with these men in making Owens College one of the most conspicuous scientific schools in the country. He worked with tireless enthusiasm as dean of the medical school, and sought with success to establish a working arrangement between the purely scientific and the applied aspects of medicine. A brilliant teacher, he left his impress on many men who have since distinguished themselves. In 1882 he was president of the biological section of the British Association which met at Southampton, and from 1882 to 1885 he was Fullerian professor of physiology at the Royal Institution, London. While in London he was admitted M.R.C.P. in 1885, and F.R.C.P. in 1896.

Gamgee resigned his chair in Manchester in 1885, and practised for a time as a consulting physician at St. Leonards. He was appointed assistant physician to St. George's Hospital, London, in 1887, where he was also lecturer on pharmacology and materia medica in the medical school. On resigning these appointments in 1889 he resumed his scientific work at Cambridge for a year, and then left England for Switzerland, residing first at Berne, then at Lausanne, and finally at Montreux, where he engaged in active practice as a consulting physician, devoting all his spare time to research in his own laboratory. In 1902 he visited the United States by invitation to inspect certain physiological laboratories where the work was chiefly directed towards the study of nutrition in health and disease. In the same year he delivered the Croonian lecture before the Royal Society on 'Certain Chemical and Physical Properties of Hæmoglobin.' He re-visited America in 1903, and at the celebration of Haller's bicentenary at Berne he represented the Royal Society.

He died of pneumonia while on a short visit to Paris on 29 March 1909, and was buried in the family vault in Arno's Vale cemetery, Bristol. He married in 1875 Mary Louisa, daughter of J. Proctor Clark. His widow was granted a civil list pension of 70*l.* in 1910. A son predeceased him and two daughters survived him.

Research was Gamgee's main interest through life. His intimate knowledge of physics and chemistry was linked with experience of German methods which he had gained more especially in the laboratories of his life-long friend, W. Kühne, the professor of physiology at Heidelberg. Whilst lecturing at Manchester Gamgee prepared a translation of Ludimar Hermann's 'Grundriss der Physiologie des Menschen' from the fifth German edition. This book, which appeared in 1875 (2nd edit. 1878), together with the publication of (Sir) Michael Foster's textbook of physiology in 1876, powerfully influenced the development of physiological research in England. In 1880 Gamgee published the first volume of 'A Textbook of the Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body.' The second volume appeared in 1893. The publication of this book marked an epoch in the progress of English physiological study.

Certain parts of physiology possessed a peculiar fascination for Gamgee. Knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of hæmoglobin is largely due to him. He was engaged for many years on an elaborate research upon the diurnal variations of the temperature of the human body with specially devised apparatus for obtaining a continuous record throughout the twenty-four hours. The subject had always been in his mind since he had worked at Edinburgh under Tait. The paper recording his method and results appeared in the 'Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society,' 1908, series B. vol. cc., but his death cut short the investigation. Gamgee believed that physiology stood in an intimate relation to the practice of medicine and that scientific training in a laboratory was essential to the advance of medicine. An excellent linguist, he could lecture fluently in French, German, and Italian. His conscientious modes of work relegated nothing of it to others; he did everything with his own hands.

Apart from the publications already mentioned, numerous contributions to the Proceedings of scientific societies and to scientific journals, Gamgee issued in 1884 'Physiology of Digestion and the Digestive Organs.'

[Lancet, 1909, i. 1144 (with portrait and bibliography); Brit. Med. Journal, 1909, i. 933; private information; personal knowledge.]

D'A. P.

GARCIA, MANUEL [PATRICIO RODRIGUEZ] (1805–1906), singer and teacher of singing, born at Zafra in Catalonia on 17 March 1805, belonged to a family of Spanish musicians. His father, Manuel del Popolo Vicente Garcia (1775–1832), made a reputation as singer, impresario, composer and teacher of singing. His mother, Joaquina Sitchès, was an accomplished actress. Manuel was the only son. Both his sisters, Maria Felicita (Madame Malibran) (1808–36) and Michelle Ferdinande Pauline (Madame Viardot-Garcia) (1821–1910), achieved the highest eminence as operatic singers. All three children were educated by their parents. At fifteen Manuel was studying harmony with Fétis in Paris and singing in opera with his father at Madrid. In 1825 the family migrated to America, and at New York the father founded an opera house. After eighteen months of brilliant success the company toured to Mexico, where they were robbed of their earnings—some 6000*l.*, it is said, in gold. They then returned to Paris, where the father pursued his career, but young Manuel, having no taste for the stage, became a teacher. In 1830 he temporarily interrupted his musical work to accept an appointment in the commissariat of the French army at Algiers,

and on his return studied medicine in the military hospitals of Paris (art. in *Musical Times*, April 1905). In 1840 he presented to the French Institut his 'Mémoire sur la voix humaine,' which was accepted as the best authority on the subject. Appointed to a professorship at the Paris Conservatoire, he attracted many distinguished pupils, including Jenny Lind, whom he instructed in Paris from 26 Aug. 1841 to July 1842 (cf. HOLLAND and ROCKSTRO'S *Jenny Lind Goldschmidt*, 1891, i. 109 seq.). In 1847 he published his world-famous 'Traité complet de l'art du chant,' of which a simplified abstract appeared as 'Hints on Singing' in 1894. In both the literary and artistic society of Paris Garcia filled a prominent place. Early in 1848 he resigned his position at the Conservatoire, and came to London in June. On 10 Nov. he was appointed a professor of singing at the Royal Academy of Music. He had long closely studied the physiology of the voice, and in 1854, for the purpose of examining his own larynx and that of some of his pupils, he invented the instrument since known as the laryngoscope. On 24 May 1855 he communicated to the Royal Society, through Dr. William Sharpey [q. v.], a paper called 'Observations on the Human Voice.' There he explained his invention, which proved of enormous value in the diagnosis of disease and in surgery (*Proc. Roy. Soc.* vol. 7, p. 399). After undergoing some improvement in 1857 by Johann Czermak of Pesth (1828–1873), the laryngoscope came into universal use as a medical and surgical appliance. Garcia held his professorship at the Royal Academy of Music for forty-seven years, only retiring in September 1895, at the age of ninety. But his bodily and mental activity seemed even then unimpaired, and he continued to teach privately and to maintain an interest in musical affairs until his death at Mon Abri, his house at Cricklewood, on 1 July 1906, at the age of 101 years and four months. He was buried in the private Roman catholic burying-ground of St. Edward's, Sutton Place, near Woking. On 17 March 1905, his hundredth birthday, he was received at Buckingham Palace by King Edward VII, who made him a C.V.O.; the German Emperor William II conferred on him the gold medal for science; the King of Spain admitted him to the order of Alphonso XII; the King of Sweden created him chevalier de l'ordre de mérite; a banquet which was attended by many distinguished persons was held in his honour; and his portrait, painted by John S. Sargent, R.A., was presented to him.

For more than half a century Garcia held, by general consent, the position of premier singing-teacher in the world. In person he was, from youth to old age, extremely handsome, with all his father's fiery and impetuous disposition. His chief recreation was chess. Mr. C. E. Hallé owns a sketch by Richard Doyle of Garcia and his friend, Sir Charles Hallé, at a game, which is reproduced in MacKinlay's 'Life,' p. 222. There is also a crayon sketch of Garcia, made by his sister Pauline soon after the invention of the laryngoscope. A portrait by Rudolf Lehmann was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1869. Sargent's portrait Garcia left to the Laryngological Society.

Garcia married at Paris on 22 Nov. 1832 Cécile Eugenie Mayer (*b.* 8 April 1814; *d.* 18 Aug. 1880), by whom he had two sons—Manuel (1836–1885) and Gustav, a well-known singing teacher (*b.* 1837)—and two daughters—Maria (1842–1867) and Eugénie (*b.* 1844).

[M. Sterling MacKinlay, Garcia the Centenarian and his times, 1908; A. G. Tapia, Manuel Garcia; su influencia en la laringologia y en el arte del canto, Madrid, 1905; Grove's Dict. of Music; Mus. Times, April 1905 (with reproduction of Sargent's portrait); personal knowledge; private information.] F. C.

GARDINER, SAMUEL RAWSON (1829–1902), historian, born at Ropley, near Alresford, in Hampshire, on 4 March 1829, was eldest son of Rawson Boddam Gardiner by his wife Margaret, daughter of William Baring Gould. His grandfather, Samuel Gardiner of Coombe Lodge, Whitchurch, was high sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1794; his paternal grandmother, Mary Boddam, was descended from Bridget, eldest daughter of the Protector Cromwell, by her marriage with Henry Ireton. This pedigree, which has not been published, was carefully worked out by Colonel J. L. Chester. Gardiner was educated at Winchester College, which he entered about Michaelmas 1841, and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in October 1847 (J. B. WAINEWRIGHT, *Winchester College*, 1830–1906; FOSTER, *Alumni Oxonienses*). In 1850 he was given a studentship, and in 1851 he obtained a first class in the school of literæ humaniores. He graduated B.A. in 1851, but did not proceed M.A. till 1884, and was for theological reasons unable to retain his studentship. His parents were Irvingites; he married in 1856 [the youngest

daughter of Edward Irving, and was from 1851 to 1866 a deacon in the Irvingite church. His name was removed from the church register before 1872.

After his marriage Gardiner settled in London, and while maintaining himself largely by teaching began to study English history. He was admitted to read in the British Museum on 8 Nov. 1856, and to the Record Office on 1 July 1858. His desire from the first was to write the history of the Puritan revolution, but he thought it necessary to begin by studying the reign of James I. 'It seemed to me,' he afterwards wrote, 'that it was the duty of a serious inquirer to search into the original causes of great events rather than, for the sake of catching at an audience, to rush unprepared upon the great events themselves.' The first-fruits of these researches were some articles published in 'Notes and Queries' during 1860, which explained the causes of the quarrel between James and his parliament and threw fresh light on his policy towards the Roman catholics. Next, at the instigation of John Bruce (1802–1869) [q. v.], then director of the Camden Society, Gardiner edited for that body in 1862 a volume of reports and documents, entitled 'Parliamentary Debates in 1610.' In 1863 the first instalment of his history appeared, 'A History of England from the Accession of James I to the Disgrace of Chief Justice Coke, 1603–1616' (2 vols.). This was followed in 1869 by 'Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage' (2 vols.). The reception of these books would have discouraged most men. About a hundred copies of the first work were sold, but most of the edition went for waste paper; the second had a circulation of about 500, but did not bring the author anything. Gardiner persevered, and his third instalment, published in 1875, 'A History of England under the Duke of Buckingham and Charles I, 1624–1628' (2 vols.), paid its expenses. The fourth instalment, 'The Personal Government of Charles I' (2 vols. 1877), and the fifth, 'The Fall of the Monarchy of Charles I' (2 vols. 1882), produced some small profit. This portion of his history was reissued under the title of 'History of England, 1603–1640' (10 vols. 1883–4). The next portion of his history consisted of three volumes issued separately in 1886, 1889, and 1891, under the title of 'The Great Civil War,' followed finally by three other volumes, called 'The History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate,' in 1895, 1897, and 1901.

The regular production of these sixteen volumes was made possible by Gardiner's methodical and strenuous industry. He examined systematically every source of information. He studied in the archives of different European capitals papers illustrating the diplomatic history of the Stuart period, and he presented to the British Museum two volumes of transcripts which he had made at Simancas, besides other documents copied elsewhere (*Add. MSS.* 31111–2). For many years he lived in Gordon Street, within easy reach of the British Museum and the Record Office; subsequently, while residing in succession at Bromley, Bedford, and Sevenoaks, he came up to London nearly every day to work in those two storehouses of historical materials. His chief recreation was cycling, and in his holidays he familiarised himself with the battle-fields of the English civil war and followed the campaigns of Montrose in Scotland and of Cromwell in Ireland. During the greater part of the period in which the history was produced Gardiner was actively engaged in teaching. From 1872 to 1877 he was a lecturer at King's College, London, and in 1877 he succeeded John Sherren Brewer [q. v.] there as professor of modern history. Between 1877 and 1894 he lectured regularly for the Society for the Extension of University Teaching in London. He also taught at Bedford College (1863–81) and in private schools near London, and lectured at Toynbee Hall.

Gardiner liked teaching and was an admirable popular lecturer. He used no notes and spoke in a simple, conversational manner, arranging his facts very clearly, and weaving the different threads of the subject into a connected whole with remarkable skill. His elevation of tone and his breadth of view made his verdicts on statesmen and his exposition of principles impressive as well as convincing. The six lectures on 'Cromwell's Place in History,' given at Oxford in 1896, are a good example of his style, though they are not printed exactly as they were delivered, because they were not written till he was asked by his audience to publish them.

Besides teaching, Gardiner found time to write a number of historical text-books. To the 'Epochs of English History,' published by Longmans, he contributed in 1874 'The Thirty Years' War,' and in 1876 'The Puritan Revolution' (15th impression 1902). He was the author of an 'Outline of English History for Children' (1881; new edit. 1901) and of a 'Student's History of England' for the

higher classes in schools (3 vols. 1890). He also selected and edited, for use in the Modern History School at Oxford, a volume of 'Constitutional Documents of the Puritan Revolution' (1889; 3rd edit. 1906). These and other excellent text-books enjoyed a wide circulation. 'The Puritan Revolution' was translated into Russian, and portions of the 'Outline' were edited as a reading book for German schools.

In spite of the claims of his history and of his educational work, Gardiner contrived to take a leading part in all enterprises for the promotion of learning. From 1873 to 1878 he edited the historical department of the 'Academy.' To the 'Revue Historique' between 1876 and 1881 he supplied a series of 'bulletins' on the progress of historical literature in England. From the foundation of the 'English Historical Review' in 1886 he was one of its chief contributors, and from 1891 to 1901 its editor. He was director of the Camden Society from 1869 to 1897, editing for it no fewer than twelve volumes besides numerous contributions to its miscellanies. He edited two volumes of documents for the Navy Records Society and one for the Scottish History Society, and was a member of the council of each of these bodies. To this Dictionary he contributed twenty-one lives, and he wrote numerous articles for the ninth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' Nor was it only by his writings that he forwarded scholarship. He could always find time to help other historians, and no one was more quick to recognise the merits of a beginner or so ready to give him advice and encouragement.

Recognition came slowly to Gardiner, who, in spite of his eminence as an historian, long maintained himself mainly by teaching and literary work, neither holding any post worthy of his powers nor receiving any aid from the endowments designed to promote learning. In 1878 Lord Acton unsuccessfully pressed Sir George Jessel, the master of the rolls, to appoint Gardiner deputy keeper in succession to Sir T. D. Hardy. In 1882, at Acton's instigation, Gladstone conferred upon Gardiner a civil list pension of 150*l.* a year (Paul, *Letters of Lord Acton to Mary Gladstone*, 1904, pp. 129, 149). In 1884 All Souls College, Oxford, elected Gardiner to a research fellowship of the value of 200*l.* a year, in order to help him to continue his investigations. In 1892, when his tenure of that fellowship ended, he was elected by Merton College to a similar position, which he retained till his death. Many honorary distinctions were also conferred upon him at home and abroad. The academies or historical societies of various foreign countries elected him a member, as a recognition of the light his researches had thrown upon parts of their national history, viz. Bohemia (1870 ?), Massachusetts (1874), Copenhagen (1891), Upsala (1893), and Utrecht (1900). In 1887 the University of Göttingen gave him the degree of doctor of philosophy; Edinburgh that of LL.D. in 1881, Oxford that of D.C.L. in 1895, and Cambridge that of Litt.D. in 1899.

In 1894, on the death of Froude, Lord Rosebery offered Gardiner the regius professorship of modern history. He refused it, because he wished to reserve his time and strength for the completion of his book, and was reluctant to leave London, which was the most convenient place for his work. He consented, however, to fill in 1896 the newly created post of Ford lecturer at Oxford, and delivered the single course of lectures which was required, on 'Cromwell's Place in History' (3rd edit. 1897). During the later years of his life he published only two works of importance apart from the continuation of his history—a monograph on Cromwell for Goupil's series of illustrated biographies (1899; translated into German in 1903, with a preface by Professor Alfred Stern of Zurich) and a critical examination of the history of the gunpowder plot (1897) in answer to Father Gerard's endeavour to prove that the plot was devised by the government for its own ends.

By this time Gardiner's health was beginning to fail. He had intended to carry his history down to the restoration of Charles II, but he finally resolved to end it with the death of Cromwell. The third volume of the 'Commonwealth and Protectorate,' which brought the story down to the summer of 1656, was published in January 1901 (new edit. 4 vols. 1903). In March Gardiner was stricken by partial paralysis, and though he rallied for a time was never able to work again. A chapter of the history, which he left in manuscript, was published in 1903, and in accordance with his desires the book was completed by the present writer in his 'Last Years of the Protectorate' (2 vols. 1909).

Gardiner died at Sevenoaks on 23 Feb. 1902, a few days before the conclusion of his seventy-third year. He married (1) in 1856 Isabella, youngest daughter of Edward

Irving: she died in 1878; (2) in 1882 Bertha Meriton Cordery, who survived him and was granted a civil list pension of 75*l.* in 1903. He left six sons and two daughters.

Gardiner was buried at Sevenoaks, and tablets in memory of him were placed in the cloisters of Christ Church and in Winchester Cathedral. His best memorial is his history. Its pages reveal the thoroughness of his workmanship and his single-minded devotion to truth. The book was based on a mass of materials hitherto unknown or imperfectly utilised, and those materials were weighed and sifted with scientific skill. Each new edition was corrected with conscientious care as fresh evidence came to light. In his narrative minute accuracy and wide research were combined with sound judgment, keen insight, and a certain power of imagination. Earlier historians of the period, and some of Gardiner's own contemporaries, had written as partisans. Gardiner succeeded in stating fairly and sympathetically the position and the aims of both parties. He did not confine himself to relating facts, but traced the growth of the religious and constitutional ideas which underlay the conflict. No side of the national life was neglected. He won the praise of experts by his accounts of military and naval operations, elucidated continually the economic and social history of the time, and was the first to show the interaction of English and continental politics. The result of his labours was to make the period he treated better known and better understood than any other portion of English history. A narrative which fills eighteen volumes and took forty years to write is necessarily somewhat unequal as a literary composition. Many critics complained that Gardiner's style lacked the picturesqueness and vivacity of Macaulay or Froude; others that his method was too chronological. There was truth in both criticisms; but the chronological method was chosen because it enabled the historian to show the development of events far better than a more artificial arrangement would have done. He sought to interest his readers by his lucid exposition of facts and the justice of his reflections rather than by giving history the charms of fiction, and was content with the distinction of being the most trustworthy of nineteenth-century historians.

[Personal knowledge; The Times, 25 Feb. 1902; Athenæum, 1 March 1902; English Hist. Rev., April 1902; Quarterly Rev., April 1902; Atlantic Monthly, May 1902; Proc. Brit. Acad. 1903–4; Revue Historique, lxxix. 232; Historische Zeitschrift, lxxxix. 190; Historisch-politische Blatter, cxxix. 7; J. F. Rhodes, Historical Essays, 1909; a bibliography of Gardiner's historical writings, compiled by Dr. W. A. Shaw, was published by the Royal Historical Society in 1903.]

C. H. F.

GARGAN, DENIS (1819–1903), president of Maynooth College, born at Dulcek, co. Meath, in June 1819, was second son of Patrick Gargan and Jane Branagan.

Destined by his parents for the priesthood, he was sent at an early age to St. Finian's seminary, Navan. On 25 Aug. 1836 he entered St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, where he showed much promise, especially in physics and astronomy. He was ready for ordination before the canonical age. Ordained by Archbishop Daniel Murray on 10 June 1843, Gargan was sent to the Irish College, Paris, where he taught physics and astronomy till 1845. In that year he was appointed professor of humanity in Maynooth, and in 1859 he succeeded Matthew Kelly [q. v.] as professor of ecclesiastical history at the college. After many years of notable success in this position, he was in 1885 made vice-president of the college, and in 1894 became its president. Two historic events happened during his presidency, namely, the centenary celebration of the college foundation in 1895, and the visit of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra in 1903. His management of both ceremonies was dignified and impressive. He died at Maynooth on 26 Aug. 1903, after sixty years' association with the college.

Though a man of wide and accurate scholarship, Gargan published only two books, 'The Charity of the Church a Proof of its Divinity,' a translation from the Italian of Cardinal Balluffi (1885), and 'The Ancient Church of Ireland, a Few Remarks on Dr. Todd's "Memoirs of the Life and Times of St. Patrick"' (Dublin, 1864).

[Irish Ecclesiastical Record, 1903, pp. 481–492; Freeman's Journal, 27 Aug. 1903; The Times, 28 Aug. 1903; Centenary History of Maynooth College, by Archbishop Healy.]

D. J. O'D.

GARNER, THOMAS (1839–1906), architect, son of Thomas Garner by his wife Louisa Savage, was born at Wasperton Hill, Warwickshire, on 12 Aug. 1839. Brought up in country surroundings, he acquired as a boy a love of riding and

a knowledge of horsemanship which he retained through life. At the age of seventeen (1856) he entered as a pupil the office of (Sir) George Gilbert Scott [q. v.], where he was a fellow student with Mr. Thomas Graham Jackson, R.A., Mr. Somers Clarke, and John Thomas Micklethwaite [q. v. Suppl. II]. He had already made the acquaintance of George Frederick Bodley, R.A. [q. v. Suppl. II], who had served articles in the same office. After completion of his pupilage Garner returned to Warwickshire, and there began architectural practice, partly on his own account, partly as an assistant to Scott.

In 1868 Bodley sought his collaboration, and in 1869 they became partners, without any legal deed of association. A series of beautiful works in ecclesiastical, domestic and collegiate architecture was the result of this combination [see for description Bodley, George Frederick, Suppl. II]. The fine churches of the Holy Angels, Hoar Cross, St. Augustine, Pendlebury, and St. German, Roath, are the chief buildings of definitely united authorship. During the partnership it was the practice of the two to give separate attention to separate works, and among the buildings which under this system fell mainly if not entirely to Garner's share the chief were St. Swithun's Quadrangle at Magdalen College, Oxford; the small tower in the S.E. angle of 'Tom' Quad, Christ Church; St. Michael's Church, Camden Town; Howell Grange, a house for Lord Windsor; the reredos in St. Paul's Cathedral; the monuments of the bishops of Ely, Lincoln, and Chichester in their respective cathedrals, and that of Canon Liddon in St. Paul's. Other designs in which it appears that Garner's authorship was either sole or predominant were: churches at Bedworth, Peasdown, and Camerton; additions to Bosworth Hall, a house at Godden Green, Kent; the reconstruction of the chapel at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge; class-rooms, chapel, &c., at Marlborough College; the altar of King's College, Cambridge; and the restoration of Garner's own Jacobean home, Fritwell Manor House, Oxfordshire. After the perfectly friendly dissolution of partnership in 1897 Garner carried out as his own work exclusively Yarnton Manor, Oxfordshire; the Slipper Chapel, Houghton-le-dale; Moreton House, Hampstead; and the Empire Hotel, Buxton.

With his partner Bodley, Garner was regarded for many years as an authoritative ecclesiastical artist. Together they were responsible not only for many new buildings but also for the decoration, often the transformation, of buildings of earlier date. In 1902 Garner designed the cope worn by the dean of Westminster at the coronation of Edward VII. In his later years Garner joined the Church of Rome, and after the death of Edward Hansom he was appointed architect to Downside Priory, Bath, where he designed the choir in which his own interment was to take place. It is said that when John Francis Bentley [q. v. Suppl. II], the architect of the cathedral at Westminster, became aware of his own fatal illness, he suggested in answer to the question who should be his successor, 'Garner, for he is a man of genius.'

Garner died on 30 April 1906 at Fritwell Manor. He married in 1866 Rose Emily, daughter of the Rev. J. N. Smith of Milverton, Leamington Spa; she survived him without issue.

His residence was for a time at 20 Church Row, Hampstead, and his office was in Gray's Inn. His art collection was sold in January 1907.

'The Domestic Architecture of England during the Tudor Period,' a joint work by Garner and Mr. A. Stratton, was published in 1908, after Garner's death, under Mr. Stratton's editorship.

[Builder, xc. 523, 531 (1906); information from Mrs. Garner and from Mr. Edward Warren.] P. W.

GARNETT, RICHARD (1835–1906), man of letters and keeper of printed books at the British Museum, born in Beacon Street, Lichfield, on 27 Feb. 1835, was older son of Richard Garnett [q. v.] by his wife Rayne, daughter of John Wreaks of Sheffield. His uncles Jeremiah Garnett and Thomas Garnett (1799–1878) are, like his father, noticed separately. Three years after his birth his father removed with his family to London on becoming assistant keeper of printed books at the British Museum. Richard was chiefly educated at home, but he spent some time at the Rev. C. M. Marcus's small private school in Caroline Street, Bedford Square, where his companions included Sir John Everett Millais [q. v. Suppl. I], Edward Hayes Plumptre [q. v.], and William Jacksen Brodribb [q. v. Suppl. II]. He was also for a term at the end of 1850 at Whalley grammar school. Garnett showed exceptional intellectual precocity as a boy. He inherited his father's faculty for acquiring languages, and before he was fourteen he had read for his own amuse-

ment the whole of the 'Poetæ Scenici Græci,' Diodorus Siculus's History, the works of Boiardo, Ariosto, and Tasso, and the stories of Tieck and Hoffmann. All his life he studied not only the classics but the literature of *France*, *Germany*, Italy, and Spain. His interest in current affairs was at the same time singularly active in youth, and he assimilated with avidity details of home and foreign politics and records of sport.

After his father's death in Sept. 1850 he declined, from a confirmed if somewhat precocious distrust of the educational efficiency of both Oxford and Cambridge, his kinsfolks' proposal that he should prepare for one of the universities. In the autumn of 1851, through the good offices of Anthony Panizzi [q. v.], his father's colleague at the British Museum, he became an assistant in the *library* there. With the British Museum he was closely identified for the greater part of his career. His first employment was in copying titles for the catalogue, but he was soon engaged in the more responsible task of revising the titles. Panizzi quickly recognised his ability, and entrusted him with the duty of classifying fresh acquisitions and placing them on the shelves. Panizzi won his wholehearted admiration, and he set himself to carry on the traditions which Panizzi initiated at the museum. After devoting twenty years to subordinate labour at the museum, he was made in 1875 assistant keeper of printed books and superintendent of the reading-room. In spite of his shy and nervous manner he at once won golden opinions by the courteous readiness with which he placed his multifarious stores of knowledge at the disposal of readers. He was soon engaged on a heavy piece of work which added materially to the usefulness of the library to the public. In 1881 the printing of the general catalogue of books which had been suspended since 1841 was resumed. The superintendence of the enterprise fell to Garnett. He devoted immense energy to this great undertaking. In order to concentrate his energies upon it, he in 1884 retired from the reading-room, and was mainly occupied in editing the catalogue until 1890. In that year he was appointed keeper of printed books, and the catalogue was completed by other hands.

In 1882 Garnett was an unsuccessful candidate for the librarianship of the Bodleian library, Oxford, but his promotion to the headship of his department at the British Museum fully satisfied his ambitions. Many important additions were made to the library under his rule. 'A Description of Three Hundred Notable Books' (which he purchased for the museum during his term of office) was privately printed in 1899 in honour of his services on his retirement, and proves the catholicity and soundness of his judgment. He was keenly alive to the need of providing room for future accessions to the library, and in 1887 introduced 'the *sliding* press,' which greatly economised the space at his disposal. In 1899, a year before he attained the regulation age for retirement, he resigned his post, owing to his wife's failing health, after forty-eight years' service at the museum. Bishop Creighton called him 'the ideal librarian'—a title which was well justified by his width of literary knowledge and his zealous desire to adapt the national library to all reasonable public requirements. Although he was not a scientific bibliographer, he was interested in the purely professional side of his work, and won the regard of his fellow-librarians. In 1892–3 he was president of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, to whose 'Transactions' he frequently contributed. He edited a series of 'Library Manuals' and was president of the Bibliographical Society in 1895–7.

From early days Garnett devoted his leisure to literature, and during his career at the museum steadily won a general reputation as a man of letters. After his retirement from the museum his pen was exceptionally busy, and his literary work was in unceasing demand until his death.

In letters addressed between 1851 and 1864 to his younger brother, W. J. Garnett, who was then in Australia, he described his first literary endeavours as well as the varied experiences of his bachelor days in London. These letters, which have not been published, are now in the British Museum (*Add. MS.* 37489). Setting out with poetic ambitions which he never wholly abandoned, he published anonymously in 1858 *his first* volume, 'Primula: a Book of Lyrics.' This reappeared under his own name with additions next year as 'Io in Egypt, and other Poems,' and was thoroughly revised for a third issue in 1893. There followed 'Poems from the German' (1862); 'Idylls and Epigrams, chiefly from the Greek Anthology' (1869; republished as 'A Chaplet from the Greek Anthology,' 1892); 'Iphigenia in Delphi' (1891); 'One Hundred and Twenty-four Sonnets from Dante, Petrarch, and Camoens' (1896); 'The Queen and other Poems' (1901); a dramatic jeu d'esprit in blank verse called

'William Shakespeare, Pedagogue and Poacher' (1904); and finally 'De flagello myrteo' (1905; new edit. 1906), a collection (in prose form but of poetic temper) of three hundred and sixty rather subtle 'thoughts and fancies on love.' Garnett's verse displays a cultured, even fastidious, taste and much metrical facility, but much of it is a graceful and melodious echo of wide reading rather than original imaginative effort. The thought at times strikes a cynical note. Probably his most valuable poetic work was done in translation.

In prose Garnett's labours were extensive and unusually versatile. He was from early manhood a voluminous contributor to periodicals. At the outset he wrote for the 'Literary Gazette' when owned by Lovell Reeve, and for the 'Examiner.' Subsequently he regularly wrote on German literature for the 'Saturday Review.' Articles from his pen appeared from time to time in 'Macmillan's Magazine,' in 'Temple Bar,' and 'Fraser's Magazine.' At a later period he wrote critical introductions to innumerable popular reprints of standard books, and he diversified literary criticisms with many excursions into biography. In the 'Great Writers' series he published monographs on 'Milton' (1887), on 'Carlyle,' which was drastically reduced before publication (1887), and on 'Emerson' (1888). To this Dictionary and to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' he supplied very many memoirs. He had no great powers of research and was prone to rely for his facts on his retentive memory, but his biographical work was invariably that of a tasteful, discriminating, and well-informed compiler. His range of biographical interest extended far beyond men of letters, and his biographies include those of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the colonial pioneer (1898), and of William Johnson Fox, the social reformer (published posthumously and completed by Garnett's son Edward in 1910).

Garnett's most important publications were the volumes entitled 'Relics of Shelley' (1862) and 'The Twilight of the Gods' (1903). The former was a small collection of unpublished verse by the poet, which Garnett discovered among the poet's MSS. and notebooks, which had belonged to Shelley's widow, and passed on her death in 1851 to his son, Sir Percy Shelley. With Shelley he had many affinities. His good fortune in discovering the poet's unknown work gave great satisfaction to Sir Percy and to his wife, Lady Shelley. Garnett became their intimate friend, and they attested their regard for him by presenting him with Shelley's notebooks. These fetched 3000*l.* at the sale of Garnett's library after his death. Lady Shelley pressed on Garnett the task of preparing the full life of her father-in-law, but other engagements compelled him to yield the labour to Prof. Edward Dowden. Garnett's 'The Twilight of the Gods' is a series of semi-classical or oriental apologues of pleasantly cynical flavour in the vein of Lucian. The book came out in 1888, and attracted no attention, though the earl of Lytton, then English ambassador at Paris, promptly recognised in a long letter to the author the fascination of its imaginative power and dry humour. A reprint in 1903 was welcomed by a large audience and established Garnett's reputation as a resourceful worker in fiction and a shrewd observer of human nature.

Among Garnett's later works were a useful 'History of Italian Literature' (1897), and he joined Mr. Edmund Gosse in compiling an 'Illustrated Record of English Literature' (in 4 vols.); vols. i. and ii. were from Garnett's pen (1903).

Garnett cherished a genuine and somewhat mystical sense of religion which combined hostility to priestcraft and dogma with a modified belief in astrology. He explained his position in an article in the 'University Magazine' (1880), published under the pseudonym of A. G. Trent, which was re-issued independently in 1893 as 'The Soul and the Stars'; it was translated into German in 1894. Garnett maintained that astrology was 'a physical science just as much as geology,' but he gave no credit to its alleged potency as a fortune-telling agent.

In 1883 the University of Edinburgh conferred on Garnett the honorary degree of LL.D., and he was made C.B. in 1895. He died at his house, 27 Tanza Road, Hampstead, on 13 April 1906, and was buried in Highgate cemetery. The chief part of his library was sold at Sotheby's on 6 Dec. 1906.

Garnett married in 1863 Olivia Narney (*d.* 1903), daughter of Edward Singleton, co. Clare, and had issue three sons and three daughters. His second son, Edward (*b.* 1868), is well known as an author and dramatist.

On his retiring from the museum in 1899 Garnett's friends presented him with his portrait by the Hon. John Collier. The portrait belongs to Garnett's eldest son, Robert. A photogravure of it is prefixed to 'Three Hundred Notable Books' (1899). A better painting by Miss E. M. Heath is

in the possession of Garnett's son Edward. A bust by (Sir) George Frampton, R.A., was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1899. A caricature by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1895.

Besides the works enumerated, Garnett was auther of 'Shelley and Lord Beaconsfield' (privately printed, 1887); 'The Age of Dryden,' a literary handbook (1895); 'William Blake, Painter and Poet' ('Portfolio' monograph, 1895); 'Essays in Librarianship and Bibliography' (1899); 'Essays of an ex-Librarian' (1901). He also laboriously compiled from the voluminous MS. collections, chiefly dealing with Shropshire, of John Wood Warter [q. v.] 'An Old Shropshire Oak' (vols. i. and ii. 1886; vols. iii. and iv. 1891), and he lent his name as editor to 'The International Library of Famous Literature,' a popular anthology on a large scale, which an American publishing syndicate circulated in England in 1901.

[Notes kindly supplied by Garnett's brother, Mr. W. J. Garnett; H. Cordier, Le docteur Richard Garnett, 1906; The Times, 14 April 1906; Athenæum, 21 April 1906; personal knowledge.] S. L.

GARRAN (formerly GAMMAN), ANDREW (1825–1901), Australian journalist and politician, born at Bethnal Green, London, on 19 Nov. 1825, was third of the thirteen children of Robert Gamman, merchant, of London, by his wife Mary Ann, daughter of Henry Matthews, architect and engineer of the home department of the East India Company. Educated at Hackney grammar school, London, and at Spring Hill College, Birmingham, he matriculated in 1843 at London University, where he graduated B.A. in 1845 and M.A. in 1848. On the conclusion of his university career he visited Madeira for his health, and on the same ground finally emigrated to Australia.

On Garran's arrival at Adelaide in Jan. 1851 the controversy repecting state aid to religion was at its height, and of a paper called the 'Austral Examiner,' which was started to oppose the grant of state aid, Garran acted as editor for two years. The discovery of gold in Victoria, however, nearly depopulated Adelaide for the time, and brought the career of the paper to an abrupt conclusion. After serving as private tutor for a year in the family of Mr. C. E. Labillière on a station near Ballan, Victoria, he returned to Adelaide, and in 1854–5 edited the 'South Australian Register.'

In 1856 he became assistant editor under John West of the 'Sydney Morning Herald,' and his association with that newspaper lasted nearly thirty years. On West's death in 1873 he became editor-in-chief, and he held the post till the end of 1885, when his health compelled him to resign.

At the advanced age of sixty-two, Garran entered the political arena. In 1887 he was made a member of the legislative council of New South Wales by Sir Henry Parkes, and in that capacity his wide knowledge of affairs was always placed at the disposal of the house. In 1890 he suggested, and was made president of, a royal commission on strikes, and the report which he submitted resulted in the passing of the Trades Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act in 1892. Of the council of arbitration which this Act established Garran was made president (1 Oct. 1892), and he thereupon resigned his seat in the legislative council to avoid all suspicion of political bias. In his 'Fifty Years of Australian History' (ii. 294) Sir Henry Parkes bears testimony to Garran's 'care, patient labour and ability in conducting the inquiry.'

In December 1894 Garran withdrew from the arbitration council, and on 19 March 1895 was appointed vice-president of the executive council and representative of Mr. (now Sir George) Reid's government in the legislative council. Owing to failing health he resigned the vice-presidency in Nov. 1898, but remained a member until death. He was a member of the parliamentary standing committee on public works, a commissioner of the Sydney International Exhibition (1879), a member of the royal commission on noxious trades (1888), and of the Bay View lunatic inquiry commission (1894).

Garran took much interest in the University of Sydney, where in earlier years he attended the law lectures and took the degree of LL.D. in 1870. He was twice president of the Australian Economic Association. He edited in 1886 the 'Picturesque Atlas of Australasia,' the most comprehensive descriptive work on Australia hitherto published.

He died on 6 June 1901 at his residence, Elizabeth Bay, Sydney, and was buried in Rookwood cemetery. He married at Adelaide in 1854 Mary Isham, daughter of John Sabine, formerly of Bury St. Edmunds, and had one son and seven daughters. His son, Robert Randolph Garran, C.M.G. (*b.* 10 Feb. 1867), has

made a reputation in the commonwealth as a constitutional lawyer.

A full-length panel portrait in oils, by Tom Roberts, an Australian artist, is in the possession of his widow.

[The Times, Melbourne Argus, and Sydney Morning Herald, 7 June 1901; Sydney Mail, 15 June 1901; Who's Who, 1901; University of London General Register, 1901; Johns's Notable Australians, 1908; Year Book of Australia, 1894–1902; Colonial Office Records.]

C. A.

GARRETT, FYDELL EDMUND (1865–1907), publicist, born on 20 July 1865, was fourth son of John Fisher Garrett, rector of Elton, Derbyshire, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Godfrey Gray. He was educated at Rossall school and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in the summer term of 1887 with a third class in classics. At the university he was more distinguished at the Union Debating Society, of which he was president in 1887, than in the schools. But though not taking a high degree, he gave in other ways early evidence of exceptional literary ability. Some of his translations from the classical poets, as well as his original pieces, contained in a small volume of undergraduate verse, 'Rhymes and Renderings,' published at Cambridge in 1887, are remarkable not only for their grace and ease of expression but for a real poetic feeling. On leaving the university Garrett joined the staff of the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' and rapidly made his mark as a journalist by the force of his convictions—he was at this time a very ardent radical—the freshness of his style, and a happy gift of humour. But he had always been delicate, and after two years of work in London his health broke down. The first symptoms of the disease to which he ultimately succumbed, phthisis, became apparent, and he was sent for cure to South Africa. The remedy was for the moment apparently successful, and in any case this visit to South Africa in the winter of 1889–90 led to other consequences most important to his career. South Africa was at that time entering the critical period of her history which terminated in the war of 1899–1902. Garrett, an ardent young man of exceptionally keen intelligence, not lacking in audacity, and of most winning manners and appearance, was quick to seize the salient points in an interesting situation and to make the acquaintance of the leading actors in the drama. He won the confidence of Sir Hercules Robinson [q. v. Suppl. I], then high commissioner for South Africa, and made great friends with Cecil Rhodes [q. v. Suppl. II], besides establishing more or less intimate relations with the leading Dutch politicians, including Jan Hofmeyr [q. v. Suppl. II] and President Kruger. The result was a series of articles in the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' subsequently published as a book, 'In Afrikanderland and the Land of Ophir' (1891, 2 edits.), which is still the best description of South Africa in that momentous phase of its development. The next four years were again devoted, as far as recurrent attacks of ill-health permitted, to journalistic work in London, first for the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' then, from 1893, for the 'Westminster Gazette,' in the opening years of its career, in either case under the editorship of Garrett's friend, (Sir) E. T. Cook. In 1894 he also produced a translation of Ibsen's 'Brand' into English verse in the original metres, which, if not perfect as a translation, for Garrett was not a great Norwegian scholar, is singularly successful in reproducing the spirit and poetry of the original.

In April 1895 Garrett returned to South Africa to become editor of the 'Cape Times,' the leading English newspaper in the sub-continent, and far the most important work of Garrett's life was done during his four and a half years' active tenure of that office (April 1895–August 1899). He was not only editor of the paper but the principal writer in it, and being a man of strong character and convictions, gifted moreover with extraordinary quickness of political insight, he on more than one occasion exercised by his trenchant pen a decisive influence on the course of affairs. In the rapid series of stirring events of these four years, the raid, the abortive rebellion in Johannesburg, the struggle between Rhodes and the Bond at the Cape, and between Kruger and the Uitlanders in the Transvaal, the Bloemfontein conference, and the growing tension between Great Britain and the South African republic, Garrett played a leading part. His position in South African politics became one of such importance that he was practically compelled to add to his arduous duties as editor of the 'Cape Times' those of a member of parliament. Returned at the Cape general election of 1898 as member for Victoria East, he immediately took a foremost place in the house of assembly, and in the two heated sessions preceding the war he was perhaps the most eloquent, and he was certainly the most persuasive, speaker on the 'progressive'

(i.e. British) side, for, while warmly supporting Rhodes and the policy of Lord (then Sir Alfred) Milner, he showed great tact in dealing with the susceptibilities of his Dutch opponents. Indeed the policy which he always advocated, that of a United South Africa, absolutely autonomous in its own affairs, but remaining part of the British empire, is now an established fact, readily accepted by men of all parties. Garrett's important contribution to that result constitutes his chief title to remembrance. But the enormous physical strain was too much for his frail constitution. In the summer of 1899 his health broke down permanently. Obliged to leave South Africa, in an advanced stage of consumption, just before the outbreak of the war, he spent the next two or three years in sanatoria, first on the Continent and then in England, still hoping against hope that he might be able to return to an active political career. He had already in January 1900 resigned the editorship of the 'Cape Times,' and in 1902 he also gave up his seat in the house of assembly. He still from time to time, when his health permitted the exertion, wrote short articles and poems of exceptional merit, which are of permanent value, notably his brilliant 'Character Sketch' of Cecil Rhodes, published directly after Rhodes's death in the 'Contemporary Review' of June 1902, which is by far the most lifelike and best balanced picture of that great personality. Of much interest likewise are some of his memorial verses: 'The Last Trek,' written on the occasion of President Kruger's funeral progress from Cape Town to Pretoria (*Spectator*, 10 Dec. 1904), 'In Memoriam F. W. R.' (Frank Rhodes), (*Westminster Gazette*, 27 Oct. 1905), and 'A Millionaire's Epitaph' [Alfred Beit, q. v. Suppl. II], (*ibid.* 20 July 1906). In March 1903 Garrett, then a hopeless invalid, was married to Miss Ellen Marriage, whose acquaintance he had made, as a fellow patient, at the sanatorium at Wiston, in Essex. Miss Marriage had been completely restored to health, and it was doubtless due to her care and devotion that Garrett's life was prolonged for another four years—years of great happiness, despite his complete physical prostration. In June 1904 Mr. and Mrs. Garrett settled in a cottage, Wiverton Acre, near Plympton, Devonshire. Garrett died there on 10 May 1907, and was buried at Brixton, Devonshire. To the last he occasionally wrote, chiefly on South Africa. Within a month of his death he contributed to the 'Standard' (12 April) an article on 'The Boer in the Saddle,' which showed no loss of his old brilliancy and force, although the effort involved in writing it was nearly fatal.

Besides the works mentioned Garrett published 'The Story of an African Crisis' (1897), and he contributed a chapter, 'Rhodes and Milner,' to 'The Empire and the Century' (1905). The Garrett Colonial Library, which was founded by colonial admirers in his memory, was opened at the Cambridge Union Society on 23 May 1911. A pencil portrait by Sir Edward Poynter is in the possession of his widow.

[An excellent Life by (Sir) E. T. Cook (1909) contains many extracts from his letters, a good photographic portrait, and, in the Appendix, some of his best fugitive pieces in prose and verse.] M.

GARROD, SIR ALFRED BARING (1819–1907), physician, born at Ipswich on 13 May 1819, was second child and only son of the five children of Robert Garrod of that town, by his wife, Sarah Enew Clamp. He was educated at the Ipswich grammar school, and after being apprenticed to Mr. Charles Hammond, surgeon to the East Suffolk Hospital, pursued his medical course at University College Hospital, where he graduated M.B. in 1842, and M.D. London in 1843, gaining the gold medal in medicine at both examinations. In 1847 Garrod was appointed assistant physician to University College Hospital, where he became physician and professor of therapeutics and clinical medicine in 1851. In the latter year he became a licentiate (corresponding to the present member), and in 1856 a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, where he was Gulstonian lecturer in 1857, and lecturer on materia medica in 1864. He was elected F.R.S. in 1858. Having resigned his posts at University College Hospital he was in 1863 elected physician to King's College Hospital and professor of materia medica and therapeutics in King's College; on his retirement in 1874 he was elected consulting physician. At the Royal College of Physicians he was Lumleian lecturer in 1883, the first recipient of the Moxon medal in 1891, censor (1874–5, 1887), and vice-president in 1888. Knighted in 1887, he in 1890 became physician extraordinary to Queen Victoria, and was an honorary member of the Verein für innere Medicin in Berlin.

Garrod, a follower of Prout and Bence Jones, devoted himself to chemical investigation of the problems of disease. His name will always be known in con-

nection with the discovery that in gout the blood contains an increased quantity of uric acid, and recent work has tended, in the main, to confirm his views. He announced this discovery in 1848 to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society (of which he was vice-president in 1880–1). He also separated rheumatoid arthritis from gout, with which it had previously been confused.

At the Medical Society of London, of which he was orator in 1858 and president in 1860, Garrod gave in 1857 the Lettsomian lectures 'On the Pathology and Treatment of Gout.' He long enjoyed an extensive practice, but when old age diminished his work as a consultant he returned with ardour to his chemical investigations.

Garrod died in London on 28 Dec. 1907, and was buried in the Great Northern cemetery, Southgate.

He married in 1845 Elizabeth Ann (*d.* 1891), daughter of Henry Colchester and Elizabeth Sparrow, of the Ancient or Sparrow House in Ipswich. Charles Keene of 'Punch' [q.v.] and Meredith Townsend [q. v. Suppl. II] of the 'Spectator' were Lady Garrod's first cousins. He had issue four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Alfred Henry [q. v.], and the fourth son, Archibald Edward, were, like their father, elected fellows of the Royal Society. The third son, Herbert Baring, was general secretary of the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland (1886–1909).

Garrod was author of: 1. 'Treatise on Gout and Rheumatic Gout,' 1859; 3rd edit. 1876, translated into French and German. 2. 'Essentials of Materia Medica and Therapeutics,' 1855; 13th edit. 1890, edited by Nestor Tirard, M.D. He also contributed articles on gout and rheumatism to Reynolds's 'System of Medicine,' 1866, vol. i.

[Brit. Med. Journ., 1908, i. 58; information from his son, A E. Garrod, M.D., F.R.S.]

H. D. R.

GARTH, Sir RICHARD (1820–1903), chief justice of Bengal, born at Morden, Surrey, on 11 March 1820, was eldest son of the six children of Richard Lowndes (afterwards Garth), rector of Farnham, Surrey, by his wife Mary, daughter of Robert Douglas, rector of Salwarpe, Worcestershire. His father was the second son of William Lowndes of Baldwin Brightwell, Oxfordshire, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Garth of Morden, and assumed the name and arms of Garth on succeeding to his mother's property in 1837. In due course Richard became lord of the manor of Morden.

He was educated at Eton, where he played in the cricket elevens of 1837–8, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842 and M.A. in 1845. He was a member of the university cricket eleven from 1839 to 1842, and its captain in 1840 and 1841. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn on 9 July 1842, he was called to the bar there on 19 Nov. 1847. Joining the home circuit, he gained great popularity in the profession, and especial repute in commercial cases heard at the Guildhall. For many years he was counsel to the Incorporated Law Society. He took silk on 24 July 1866, and was two days later elected a bencher of his inn. In the 1866–8 parliament he represented Guildford in the conservative interest, but was defeated at the next general election.

In 1875 he was appointed chief justice of Bengal and was knighted (13 May). A bluff, genial, fresh-complexioned man, he looked more like a country squire or a naval officer than a judge. Popular with all classes of society in Calcutta, he did much to bring the European and Indian communities into closer social touch. His judicial decisions were marked by learning, patience, and practical good sense, and were rarely reversed by the judicial committee of the privy council.

Garth came into frequent conflict with the Bengal government. The views of the high court were then systematically sought on legislative proposals, and Garth framed confidential minutes. But at the same time he often gave subsequent public utterance to pronounced opinions about the proposed legislation. The most notable example of such practice was his vigorous propaganda against the Bengal tenancy bill, designed to give the cultivators in the permanently settled areas clearly defined and transferable occupancy rights, and passed into law after much controversy in 1885. In a published 'Minute' (Calcutta, 1882, 18 pp. folio) he declared the measure to be ruinous for the zamindars and to embody a policy of confiscation. His sincerity was unquestioned, but it was improper for the chief justice to engage in partisan controversy over legislation which he would probably have to interpret judicially. He showed sympathy with Indian aspirations. He promoted the Legal Practitioners Act of 1879, and he insisted that one of the three additional judges appointed to the Bengal high court in 1885 should be an Indian.

Ill-health led to his retirement in March 1886, shortly before he had qualified for

full pension. He was named of the privy council in February 1888, but was not appointed to the judicial committee. A strong supporter of the Indian National Congress, he wrote 'A Few Plain Truths about India' (1888), largely in advocacy of its views. His vigorous reply (1895) to some criticisms of the movement by General Sir George T. Chesney [q. v. Suppl. I] has been constantly quoted by the congress authorities (see *Ind. Nat. Congress*, Madras, 1909, pt. ii. p. 24). Garth promoted in July 1899 a memorial to the India office from retired high court judges for the separation of executive and judicial functions in the administrative organisation of districts.

He died at his house in Cheniston Gardens, London, on 23 March 1903, and was buried at Morden. He married on 27 June 1847 Clara (*d.* 15 Jan. 1903), second daughter of William Loftus Lowndes, Q.C., by whom he had six sons and three daughters. A portrait of Garth by the Hon. John Collier is in the Calcutta high court.

[Foster's Men at the Bar, 1885; India List, 1903; Englishman Weekly Summary, 23 and 30 March 1886; Friend of India and Statesman Weekly, 26 March 1903; India, 27 March and 3 April 1903; Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack for 1904, lxxx; information kindly supplied by Lt.-col. Richard Garth, the eldest son: personal knowledge.] F. H. B.

GATACRE, Sir WILLIAM FORBES (1843–1906), major-general, born near Stirling on 3 Dec. 1843, was third son of Edward Lloyd Gatacre (1806–91) by his wife Jessie, second daughter of William Forbes of Callendar House, Falkirk, Stirlingshire. The second son is Major-general Sir John Gatacre, K.C.B. The father was squire of Gatacre in the parish of Claverley, Shropshire, a manor held by his ancestors from the time of Henry II or earlier, and was high sheriff of Shropshire in 1856. He taught his sons to be good horsemen, and it was to home life and parentage that Gatacre owed what was most characteristic of him—a mind and body which delighted in exercise and seemed incapable of fatigue.

Educated at Hopkirk's school, Eltham, and at Sandhurst, Gatacre was commissioned on 18 Feb. 1862 as ensign in the 77th foot, then stationed in Bengal. He was promoted lieutenant on 23 Dec. 1864. He went to Peshawur with the regiment in November 1866, and in 1867 he spent six months' leave alone in the upper valleys of the Indus, shooting and exploring. He was invalided home soon afterwards. The 77th returned to England in March 1870, and he was promoted captain on 7 Dec.

In February 1873 he entered the Staff College, and after spending two years there he was employed four years at Sandhurst as instructor in surveying. In August 1880, after a year's service on the staff at Aldershot, he went back to India with his regiment. He was promoted major on 23 March 1881, and lieutenant-colonel on 29 April 1882. He was then serving on the staff of Sir Harry Prendergast at Rangoon; but he returned to regimental duty in 1883, and succeeded to the command of the regiment at Secunderabad on 24 June 1884.

From 17 Dec. 1885 to 30 Sept. 1889 Gatacre was deputy quartermaster-general of the Bengal army. In the Hazara expedition of 1888 he gave striking proof of his activity and endurance. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the D.S.O. and the India medal with clasp. After being in temporary command of the Mandalay brigade for twelve months, and gaining a clasp for the Tonhon expedition, he was made adjutant-general of the Bombay army, with the substantive rank of colonel and temporary rank of brigadier-general (25 Nov. 1890). He had been made brevet-colonel on 29 April 1886. He was in command of the Bombay district from January 1894 to July 1897, but from March to September of 1895 he was engaged in the Chitral expedition. He commanded the 3rd brigade of the relief force under Sir Robert Low [q. v. Suppl. II], and on 20 April his brigade was sent forward as a flying column, as the Chitral garrison were in straits. It reached Chitral on 15 May, after a most arduous passage of the Lowari pass; but the garrison had already been relieved by Colonel Kelly's force from Gilgit. Gatacre received the medal and was made C.B.

On his return from Chitral Gatacre went to England for three months in the winter of 1895–6. During the summer of 1896 he was in temporary command at Quetta, and during the first half of 1897 he was fighting the plague at Bombay. The deaths there in January from this cause rose to more than 300 a day. Gatacre not only took care of his own troops but served as chairman of a committee to deal with the problem generally. Thanks to his energy and tact, the outbreak was well under control by July, when he left India to take command of a brigade at Aldershot. Five testimonials expressed the gratitude of the citizens of Bombay—Christian, Mussulman,

and Hindu—for what he had done. In 1900 the gold medal of the Kaiser-i-Hind order was awarded him on this account.

In January 1898 he went to Egypt, with the local rank of major-general, to command the British brigade in the advance up the Nile for the recovery of Khartoum. He brought it into such condition that it was able to march 140 miles in a week. On 8 April the Anglo-Egyptian army under Sir Herbert Kitchener attacked the Mahdist forces under Mahmoud in their intrenched camp on the Atbara. The British brigade was on the left. Gatacre was one of the first men to reach the zariba, and would have been speared if his orderly had not bayoneted his assailant. Kitchener's despatch spoke of his untiring energy and devotion to duty, his gallant leading of his men, and his hearty co-operation throughout (*Lond. Gaz.* 24 May 1898). Some said that he drove his officers and men too hard, but he was unsparing of himself. 'In the ranks they call him "General Backacher" and love him' (STEEVENS, p. 61). He was promoted major-general on 25 June. In the further operations, which ended with the capture of Omdurman (2 Sept.), he commanded a division of two British brigades. He was again mentioned in despatches, received the thanks of parliament, and was made K.C.B. (15 Nov.). He received the British and Egyptian medals with two clasps and the Medjidie (2nd class). On 15 Dec. he was made a freeman of Shrewsbury, and in February 1899 he received a reward for distinguished service.

On 8 Dec. 1898 he took over command of the eastern district. On 21 Oct. 1899 he embarked for South Africa, to command the third division of the army corps sent out under Sir Redvers Buller [*q. v.* Suppl. II]. With one exception all the battalions of his division went to Natal to save Ladysmith, while Gatacre himself remained in Cape Colony, charged with the defence of the railway from East London to Bethulie and the country on each side of it. On 2 Dec. Buller asked Gatacre if he could not close with the enemy, or otherwise hinder their advance southward. On the night of 9 Dec. Gatacre made an attempt to seize the railway junction at Stormberg. He had by this time three battalions (Northumberland fusiliers, royal Irish rifles, and royal Scots), some mounted infantry, and two batteries of field artillery. Without good maps and led astray by the guides, his force, instead of surprising the enemy, was itself surprised on the march. A confused fight followed, in which some mischances occurred, and retreat became necessary. Many men were left behind, worn out with fatigue, and out of a total of 3035 there was a loss of 696. 'I think you were quite right to try the night attack, and hope better luck next time,' was Buller's reply to Gatacre's report of his failure. Lord Roberts on his arrival investigated the facts, and came to the conclusion that Gatacre had shown want of judgment and of ordinary precaution (*Lond. Gaz.* 16 March 1900).

By his orders Gatacre acted on the defensive for the next three months, barring reconnaissances on 23 Feb. and 5 March 1900. On 15 March he crossed the Orange river at Bethulie with his division, now numbering 5000 men, and came in touch with the main army, which was at Bloemfontein. He was placed in charge of the lines of communication. On the 19th he was told 'it is very desirable British troops should be seen all over the country,' and was asked if he could send a force to Smithfield, which he did. On the 28th Lord Roberts telegraphed, 'If you have enough troops at your disposal, I should like you to occupy Dewetsdorp,' and he sent there three companies of the Irish rifles and two of mounted infantry. On the 31st, in consequence of De Wet's successful stroke at Sannah's Post, there came orders to draw in outlying parties, especially the Dewetsdorp detachment. These were passed on without delay, and the detachment reached Reddersburg on 3 April. There it was surrounded, and surrendered after twenty-four hours' fighting, when Gatacre with a small relieving force was within a few miles of it. It is not easy to see where he was in fault; but he was held responsible for what had occurred, was relieved of his command on 10 April, and returned to England (MAURICE, ii. 300–11 and 614). He was informed that there was no slur upon his honour, his personal courage, his energy and zeal, 'which are beyond all question.' He received the Queen's medal for South Africa with two clasps.

He resumed command of the eastern district at Colchester, and remained there till 8 Dec. 1903. He was placed on the retired list on 19 March 1904, but was employed for some months in connection with remounts and the registration of horses. Having joined the board of the Kordofan trading company, he went out to explore rubber forests in Abyssinia towards the end of 1905. He caught fever from camping in a swamp, died at Iddeni on 18 Jan. 1906,

and was buried at Gambela. A tablet was put up to his memory in Claverley church, Shropshire.

Gatacre married (1) in 1876 Alice Susan Louisa, third daughter of Anthony La Touche Kerwen, D.D., dean of Limerick, by whom he had three sons, and whom he divorced in 1892; (2) on 10 Nov. 1895 Beatrix, daughter of Horace, Lord Davey [q. v. Suppl. II], who survived him without issue.

[An admirable life of him, by Lady Gatacre, 1910; The Times, 6 March 1906; Captains G. J. and F. E. Younghusband, The Relief of Chitral, 1895; G. W. Steevens, With Kitchener to Khartum, 1898; Sir F. Maurice, Official History of the War in South Africa; S.A. War Commission, Evidence, ii. 272–3.] E. M. L.

GATHORNE-HARDY, GATHORNE, first Earl of Cranbrook (1814–1906), statesman, born on 1 Oct. 1814 at the Manor House, Bradford, was third son of John Hardy (*d.* 1855), of Dunstall Hall, Staffordshire, the chief proprietor of Low Moor ironworks, judge of the duchy of Lancaster court at Pontefract and member of parliament for Bradford, by his wife Isabel, the eldest daughter of Richard Gathorne of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland. After attending preparatory schools at Bishopton near Studley, at Hammersmith, and at Haslewood near Birmingham, Gathorne was admitted in 1827 to Shrewsbury school, and in January 1833 he entered Oriel College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. in 1836 with a second class in classics, and proceeded M.A. in 1861 in order to vote against Gladstone. On 2 May 1840 Hardy was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and joined the northern circuit. Shrewd business qualities combined with family interest and Yorkshire clannishness soon attracted clients. He rapidly attained prominence in his profession, and by 1855 he had acquired a complete lead on sessions and at the parliamentary bar. In the same year he applied for silk, but to his disappointment promotion was refused him. His father's death, however, in 1855 left him ample means, and allowed him to devote himself to politics.

Henceforth political interests became all-absorbing. In 1847 Hardy had unsuccessfully contested Bradford in the conservative interest, and in 1856 he entered the House of Commons as conservative member for Leominster, which he continued to represent till 1865. He rapidly won the esteem and confidence of Spencer Walpole [q. v.], and on his recommendation he was appointed under-secretary for the home department on 25 Feb. 1858, in Lord Derby's second administration. Like other members of the tory party, Hardy began by distrusting Benjamin Disraeli, then chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, as 'a shifty and unsafe tactician.' When a circular from the chief whip, Sir William Jolliffe [q. v.], requested closer attention to his parliamentary duties, Hardy impulsively tendered his resignation, which he withdrew on the interposition of Spencer Walpole. He remained in office till the fall of the Derby ministry on 14 June 1859.

In opposition Hardy found more scope for initiative and independence. His dashing attacks on John Bright and Lord John Russell contributed to the withdrawal of the abortive reform bill of 1860; and at the end of the session he declined an offer of the post of chief whip. Active in championing the rights and privileges of the Church of England, he helped in 1862 to reject a bill relieving nonconformists from the payment of church rates. Devotion to the established church recommended Hardy to the electors of the University of Oxford when they were bent, in 1865, on opposing Gladstone's re-election. Hardy somewhat reluctantly accepted the nomination of the conservatives. His victory by a majority of 180 on 18 July gave him a foremost place in the affairs of his party.

On the formation of Lord Derby's third administration Hardy was appointed on 2 July 1866 president of the poor law board, and was sworn of the privy council. After an exhaustive inquiry he introduced a poor law amendment bill on 8 Feb. 1867, and carried it through all its stages without any substantial alteration. This measure for the relief of the London poor established a metropolitan asylum for sick and insane paupers, provided separate accommodation for fever and smallpox patients, and gave some relief to poor parishes by a more equitable re-apportionment of the metropolitan poor rate and by charging the salaries of medical officers upon the common fund.

Hardy remained in the cabinet amid the dissensions over the reform bill of 1867, to which, despite misgivings, he gave a full support. Disraeli's personality told upon him and he had become an enthusiastic disciple.

In May 1867, on the resignation of Spencer Walpole after the Hyde Park riots, Hardy accepted the difficult post of home secretary. The liberal opposition compelled him to withdraw a bill declaring it to be illegal to

use the parks for the purposes of political discussion. But he faced the Fenian conspiracy with courage. He refused to commute the capital sentence passed on the Fenian murderers at Manchester, although a disorderly mob forced its way into the home office. His life was repeatedly threatened, and warnings which he received compelled him to impose special restrictions on Queen Victoria's movements. The intimate relations which he established with Queen Victoria [q. v. Suppl. I] at this critical period were maintained throughout her reign.

After the resignation of the Disraeli ministry in 1868 Hardy rendered telling service to his party in debate, especially in conflict with Gladstone. His impassioned speech on the second reading of the Irish church disestablishment bill on 25 March 1869 proved a formidable, if 'an uncompromising, defence of laws and institutions as they are' (Morley, *Life of Gladstone*, 1903, ii. 265). As occasional leader of the opposition in Disraeli's absence he lost few opportunities of provoking collision with the prime minister. The appointment of Sir Robert Collier (afterwards Lord Monkswell) [q. v.] to the judicial committee of the privy council and the Ewelme rectory presentation in 1872 prompted him to scathing criticism, which damaged the government.

On the formation of Disraeli's second administration Hardy was appointed secretary of state for war on 21 Feb. 1874. Soon after assuming office he had a passing difference with his chief on church matters. A moderate although sincere churchman, he opposed on 9 July 1874 the public worship regulation bill, despite the protection given it by Disraeli, and he supported Gladstone in a speech which was listened to with some disapproval by his own side (Lucy, *Diary of the Disraeli Parliament*, 1885, p. 34). Hardy remained at the war office more than four years. The army reforms which Viscount Cardwell [q. v.] had inaugurated were still incomplete, and it fell to his successor to supplement and carry on his work. His regimental exchanges bill, which was passed in 1875, legalised the payment of money by officers to those desirous of exchanging regiments with them, and was denounced by the opposition as restoring the purchase system under another name. In the debates on the Eastern question (1876–8) Hardy took a prominent part, cordially supporting Disraeli's philo-Turkish policy, and busily occupying himself during 1878 in making preparations for the despatch of an expeditionary force to the Mediterranean in the event of war. In the debate on 4 Feb. 1878, when Gladstone urged the House of Commons to reject the vote of credit of 6,000,000*l.* which was demanded by the government, Hardy impressively denounced Gladstone's active agitation in the country (*ibid.* p. 385).

When Disraeli was forced by ill-health to leave the House of Commons in August 1876 Hardy expected to fill the place of leader, and he was disappointed by the selection of Sir Stafford Northcote [q. v.], but his strong instinct of party loyalty led him quickly to resign himself to the situation.

In the rearrangement of the cabinet which followed the resignation of the foreign minister, Edward Henry Stanley, fifteenth earl of Derby [q. v.], in March 1878, Hardy became secretary for India in succession to Lord Salisbury, who went to the foreign office. Reluctance to come into competition with Sir Stafford Northcote, the new leader of the House of Commons, mainly accounted for Hardy's retirement to the House of Lords on 11 May 1878, when he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Cranbrook of Hemsted. He took his title from his country seat in Kent, and at the desire of his family he assumed the additional surname of Gathorne.

Lord Cranbrook's first official duty at the India office was to sanction the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, which empowered the government to silence Indian newspapers that promoted disaffection, but he struck out the clause exempting from the act editors who submitted their articles to an official censor. He expressed doubt of the general principle of the act, declaring that the vernacular press was a valuable and one of the few available means of ascertaining facts of the Indian people's social condition and political sentiment (Paul, *History of Modern England*, 1905, iv. 78). His relations with the viceroy, Lord Lytton, were invariably cordial. When Lytton exercised his prerogative of overruling his council on the question of reducing the cotton duties, Cranbrook in the council at home confirmed Lytton's action by his casting vote (*East India Cotton Duties, White Paper*, 1879). Lord Cranbrook fully shared the viceroy's apprehensions of Russian expansion in central Asia, and supported Lytton's forward policy on the north-west frontier, which aimed at restoring British influence in Afghanistan. When Ameer Shere Ali refused to receive the

British envoy, he was at one with Beaconsfield in regarding war as inevitable. In a powerful despatch dated 18 Nov. 1878 he justified the coercion of the Ameer, assigning the responsibility for Shere Ali's estrangement to the action of Gladstone's government in 1873 (H. B. HANNA, *The Second Afghan War*. 1899, ii. 135). On 5 Dec. 1878 he reaffirmed this conviction in the House of Lords, despite the attacks of Lord Northbrook [q. v. Suppl. II] and other liberals (*Hansard*, 3 S. ccxliii. 40). After the conclusion of the peace of Gandamak on 26 May 1879 Lord Cranbrook enthusiastically supported the appointment of a British resident to Cabul. But the murder of the resident, Sir Louis Cavagnari [q. v.], on 3 Sept. 1879 reopened the war. As soon as Lord Roberts' victories had once more restored Anglo-Indian supremacy he approved of Lytton's scheme for the separation of Kandahar from Kabul as the best means of counteracting Russian influence. But the practical difficulties of a partition proved stronger than he realised, for Abdurrahman, the new ameer, claimed the whole territory of his predecessor. The situation was still precarious when the ministers resigned on 22 April 1880.

After the fall of the Beaconsfield government Lord Cranbrook confined himself in opposition to occasional criticism of the government in the House of Lords. As an advocate of ecclesiastical reform on conservative lines he sat on the royal commission on cathedral churches from 1879 to 1885. His colleagues continued to place unbounded confidence in his integrity and shrewd judgment, but he played a less prominent part in public affairs. With Lord Salisbury he was in complete sympathy and on terms of close friendship. For Lord Randolph Churchill [q. v. Suppl. I] and the forward wing of the conservative party he had small regard. On 25 June 1885 he joined the conservative 'government of caretakers' as lord president of the council, a post which he again held in Lord Salisbury's second administration from 1886 to 1892. Owing to his inability to speak foreign languages he declined the foreign secretaryship in 1886, and likewise had the refusal of the Irish viceroyalty. As lord president of the council Cranbrook was mainly concerned with education. His churchmanship made him anxious to protect the voluntary schools. He cherished doubts of the prudence of the education bill of 1891, which established free education in elementary schools, but as a government measure he felt bound to give it official support.

Lord Cranbrook resigned with Lord Salisbury's ministry on 12 August 1892, and was created earl of Cranbrook on 22 August. After Gladstone was again in power Cranbrook denounced with unusual vigour and fluency the government's home rule bill in the second reading debate in the House of Lords on 7 Sept. 1893, when the government was heavily defeated; in 1886 and again in 1895 he refused the offer of the chairmanship of the house of laymen in convocation. After the general election of 1895 he retired from public life. He retained his clearness of mind to the end. He died at Hemsted Park on 30 Oct. 1906, and was buried at Benenden, Kent.

Lord Cranbrook, who was elected to the Literary Society in 1860, was the recipient of many honours. In 1865 Oxford conferred on him the hon. degree of D.C.L. In 1868 he was made a bencher of the Inner Temple; and in 1880, on his resignation of the India office, he became G.C.S.I. In 1892 he received the hon. degree of LL.D. from Cambridge, and in 1894 he was elected an hon. fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. A good portrait, painted by Frank Holl [q. v.], belongs to the family: a copy was presented to the Carlton Club by his eldest son. A drawing, made by George Richmond [q. v.] in 1857, hangs in the National Portrait Gallery. A caricature appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1872.

Cranbrook was a competent and strenuous administrator, an admirable 'House of Commons man,' a good debater and platform speaker. His speeches were straightforward, dashing party attacks; they excited the enthusiasm of his own side but reached no high intellectual level. Although combative by nature, he bore his political opponents no illwill. He had plenty of ambition, but was capable of suppressing it at the call of party and public interests. He was an ardent sportsman and a man of varied culture. Although he held strong views in church matters, he was free from prejudice. He disliked the opposition to the appointment of Frederick Temple [q. v. Suppl. II] to the bishopric of Exeter in 1869, and disapproved the attempt of the clerical party to oust Dean Stanley [q. v.] from the select preachership at Oxford in 1872. He regarded a broad and reasonable churchmanship as the foundation of conservatism.

Hardy married on 29 March 1838 Jane, third daughter of James Orr of Ballygowan and afterwards of Hollywood House, co. Down. She was made a Lady of the

imperial order of the crown of India in 1878, and died on 13 Nov. 1897. By her he had issue four sons and five daughters, of whom one son and two daughters predeceased him. His eldest son, John Stewart, second earl (*b.* 1839), died on 13 July 1911, and was succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Gathorne, third earl of Cranbrook. The third son, Alfred Erskine (*b.* 1845), M.P. for Canterbury from 1878 to 1880 and for East Grinstead from 1886 to 1895, became a railway commissioner in 1905 and published a memoir of his father in 1910.

[A. E. Gathorne Hardy, Gathorne Hardy, 1st Earl of Cranbrook, a memoir, 1910; The Times, 31 Oct., 5 Nov. 1906, and Lit. Suppl. 24 March 1910; Athenæum and Spectator, 9 April 1910; Saturday Review, 19 March 1910; Paul, History of Modern England, 1905, vols. iii. and iv.; Clayden, England under *Lord Beaconsfield*, 1880; *Lucy, Diary of the Home Rule Parliament*, 1896; Lady Betty Balfour, Lord Lytton's Indian Administration, 1899; Sir John Mowbray, Seventy Years at Westminster, 1900; Annual Register, 1860–80; Grant Duff, Notes from a Diary.]

G. S. W.

GATTY, ALFRED (1813–1903), vicar of Ecclesfield and author, born in London on 18 April 1813, was second surviving son of Robert Gatty, solicitor, of Angel Court and Finsbury Square, London, by his wife Mary, daughter of Edward Jones of Arnold, Nottinghamshire. The family originally came from Cornwall, where it had been settled since the fifteenth century. Gatty entered Charterhouse in 1825, and was removed to Eton in 1829. For a time he prepared for the legal profession, but on 28 April 1831 he matriculated from Exeter College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1836, proceeding M.A. in 1839 and D.D. in 1860. Gatty was ordained deacon in 1837 and priest in the following year. From 1837 to 1839 he was curate of Bellerby, Yorkshire. In the latter year he married, and was thereupon nominated by his wife's maternal grandfather, Thomas Ryder of Hendon, Middlesex, to the vicarage of Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, which he held for sixty-four years. Under his care the church was completely restored in 1861. In the same year he was appointed rural dean. He became sub-dean of York minster in 1862, and in the course of his career served under six archbishops of York. He died at Ecclesfield on 20 Jan. 1903. Gatty was twice married: (1) on 8 July 1839 to Margaret (1809–1873) [q. v.], youngest daughter of Alexander John Scott [q. v.], by whom he had six sons and four daughters; and (2) on 1 Oct. 1884 to Mary Helen, daughter of Edward Newman of Barnsley, Yorkshire, who survived him without issue. The third son of the first marriage, Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, has been Garter King-of-arms since 1904, and the second daughter, Mrs. Juliana Horatia Ewing [q. v.], made a reputation as a writer for the young. A portrait of Gatty by Mrs. S. E. Waller, which was presented to him by his parishioners on the fiftieth anniversary of his incumbency, belongs to his second son, Reginald Gatty, rector of Hooton Roberts, Yorkshire.

Gatty's literary labours were prolonged and various. While still an undergraduate he published a slight volume of verse, 'The Fancies of a Rhymer' (1833). Later he collaborated with his wife, Margaret Gatty, in 'Recollections of the Life of the Rev. A. J. Scott, D.D., Lord Nelson's chaplain' (1842), in an edition of the 'Autobiography of Joseph Wolff' (1860), in a descriptive account of a tour in Ireland, entitled 'The old Folks from Home' (1861), and in the compilation of 'A Book of Sundials' (1872; 4th edit. 1900). Gatty repeatedly lectured before the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society, and published a useful 'Key to Tennyson's "In Memoriam"' (1881; 5th edit. 1894). But his name was best known as a writer on local topography and archæology. In 1847 appeared his learned essay on 'The Bell; its Origin, History, and Uses' (2nd edit. 1848). This was followed in 1869 by an enlarged folio edition of Joseph Hunter's 'Hallamshire' and in 1873 by a popular history of 'Sheffield, Past and Present.' Between 1846 and 1858 Gatty also issued four volumes of sermons.

[The Times, 21 Jan. 1903; A. Gatty, A Life at One Living, 1884; Men of the Time, 1899; private information from Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty.]

G. S. W.

GEE, SAMUEL JONES (1839–1911), physician, son of William Gee by his wife Lydia Sutton, was born in London on 13 Sept. 1839. His father had a position of trust in a business house and his mother was a person of remarkable ability. In 1847 he was sent to a private school at Enfield and then to University College school in London from 1852 till 1854. He matriculated at the University of London in May 1857, studied medicine at University College, graduated M.B. in 1861 and M.D. in 1865. He was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1870. He was appointed a resident house surgeon at the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, London, in 1865, and there

became known to (Sir) Thomas Smith [q.v. Suppl. II], the surgeon, through whose influence he was elected assistant physician at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on 5 March 1868. On 24 Oct. 1878 he was elected physician and on 22 Sept. 1904 consulting physician, so continuing till his death. In the school of St. Bartholomew's he was demonstrator of morbid anatomy (1870–4), lecturer on pathological anatomy (1872–8), and lecturer on medicine (1878–93). He was also assistant physician and physician to the Hospital for Sick Children and became one of the chief authorities of his time on the diseases of children. At the Royal College of Physicians he delivered the Gulstonian lectures 'On the heat of the body' in 1871, the Bradshaw lecture 'On the signs of acute peritoneal diseases' in 1892, and the Lumleian lectures 'On the causes and forms of bronchitis and the nature of pulmonary emphysema and asthma' in 1899. He was a censor in the college in 1893–4 and senior censor in 1897. He attained a large practice and was consulted in all branches of medicine. He was appointed physician to George, Prince of Wales, in 1901. His observation was acute and systematic and his treatment always judicious. He deserved the reputation which he attained of being one of the first physicians of his time. He wrote many papers on medical subjects, nearly all of which have permanent value. The earliest were on chicken-pox, scarlet fever, and tubercular meningitis, and appeared in Reynolds's 'System of Medicine,' vols. i. and ii. (1866 and 1868), and forty-six others appeared in the 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports.' He published in 1870 'Auscultation and Percussion, together with other Methods of Physical Examination of the Chest' (5th edit. 1906), which is at once the most exact and the most literary account of its subject in English. Robert Bridges in his 'Carmen Elegiacum' of 1877 has described Gee's appearance and methods of demonstration at the period of his work upon this book:

> 'Teque auscultantem palpantem et percutientem
> Pectora, sic morbi ducere signa vident.'

Gee's only other book was 'Medical Lectures and Aphorisms,' which appeared in 1902 and has had three editions. It contains fourteen lectures or essays and 272 aphorisms collected by Dr. T. J. Horder, once his house physician. The aphorisms represent very well the form of Gee's teaching at the bedside. Its dogmatic method he had learned from Sir William Jenner [q. v. Suppl. I], but his own reading of seventeenth-century literature coloured his expressions both in speaking and writing. His description of the child's head in hydrocephalus as distinguished from the enlarged skull of rickets and his observations on enlarged spleen in children are the passages of his writings which may most justly be considered as scientific discoveries. He wrote a short essay on Sydenham (*St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports*, vol. xix.), one on Abraham Cowley (*St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal*, 1903), and an article on the death of Andrew Marvell (*Athenæum*, 5 Sept. 1874).

He was librarian of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society from 1887 to 1899, and had a wide knowledge of books on medicine, his favourite English medical writers being Sydenham, Morton, and Heberden. He read Montaigne often, and had studied Milton, Phineas Fletcher, and Hobbes.

During the period of his active practice in London he lived first at 54 Harley Street, and then at 31 Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square. He died suddenly of heart disease at Keswick on 3 Aug. 1911. His remains were cremated, and his ashes deposited in the columbarium of Kensal Green cemetery, London. He married, on 7 Dec. 1875, Sarah, daughter of Emanuel Cooper, Mr. Robert Bridges, the poet, being his best man. His wife died before him, and they had two daughters, of whom one survived her father.

[Personal knowledge; St. Bart. Hosp. Reports, vol. xlvii.; St. Bart. Hosp. Journal, Oct. and Nov. 1911, obit. notices by Norman Moore, Howard Marsh, and T. J. Horder; works.] N. M.

GEIKIE, JOHN CUNNINGHAM (1824–1906), religious writer, born in Edinburgh on 26 Oct. 1824, was second son of Archibald Geikie, presbyterian minister in Toronto and subsequently at Canaan, Connecticut. Geikie received his early education in Edinburgh, and afterwards studied divinity for four years at Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario. Ordained a presbyterian minister in 1848, he first engaged in missionary work in Canada. From 1851 to 1854 he was presbyterian minister at Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1860 he returned to Great Britain and held a presbyterian charge at Sunderland till 1867, and at Islington Chapel from 1867 to 1873. In 1876 he was ordained deacon in the Church of England and priest next year. He was curate of St. Peter's, Dulwich (1876–9), rector of Christ

Church, Neuilly, Paris (1879–81), vicar of St. Mary's, Barnstaple (1883–5), and vicar of St. Martin-at-Palace, Norwich (1885–90). In 1871 he was made hon. D.D. of Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, and in 1891 hon. LL.D. of Edinburgh University. In 1890 he retired, owing to ill-health, to Bournemouth, where he died on 1 April 1906. He was buried at Barnstaple. He had been awarded a civil list pension of 50*l.* in 1898. He married in 1849 Margaret, daughter of David Taylor of Dublin. She survived him with two sons.

Geikie enjoyed a wide reputation as a writer of popular books on biblical and religious subjects. Spurgeon described him as 'one of the best religious writers of the age.' Scholarly, imaginative, and lucid, his chief writings dealt on orthodox lines with historical and practical rather than with theological themes. His most ambitious work was 'Hours with the Bible, or, the Scriptures in the Light of Modern Discovery and Knowledge' (10 vols. 1881–4; new edit. largely re-written, 12 vols. 1896–7). His 'Life and Words of Christ' (2 vols. 1877; new edit. 1 vol. 1891) reached a circulation of nearly 100,000 copies, and Delitzsch placed the book in 'the highest rank.' He was deeply interested in the exploration of Palestine under the direction of Claude Régnier Conder [q. v. Suppl. II], and several visits to the country supplied him with material for 'The Holy Land and the Bible: A Book of Scripture Illustrations gathered in Palestine' (2 vols. 1887; abridged edit. 1903). Among Geikie's other works were: 1. 'George Stanley, or Life in the Woods,' 1864; 2nd edit. 1874. 2. 'Entering on Life,' 1870. 3. 'Old Testament Portraits,' 1878; new edit. entitled 'Old Testament Characters,' 1880; enlarged edit. 1884. 4. 'The English Reformation,' 1879, a popular history from the ultra-Protestant standpoint which ran through numerous editions. 5. 'The Precious Promises, or Light from Beyond,' 1882. 6. 'Landmarks of Old Testament History,' 1894. 7. 'The Vicar and his Friends,' 1901. Geikie was also a voluminous contributor to religious magazines.

[Scotsman, 3 April 1906; Allibone's Dict.; Crockford's Clerical Directory.] W. F. G.

GELL, Sir JAMES (1823–1905), Manx lawyer and judge, born at Kennaa on 13 Jan. 1823, was second son of John Gell of Kennaa, Isle of Man. The family of Gell held land there for more than four centuries. After education at Castletown grammar school and King William's College, Gell at sixteen was articled to the clerk of the rolls, John McHutchin, in Castletown, and was admitted to the Manx bar on 16 Jan. 1845. He enjoyed a large and important practice, and became known as the chief authority on Manx law and custom. In 1854 he was appointed high bailiff of Castletown, and in May 1866, the year of the Manx Reform Act, became attorney-general. That office he filled with distinction for over thirty-two years. He drafted with much skill nearly all the Acts which came into operation during the period. From 1898 to 1900 he was first deemster, and from 1900 till death clerk of the rolls.

Gell temporarily filled the post of deputy governor in 1897, acting governor in July 1902, and deputy governor in November 1902. He was a member of the legislative council and of the Tynwald court for thirty-nine years. An intensely patriotic Manxman, he championed all the rights and privileges of the island. He took an active part in educational and religious work. He was chairman of the insular justices from 1879, a trustee of King William's College, and chairman of the council of education from 1872 to 1881. For many years he was chairman of the Manx Society for the Publication of National Documents, and he edited in 1867 vol. xii. of Parr's 'Abstract of Laws of the Isle of Man.' He was also editor for the insular government of the statute laws of the Isle from 1836 to 1848, and he supervised and annotated a revised edition of the statutes dating from 1417 to 1895.

An earnest churchman, he was for the greater part of his life a Sunday-school teacher, and was one of the church commissioners, the trustees of Manx church property. He was knighted in 1877. He was acting governor when King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra paid their surprise visit to the isle in 1902, and he received the honour of C.V.O. He died at Castletown on 12 March 1905. He married on 17 Dec. 1850 Amelia Marcia (*d.* 1899), daughter of William Gill, vicar of Malew, a well-known Manx scholar and representative of an ancient local family. Of four sons and three daughters, two sons, Mr. James Stowell Gell, high bailiff of Douglas and Castletown, and William Gell, vicar of Pontefract, Yorkshire, with one daughter, survive.

[The Times, 13 March 1905; Men of the Time, 1899; official Debates of the Legislature, vols. 1 to 22.] W. C.

GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, second DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, EARL OF TIPPERARY and BARON CULLODEN (1819–1904), field-marshal and commander-in-chief of the army, was only son of Adolphus Frederick, first duke [q. v.], the youngest son of George III. His mother was Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, daughter of Frederick, landgrave of Hesse Cassel. He was born at Cambridge House, Hanover, on 26 March 1819, and being at that time the only grandchild of George III, his birth was formally attested by three witnesses —the duke of Clarence (later William IV), the earl of Mayo, and George Henry Rose, P.C. His father was governor-general of Hanover, and Prince George lived there till 1830, when he was sent to England to be under the care of William IV and Queen Adelaide. His tutor was John Ryle Wood, afterwards canon of Worcester, who had great influence over him and won his lasting attachment. At Wood's instance he began a diary, as a boy of fourteen, a singularly naive confession of his shortcomings, and he kept it up to within a few months of his death. In 1825 he was made G.C.H., and in Aug. 1835 K.G. In 1836 he rejoined his parents in Hanover, his tutor being replaced by a military governor, lieutenant-colonel William Henry Cornwall of the Coldstream guards. He had been colonel in the Jäger battalion of the Hanoverian guards since he was nine years old; he now began to learn regimental duty both as a private and an officer.

On the accession of his first cousin, Queen Victoria, in June 1837, Hanover passed to the duke of Cumberland, and the duke of Cambridge returned with his family to England. On 3 Nov. Prince George was made brevet colonel in the British army, and in Sept. 1838 he went to Gibraltar to learn garrison duties. He was attached to the 33rd foot for drill. After spending six months there and six months in travel in the south of Europe, he came home, and was attached to the 12th lancers, with which he served for two years in England and Ireland. On 15 April 1842 he was gazetted to the 8th light dragoons as lieutenant-colonel, but ten days afterwards he was transferred to the 17th lancers as colonel. He commanded this regiment at Leeds, and helped the magistrates to preserve the peace of the town during the industrial disturbances in August.

On 20 April 1843 he was appointed colonel on the staff, to command the troops in Corfu. He spent two years there, and on Lord Seaton's recommendation he received the G.C.M.G. He was promoted major-general on 7 May 1845. After commanding the troops at Limerick for six months, he was appointed to the Dublin district on 1 April 1847, and held that command five years. He had a large force under him, and worked hard at the training of the troops. In 1848 political disturbances made his post no sinecure. By the death of his father on 8 July 1850 Prince George became duke of Cambridge, and an income of 12,000*l.* a year was voted him by Parliament. He was made K.P. on 18 Nov. 1851. For nearly two years from 1 April 1852 he was inspecting general of cavalry at headquarters, and the memoranda on the state of the army which he then drew up (VERNER, i. 39–59) show how much he concerned himself with questions of organisation. He was in command of the troops at the funeral of the duke of Wellington. On 28 Sept. 1852 he was transferred as colonel from the 17th lancers to the Scots fusilier guards.

In February 1854 the duke was chosen to command a division in the army to be sent to the Crimea. He accompanied lord Raglan to Paris on 10 April, and went thence to Vienna, bearing a letter from the Queen to the Emperor Francis Joseph. Leaving Vienna on 1 May, he reached Constantinople on the 10th. He was promoted lieutenant-general on 19 June, went with his division (guards and highlanders) to Varna, and thence to the Crimea. At the Alma (20 Sept.) he and his men were in second line, behind the light division; but when the latter fell back before the Russian counter attack, the guards and highlanders came to the front and won the battle. At Inkerman (5 Nov.) the duke with the brigade of guards (the highlanders were at Balaclava) came to the help of the 2nd division very early in the day, and retook the Sandbag battery. His horse was shot under him, and he found himself left with about 100 men, while the rest pushed on down the slope. Kinglake describes him 'with an immense energy of voice and gesture . . . commanding, entreating, adjuring' the men to keep on the high ground. By the advance of another Russian column he was nearly cut off from the main position, and he and his aide-de-camp 'had regularly to ride for it in order to get back' (VERNER, i. 79). The guards lost 622 officers and men out of 1361 engaged.

The duke's courage was high, but he had not the imperturbability needed for war, and his health had suffered at Varna.

Of the Alma he notes, 'When all was over I could not help crying like a child' (VERNER, i. 73). Three days before Inkerman he had written to Queen Victoria gloomily about the situation of the army. He was 'dreadfully knocked up and quite worn out' by the battle, and was persuaded to go to Balaclava for rest. He was on board the frigate Retribution, when it narrowly escaped wreck in the great storm of 14 November. On the 25th he left the Crimea for Constantinople, and on 27 Dec. a medical board invalided him to England. He was mentioned in despatches (*Lond. Gaz.* 8 Oct., 12 and 22 Nov. 1854) and received the thanks of parliament, the medal with 4 clasps, the Turkish medal, and the G.C.B. (5 July 1855). He declined the governorship of Gibraltar, and was anxious to return to the Crimea. When general Sir James Simpson [q. v.] resigned command of the army there in November, the duke tried in vain to succeed him. In January 1856 he was sent to Paris, to take part in the conference on the further conduct of the war, but the conclusion of peace in March made its plans of no effect.

On 15 July Lord Hardinge [q. v.] resigned, and the duke succeeded him as general commanding in chief. He was promoted general, and on 28 July was sworn of the privy council. The breakdown in the Crimea had led to great changes in army administration. The secretary of state for war (separated in 1854 from the colonies) took over the powers of the secretary at war, and of the board of ordnance, which was abolished. He also took over the militia and yeomanry from the home office and the commissariat from the treasury. He became responsible to parliament for the whole military administration; but the general commanding in chief, as representing the crown, enjoyed some independence in matters of discipline and command, appointments and promotions. The abolition of the board of ordnance brought the artillery and engineers under his authority, and the duke was made colonel of these two corps on 10 May 1861. The amalgamation (of which he was a strong advocate) of the European troops of the East India Company with the army of the crown in 1862 gave him general control of troops serving in India.

The volunteer movement of 1859 brought a new force into existence. He was not unfriendly to it, but had no great faith in it, and was opposed to a capitation grant. He became colonel of the 1st City of London brigade on 24 Feb. 1860. He was president of the National Rifle Association, which was founded in 1859 and had till 1887 its ranges at Wimbledon, on land of which he was principal owner; then he found it necessary to call upon it to go elsewhere, and the ranges were transferred to Bisley. He took an active part in military education, and helped to found the Staff College. He had been appointed a commissioner for Sandhurst and for the Duke of York's school in 1850, and was made governor of the Military Academy at Woolwich in 1862. On the death of the Prince Consort he exchanged the colonelcy of the Scots fusilier guards for that of the Grenadier guards. On 9 Nov. 1862 he was made field-marshal.

During the first thirteen years of his command the duke was in accord with successive war ministers, though he was continually remonstrating against reductions or urging increase of the army. But in December 1868 Edward (afterwards Viscount) Cardwell [q. v.] became secretary of state, with Gladstone as premier, and they took in hand a series of reforms which were most distasteful to him. First of all, the so-called dual government of the army, which divided responsibility and was a hindrance to reform, was abolished. By the War Office Act of 1870 the commander-in-chief was definitely subordinated to the war minister, and became one of three departmental chiefs charged respectively with combatant personnel, supply, and finance. To mark the change, the duke was required in Sept. 1871 to remove from the Horse Guards to Pall Mall. He regarded this as a blow not only to his own dignity but to the rights of the crown, and the Queen intervened on his behalf; but he had to give way.

The reconstruction of the war office was followed by the adoption of short service, the formation of an army reserve, the linking of battalions, and their localisation. The purchase of commissions was abolished, and seniority tempered by selection became the principle of promotion. The duke was opposed to all these innovations. His watchwords were discipline, *esprit de corps*, and the regimental system, all of which seemed to him to be threatened. But holding it to be for the interest of the crown and the army that he should remain at his post, he accepted a system of which he disapproved. The system held its ground notwithstanding party changes, and in 1881 it was carried a stage further by H. C. E. Childers [q. v. Suppl. I], the

linked battalions being welded into territorial regiments in spite of the duke's efforts to unlink them.

On 24 Nov. 1882 he was made personal aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria, to commemorate the campaign in Egypt; and on 26 Nov. 1887, when he had completed fifty years' service in the army, he was made commander-in-chief by patent. At the end of that year his functions were much enlarged, the whole business of supply being handed over to him. Cardwell had assigned it to a surveyor-general of the ordnance, who was meant to be an experienced soldier; but the office had become political, and the complaints about stores during the Nile campaign led to its abolition. Everything except finance now came under the control of the commander-in-chief, with the adjutant-general as his deputy. During the next few years much was done to fit the army for war: supply and transport were organised and barracks improved; but the secretary of state found that the military hierarchy hindered his personal consultation of experts.

In June 1888 a very strong commission was appointed, with Lord Hartington (afterwards duke of Devonshire) [q. v. Suppl. II] as chairman, to inquire into naval and military administration; and in May 1890 they recommended that the office of commander-in-chief should be abolished when the duke ceased to hold it, and that there should be a chief of the staff. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman [q. v. Suppl. II], who became war minister in 1892, dissented from this recommendation; but he thought the powers of the commander-in-chief ought to be diminished, and the duke's retirement was a necessary preliminary. The call for this step grew louder, and in the spring of 1895 the duke consulted the Queen. Though 76 years of age, he felt himself physically and mentally fit for his office. The Queen replied, reluctantly, that he had better resign (VERNER, ii. 395), and on 31 October he issued his farewell order, handing over the command of the army to Lord Wolseley. To soften the blow, the Queen appointed him her chief personal aide-de-camp and colonel-in-chief to the forces, with the right of holding the parade on her birthday.

In announcing to the House of Commons the duke's approaching retirement, on the eve of his own fall (21 June) Campbell-Bannerman touched on his attractive personality, his industry and activity, his devotion to the interests of the army, and his familiarity with its traditions and requirements; but dwelt especially on his common sense and knowledge of the world, his respect for constitutional proprieties and for public opinion. The army was attached to him because of his fairness. He bore no ill-will to officers who differed from him, but could discuss points of difference with good tempor (VERNER, ii. 272, seq.). Though in the training of the troops, as in other things, he was conservative, his thorough knowledge of close-order drill, and his outspoken, not to say emphatic, comments made him a formidable inspecting officer and kept up a high standard.

Devoted as the duke was to the army, it by no means absorbed all his energies. He undertook with alacrity the duties that fell to him as a member of the royal family, which were especially heavy after the death of the Prince Consort. For instance, in 1862 he was called upon to open the international exhibition, to entertain the foreign commissioners, and distribute the prizes. He was connected with a large number of charitable institutions, and took real interest in them; but two were pre-eminent—the London Hospital and Christ's Hospital—over both of which he presided for fifty years. He was elected president of Christ's Hospital on 23 March 1854, and was the first president who was not an alderman of the City. From that time onward he worked unsparingly for it, though latterly his efforts were mainly in opposition to the removal of the school to Horsham, 'the most wanton thing that ever was undertaken' (SHEPPARD, ii. 322). He was in great request as a chairman at dinners and meetings for benevolent purposes, for though not eloquent he was fluent, and had the art of getting on good terms with his audience.

In private life he was the most affectionate of men. His mother lived long enough to send her blessing to 'the best son that ever lived,' while he was being entertained at the United Service Club to celebrate his military jubilee. She died on 6 April 1889, and within a year he had another heavy blow in the death of his wife. Disregarding the Royal Marriage Act, he had married morganatically on 8 Jan. 1840 Miss Louisa Fairbrother, an actress, then 24 years of age. She lived in Queen Street, Mayfair, as Mrs. Fitzgeorge till her death on 12 Jan. 1890. She was buried at Kensal Green, the duke being chief mourner.

The duke had rooms at St. James's Palace from 1840 to 1859, when he removed to Gloucester House, Park Lane, left to him by his aunt, the duchess of Gloucester. On the death of the duchess of Cambridge the Queen granted him Kew Cottage for his life. He had been made ranger of Hyde Park and St. James's Park in 1852, and of Richmond Park in 1857. In addition to the orders already mentioned, he was made K.T. on 17 Sept. 1881, grandmaster and principal grand cross of St. Michael and St. George on 23 May 1869, G.C.S.I. in 1877, G.C.I.E. in 1887, and G.C.V.O. in 1897. Of foreign orders he received the black eagle of Prussia in 1852, the grand cordon of the legion of honour in 1855, St. Andrew of Russia in 1874, and the order of merit of Savoy in 1895. He was made colonel-in-chief of the king's royal rifle corps on 6 March 1869, of the 17th lancers on 21 June 1876, and of the Middlesex regiment on 9 Aug. 1898. He was also colonel of two Indian regiments—the 10th Bengal lancers, and the 20th Punjabis; of the Malta artillery, the Middlesex yeomanry, and the 4th battalion Suffolk regiment; of the Cambridge dragoons in the Hanoverian army (1852–66), and of the 28th foot in the Prussian army (Aug. 1889). He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. Oxford on 1 June 1853; of LL.D. Cambridge on 3 June 1864; and of LL.D. Dublin on 21 April 1868; and became one of the elder brethren of the Trinity house on 11 March 1885. He received the freedom of the City of London, with a sword, on 4 Nov. 1857, and on 19 Oct. 1896 he was presented with an address from the corporation and his bust (by Francis Williamson) was unveiled at the Guildhall. He was made a freeman of York in 1897, of Bath and of Kingston in 1898.

A series of banquets at the military clubs and messes marked the duke's retirement, but he continued for several years to preside at regimental dinners and to keep in close touch with the army. He was very vigorous for his age, rode in Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee procession of 1897, and at her funeral in 1901. He paid his last visit to Germany in August 1903, but his strength was then giving way. He died at Gloucester House on 17 March 1904 of hæmorrhage of the stomach, having outlived by a few weeks the commander-ship-in-chief which he held so long. On the 22nd he was buried, in accordance with his wish, beside his wife at Kensal Green. The first part of the service was at Westminster Abbey with King Edward VII as chief mourner. Five field-marshals and thirteen generals were pall-bearers. Tributes were paid to his memory in both houses of parliament. He had three sons: Colonel George William Adolphus Fitzgeorge; Rear-admiral Sir Adolphus Augustus Frederick Fitzgeorge, K.C.V.O., who became equerry to his father in 1897; and Colonel Sir Augustus Charles Frederick Fitzgeorge, K.C.V.O., C.B., who was his father's private secretary and equerry from 1886 to 1895.

In June 1907 a bronze equestrian statue of him by Captain Adrian Jones was placed in front of the new war office in Whitehall, and there is also a statue at Christ's Hospital, Horsham. There is a memorial window in the chapel of St. Michael and St. George in St. Paul's Cathedral. Of the many portraits of him the chief are one, at the age of 18, by John Lucas (at Windsor), and three as a field-marshal, by Frank Holl (at Buckingham Palace), Arthur S. Cope (at the United Service Club), and Sir Hubert von Herkomer (at the R.E. mess, Chatham). A caricature portrait appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1870.

[Willoughby C. Verner, Military Life of the Duke of Cambridge, 1905; J. E. Sheppard, George, Duke of Cambridge, a memoir of his private life, 2 vols. 1906; The Times, 18 March 1904; Letters of Queen Victoria, 1907; Kinglake, Invasion of the Crimea, 1863, &c.; The Panmure Papers, 1908; Sir Robert Biddulph, Lord Cardwell at the War Office, 1904; E. S. C. Childers, Life of Hugh C. E. Childers, 1901; Pearce, Annals of Christ's Hospital, 1908; Third Report of Lord Northbrook's committee on army administration, 12 Feb. 1870 (c. 54); Report of Royal Commission (Penzance) on Army Promotion, 5 Aug. 1876 (c. 1569); Report of Royal Commission (Hartington) on Naval and Military Administration, 11 Feb. 1890 (c. 5979); Catalogues of the Duke's collection of plate, pictures, porcelain, books, &c., sold at Christie's in 1904.] E. M. L.

GEORGE, HEREFORD BROOKE (1838–1910), historical writer, born at Bath on 1 Jan. 1838, was eldest of the three children (two sons and a daughter) of Richard Francis George, surgeon, by his wife Elizabeth Brooke. He entered Winchester as a scholar in 1849, and succeeded in 1856 to a fellowship at New College, Oxford. He obtained first classes in both classical and mathematical moderations in 1858, a second class in the final classical school in 1859, and a second class in the final mathematical school in 1860. He graduated B.A. in 1860, proceeding M.A. in 1862.

George was called to the bar at the Inner Temple on 6 June 1864, and followed the western circuit till 1867, when he returned to New College as tutor in the combined school of law and history. He was ordained in 1868, but undertook no parochial work. After the separation of the law and history schools in 1872 he became history tutor of New College, and filled that office till 1891. He played a prominent part in the establishment of the inter-collegiate system of lecturing at Oxford. He remained a fellow of New College till his death. His historical writing and teaching were chiefly concerned with military history (in which he was a pioneer at Oxford) and with the correlation of history and geography. His chief publications, 'Battles of English History' (1895), 'Napoleon's Invasion of Russia' (1899). 'Relations of Geography and History' (1901; 4th edit. 1910), and 'Historical Evidence' (1909), all show critical acumen and fertility of illustration, if no recondite research. His 'Genealogical Tables illustrative of Modern History' (1874; 4th edit. 1904) and 'Historical Geography of the British Empire' (1904; 4th edit. 1909) are useful compilations.

George took a large part in the work of the university as well as in the re-organisation of his own college, which he described in his 'New College, 1856–1906' (1906). He was one of the first members of the Oxford University volunteer corps, and for many years he took an important share in the work of the local examinations delegacy. George's interests received a new direction from his first visit to Switzerland in 1860, when he met Leslie Stephen at Zermatt and accompanied him up to the Riffel by the Gorner glacier. In 1862 he accompanied Stephen on the first passage by the Jungfrau Joch (MAITLAND'S *Life of Stephen*, chap. vi.), and achieved a first ascent of the Gross Viescherhorn (*Alpine Journal*, i. 97). In 1863 he made a passage of the Col du Tour Noir with Christian Almer as guide, and 'finally settled the long-debated question about the relative positions of the heads of the Argentière, Tour, and Salène glaciers, which every successive map had professed to explain in a different way' (*ibid.* pp. 125, 286). Though he enjoyed the physical exercise, his interest in climbing was chiefly geographical and scientific. He was one of the first Alpine climbers to employ photography. He joined the Alpine Club in 1861, and the establishment of the 'Alpine Journal' was suggested at a meeting in his rooms at New College; he edited its first three volumes (1863–7). In 1866 he published 'The Oberland and its Glaciers,' written 'to popularise the glacier theory of Tyndall' (*Alpine Journal*, xxv.). George was the founder of the Oxford Alpine Club.

George, who inherited a moderate fortune from his father, was director of the West of England and South Wales Bank at Bristol, although he took no active part in the management of its affairs. The failure of the bank in 1880 not only injured George financially but involved him with his fellow-directors in an abortive trial for irregularities in keeping the accounts (*Annual Reg.* 3 May 1880, p. 38). George died at Holywell Lodge, Oxford, on 15 Dec. 1910. In 1870 he married Alice Beardillon (*d.* 1893), youngest daughter of William Cole Cole of Exmouth, by whom he had two sons.

[Personal information; College and University Records; Alpine Journal, vol. xxv. May 1911.] R. S. R.

GERARD, [JANE] EMILY, MADAME DE LASZOWSKA (1849–1905), novelist, born on 7 May 1849 at Chesters, Jedburgh, near Airdrie, Roxburghshire, was eldest sister of General Sir Montagu Gilbert Gerard [q. v. Suppl. II for parentage]. Her great-grandfather was Gilbert Gerard [q. v.], formerly a Scottish Episcopalian. Her mother became a Roman catholic in 1848, and Emily belonged to that faith. Until the age of fifteen she was educated at home; for eighteen months of a long residence with her family in Venice (1863–6) she took lessons at the house of the Comte de Chambord with his niece, Princess Marguerite, afterwards wife of Don Carlos, and with her formed a life-long intimacy; the princess died in 1893. After three years at the convent of the Sacré Cœur at Riedenburg near Bregenz in Tyrol, Emily married on 14 Oct. 1869 Chevalier Miecislas de Laszowski, member of an old Polish noble family, and an officer in the Austrian army, whose acquaintance she made in Venice. She lived first at Brzozum, Galicia, and after the death of her mother in 1870 her sisters joined her there. From 1880 onwards she devoted much time to recording her foreign experience in the form of fiction. In 1883 her husband was appointed to the command of the cavalry brigade in Transylvania, and she spent two years in the province, at Hermannstadt and Kronstadt. She embodied her observations in 'The Land beyond the Forest: Facts, Figures and Fancies from Transylvania' (1888), an

excellent description of the country and its inhabitants. In 1885 her husband retired from active service with the rank of lieutant-general, and they then made their permanent home in Vienna, where she died on 11 Jan. 1905. Her husband predeceased her by five weeks (December 1904). There were two sons of the marriage.

In 1880 Emily Gerard collaborated in a novel, 'Reata' (new edit. 1881), with her sister Dorothea, who in 1886 married Julius Longard de Longgarde, also an officer in the Austrian army. A like partnership produced 'Beggar my Neighbour' (1882), 'The Waters of Hercules' (1885), and 'A Sensitive Plant' (1891). She contributed without aid several short tales to Blackwood's and Longman's 'Magazines,' reprinted in the volumes 'Bis' (1890), and 'An Electric Shock and other Stories' (1897), and published six novels, of which the best is 'The Voice of a Flower' (1893). She wrote gracefully, and made the foreign setting effective, but lacked power of characterisation. She was a competent critic; for nearly two years she furnished monthly reviews of German literature to 'The Times,' and occasional articles on new German books to 'Blackwood's Magazine.'

Other works by Emily Gerard are: 1. 'A Secret Mission,' 1891. 2. 'A Foreigner,' 1896 (inspired by her own marriage). 3. 'The Tragedy of a Nose,' 1898. 4. 'The Extermination of Love, a Study in Erotics,' 1901. 5. 'The Heron's Tower,' 1904. 6. 'Honour's Glassy Bubble,' 1906; and a preface to S. Kneipp's 'My Water Cure,' 1893.

[Burke's Landed Gentry, 1906; The Times, 12–13 Jan. 1905; Athenæum, 21 Jan. 1905; Who's Who, 1904; Helen C. Black, Pen, Pencil, Baton and Mask: Biographical Sketches, 1896; William Blackwood and his Sons, vol. iii. (by Mrs. Gerald Potter), 1898, pp. 356–8.] E. L.

GERARD, Sir MONTAGU GILBERT (1842–1905), general, born at Edinburgh on 29 June 1842, was second son in a family of three sons and four daughters of Archibald Gerard (1812–1880) of Roehsoles, near Airdrie, Lanarkshire, by his wife Euphemia Erskine (*d.* 1870), eldest daughter of Sir John Robison [q. v.]. He was a great-grandson of Alexander Gerard [q. v.], philosophical writer, and of Archibald Alison [q. v.], father of the historian. The family was originally Scottish episcopalian, but the mother joined the church of Rome in 1848, the father a little later, and the children were brought up as Roman catholics. Montagu's eldest brother became Father John Gerard, S.J., and his eldest sister was Jane Emily, Madame de Laszowska [q. v. Suppl. II]. He was admitted to Stonyhurst in 1850, and subsequently passed four years at Ushaw (1855–9).

After spending some time on the Continent, Gerard went through the usual course at Woolwich. He was gazetted lieutenant in the royal artillery on 19 April 1864, and undertook garrison duty at Gibraltar. In 1866, on being transferred to the field artillery, he was stationed in the central provinces, India. In 1867–8 he was employed on the transport train during the Abyssinian expedition; he was mentioned in despatches and received the war medal. In 1870 he joined the Bengal staff corps, and was attached to the Central India horse. Promoted captain on 19 April 1876, he acted as brigade major throughout the second Afghan war (1878–80), and had his horse wounded at the action of Deh Sarak while escorting a convoy from Chara. He took part in the second Bazar valley expedition and in the defence of Jagdallak. He accompanied General (Sir) Charles Gough's brigade to Sherpur in December 1879, and Lord Roberts's march from Kabul to Kandahar, and was engaged at the battle of 1 Sept. 1880. He was twice mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with two clasps, the bronze star, and the brevets of major (22 Nov. 1879) and of lieut.-colonel (2 March 1881). Gerard served in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and at Alexandria fought in all the actions that followed the bombardment. He was appointed deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster general of the cavalry division, and was present at the reconnaissance of 5 Aug. 1882, the battles of Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir, and the surrender of Arabi Pasha. In addition to being mentioned in despatches he was given the medal with clasp, the bronze star, the C.B., and the third class of the order of the Medjidie. He became major on 19 April 1884 and brevet-colonel on 2 March 1885.

Gerard had other qualities besides those of the successful soldier. In 1881 and again in 1885 he was despatched on secret missions to Persia. After serving as district staff officer of the first class in Bengal, he was selected to take charge of the tour which the Tsarevitch (afterwards Nicholas II) made in India (Dec. 1890–Feb. 1891), and the skill with which he discharged his duties resulted in his appointment in 1892 as British military attaché at St. Petersburg. In the negotiations concerning the Pamirs boundary dispute he played a

conspicuous part, and when in March 1895 an agreement was signed between Great Britain and Russia for the delimitation of their spheres of influence in central Asia, Gerard was sent out to the Pamirs at the head of a British commission. He met the Russian mission under general Shveikovsky in June at Lake Victoria, and from that point eastwards to the Chinese frontier demarcated the line which henceforth divided Russian from British interests.

In 1896 he was nominated to the command of the Hyderabad contingent, and in 1899 was promoted to the command of a first-class district in Bengal. He was created C.S.I. in 1896, K.C.S.I. in 1897, and K.C.B. in 1902. He was promoted major-general on 1 April 1897, lieutenant-general on 12 Sept. 1900, and general on 29 Feb. 1904. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904 he went out to Manchuria as chief British attaché in General Kuropatkin's army; but his health succumbed to the rigours of the campaign, and he died of pneumonia at Irkutsk on 26 July 1905 on his way home from Kharbin. A requiem mass was sung at the catholic church of St. Catherine's, St. Petersburg, at which both the Tsar and King Edward VII were represented. The body was subsequently conveyed to Scotland, and buried at Airdrie on 8 September. He married on 19 Sept. 1888 Helen Adelaide, third daughter of Edward Richard Meade, a grandson of John Meade, first earl of Clanwilliam; she survived him with one son. Gerard was devoted to all forms of sport, especially big-game shooting, and recorded his experiences in 'Leaves from the Diaries of a Soldier and a Sportsman, 1865–1885' (1903).

[The Times, 28 July, 22 Aug., 9 Sept. 1905; Tablet, 12 Aug. 1905; Army List, 1905; Stonyhurst Magazine, October 1905; H. B. Hanna, The Second Afghan War, 1910, iii. 257, 511; private information from Father John Gerard, S.J.] G. S. W.

GIBB, ELIAS JOHN WILKINSON (1857–1901), orientalist, born on 3 June 1857 at 25 Newton Place, Glasgow, was only son of Elias John Gibb, wine merchant, and Jane Gilman. Both parents survived their son. He was educated first at Park School, Glasgow, under Dr. Collier, author of the 'History of England,' and afterwards at Glasgow University, where he matriculated in 1873, and pursued his studies until 1875, but took no degree. Prompted on the one hand by a strong linguistic taste, and on the other by an early delight in the book of the 'Thousand and One Nights' (Alf Layla wa Layla), and other Eastern tales, Gibb, who was well provided for, devoted himself at an early period to the Arabic, Persian, and more especially Turkish languages and literatures. Gavin Gibb, D.D., a cousin of his grandfather, who was professor of oriental languages in the University of Glasgow from 1817 to 1831, seems to be the only connection in Gibb's family history with oriental scholarship. It was apparently without external help or suggestion that Gibb published in 1879, when only twenty-two, an English translation of the account of the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, given by Sa'du'd-Dín in the 'Tájn't-Tevárikh' or 'Crown of Histories.' In 1882 there followed his 'Ottoman Poems translated into English Verse in the Original Forms,' which was the forerunner of his detailed and ambitious 'History of Ottoman Poetry,' on which he gradually concentrated his energies. In 1884 he translated from the Turkish of Ali Aziz the 'Story of Jewad.'

Moving to London on his marriage in 1889, and collecting a fine oriental library, Gibb lived the life of a studious recluse, rarely going further from London than Glasgow to stay with his parents. He travelled in France and Italy in 1889, but never visited Turkey or any Eastern country, although he spoke and wrote the Turkish language correctly, and acquired through his reading a profound sympathy with Mohammedan thought. He joined the Royal Asiatic Society about 1881. The first volume of his work on Ottoman poetry, containing an introduction (pp. I–136) to the whole subject, not less useful to students of Arabic and Persian than to those of Turkish literature, and an account of the earlier period of Ottoman poetry (A.D. 1300–1450), was published in 1900, but in November next year, while he was putting the final touches to the second volume, he was attacked by scarlet fever, of which he died on 5 Dec. 1901. He was buried at Kensal Green cemetery, his funeral being attended by the Turkish poet 'Abdu'l Haqq Hámid Bey and other Mohammedan friends and admirers.

In 1889 Gibb married Ida W. E. Rodriguez (afterwards Mrs. Ogilvie Gregory). On his death his library was, with small reservations, divided among the libraries of the British Museum (which received his manuscripts), the Cambridge University (which received his Arabic, Persian and Turkish books), and the British Embassy at Constantinople (which received many valuable works on the East). A summary

list of the Gibb MSS. is given in his 'History of Ottoman Poetry' (vol. ii. pp. xvi–xxxi, 1902). A list of the printed oriental books, 422 in number, in the Cambridge University Library was compiled by the present writer and published by the Cambridge University Press in 1906.

By desire of Gibb's widow and parents, the present writer edited, after Gibb's death, the remainder of his 'History of Ottoman Poetry,' which, though not complete, was in an advanced stage of preparation; vol. ii. was published in 1902; vol. iii. in 1904; vol. iv. in 1905; vol. v. (containing three chapters on the 'Rise of the New School' and indexes to the whole book) in 1907; and vol. vi. (containing the Turkish originals of the poems translated in the whole work) in 1909. A seventh supplementary volume, dealing with the most recent development of Turkish poetry, from Kemál Bey to the present time, has been written in French by Dr. Rizá Tevfíq Bey, deputy for Adrianople in the Turkish parliament (1911), and is being translated into English by the present writer.

[Personal knowledge and information supplied by Gibb's sister, Mrs. Watson; notices by present writer in Athenæum, 14 Dec. 1901, and Royal Asiatic Soc.'s Journal, 1902, p. 486.] E. G. B.

GIBBINS, HENRY DE BELTGENS (1865–1907), writer on economic history, born at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, on 23 May 1865, was eldest son of Joseph Henry Gibbins of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of the Hon. J. de Beltgens of Stanford, Dominica. Educated at Bradford grammar school, he won a scholarship at Wadham College, Oxford, in 1883, and obtained a second class in classical moderations in 1885, and a second class also in the final classical schools in 1887. He graduated B.A. in the following year. In 1890 he won the Cobden prize for an economic essay in the University of Oxford, and in 1896 received the degree of D.Litt. at Dublin.

From 1889 to 1895 he worked as assistant master at the Nottingham high school. In 1891 he was ordained deacon and in 1892 priest, serving the curacy of St. Matthew's, Nottingham, from 1891 to 1893. From 1895 to 1899 he was vice-principal of Liverpool College; from 1899 to 1906 headmaster of King Charles I school at Kidderminster; in 1906 he was made principal of Lennoxville University in Canada. Ill-health obliged him to leave Canada after a short stay. On 13 Aug. 1907 he was killed by a fall from the train in the Thackley tunnel between Leeds and Bradford. He married Emily, third daughter of Dr. J. H. Bell of Bradford, by whom he had one daughter.

Gibbins devoted himself to economic study from his Oxford days and published: 1. 'Industrial History of England,' 1890. 2. 'The History of Commerce in Europe,' 1891, 2nd edit. 1897. 3. 'English Social Reformers,' 1892, 2nd edit. 1902. 4. 'British Commerce and Colonies,' 1893, 4th edit. 1909. 5. 'Economics of Commerce,' 1894, Spanish trans. 1903. 6. 'Industry in England,' 1896. 7. 'The English People in the Nineteenth Century,' 1898; 2nd edit. 1900; Russian trans. 1901. 8. 'Economic and Industrial Progress of the Century,' 1901. He was a contributor to Palgrave's 'Dictionary of Political Economy' and edited for Messrs. Methuen their 'Social Questions of the Day' series (1891) and also their 'Commercial' series (1893). His economic work popularly illustrated the historical methods of economic study.

[The Times, 14 Aug. 1907; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; private information.] M. E.

GIBBS, HENRY HUCKS, first Baron Aldenham (1819–1907), merchant and scholar, born in Powis Place, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, on 31 August 1819, was eldest son of George Henry Gibbs (1785–1842) of Aldenham, Hertfordshire, and Clifton Hampden, Oxfordshire, by his wife Caroline (*d.* 1850), daughter of Charles Crawley, rector of Stowe-nine-churches, Northamptonshire. His family came from Clyst St. George, and had been settled in Devonshire from the time of Richard II. Sir Vicary Gibbs [q. v.], the judge, was his great-uncle.

After education at Redland near Bristol and at Rugby, Gibbs entered Exeter College, Oxford, in 1838, and graduated B.A. with third-class classical honours in 1841, proceeding M.A. in 1844. On leaving the university he joined on 17 April 1843 the London house of Antony Gibbs & Sons, merchants and foreign bankers. His grandfather, Antony Gibbs (1756–1845), founded the firm in 1787 in Spain, with branches in Portugal, Peru, and Ecuador; the London house was opened in September 1808. In 1816 Gibbs's father and his uncle William (1790–1875) became partners, and in 1875 Henry Hucks Gibbs succeeded his uncle William, who was head of the firm from 1843 till death. In 1881 an older firm, established in 1770 at Bristol (as Gibbs, Bright & Co.) by Lord Aldenham's grand-

uncle George (1753–1828), elder brother of Antony Gibbs, was taken over by the still existing firm of Antony Gibbs & Sons.

Henry Hucks Gibbs took a leading part in London commercial affairs, serving as a director of the Bank of England (1853–1901) and governor (1875–7). He was specially interested in currency questions, was a strong advocate of bimetallism, and an active president of the Bimetallic League. In 1876 he published 'A Letter to the Marquess of Salisbury on the Depreciation of Silver'; in 1879 'Bimetallism in England and Abroad,' and in 1879 'Silver and Gold, a letter to M. Cazalet' (republished, with additions, in 1881 as 'The Double Standard'). In 1886 he issued, with Henry Riversdale Grenfell, 'The Bimetallic Controversy,' a collection of pamphlets, nine of which were from his pen; and in 1893 he wrote 'A Colloquy on Currency' (3rd edit. 1894).

Gibbs was a prominent member of the conservative party in the City of London, and was chairman of the Conservative Association there. He was returned to parliament as a member for the City at a bye-election on 18 April 1891, but retired at the general election in July 1892. In May 1880 Gibbs with other members of his family founded, in the conservative interest, the 'St. James's Gazette,' with Frederick Greenwood [q. v. Suppl. II] as editor, and the paper remained their property until 1888. He served in 1877–8 on the royal commission on the Stock Exchange, on the City parochial charities commission in 1880, and on the commission of 1885–6 upon the depression of trade. Gibbs, who was a J.P. for Hertfordshire and Middlesex, and high sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1884, was created Baron Aldenham, of Aldenham, on 31 Jan. 1896.

A strong churchman, Gibbs was a munificent benefactor to the church. With Lord John Manners, seventh duke of Rutland [q. v. Suppl. II], he liberally supported the Anglican sisterhood connected with Christ Church, Albany Street, one of the earliest established in London. With other members of his family he gave largely towards building, endowing, and furnishing Keble College, Oxford, and was a member of its council. In conjunction with his mother he restored the church and endowed the living of Clifton Hampden on his Oxfordshire estate, and contributed to the support of St. Andrew's, Wells Street, and other churches. A member of the house of laymen of the province of Canterbury, and treasurer of the Church House, he joined the English Church Union in May 1862, became trustee in 1876, and was a member of its council until his death. One of his last public acts was to join in the appeal of prominent churchmen for the support of religious instruction in schools (*The Times*, 28 Jan. 1907).

Inheriting Aldenham House near Elstree in 1850 from his mother, he bought the rectory and advowson of Aldenham from Lord Rendlesham in 1877, and in 1882 thoroughly restored and reseated the church at a cost of 11,000*l.*, adding in 1902 an oak choir screen. He took an active part in the affairs of the diocese of St. Albans (founded in 1877), supporting the scheme for a new Essex bishopric and the Bishop of St. Albans Fund (of which he was a vice-president) for the extension of church work in East London. To the restoration of the Abbey of St. Albans as well as the support of the new diocese he devoted both time and money. A long and costly suit with Sir Edmund Beckett, Lord Grimthorpe [q. v. Suppl. II], deprived him of the honour of restoring the Lady chapel of the cathedral, but he obtained in spite of Grimthorpe's opposition two faculties (on 13 Jan. and 15 July 1890) to restore at his own cost the altar-screen, and to legalise the work which he had already carried out. He published in 1890 a full 'Account of the High Altar Screen in the Cathedral Church of St. Albans.' The reredos representing the Resurrection was executed in Carrara marble by Alfred Gilbert, R.A. The latest of his many benefactions to St. Albans Cathedral was the division and reconstruction of the great organ, by which a complete view of the building from east to west was obtained.

Aldenham, although staunch and outspoken both as tory and churchman, maintained the friendliest relations with those who differed from him. He cherished versatile interests outside commerce, politics, and ecclesiastical affairs. He was fond of shooting, and on 1 Sept. 1864 had the misfortune to lose his right hand in a gun accident, while he was shooting at Mannhead, Devonshire. Despite the disability, he continued to shoot, and also to play billiards. Endowed with a remarkable memory, he had a special gift for philology and lexicography. A prominent member of the Philological Society from 1859, he took great interest in the English Dictionary which was projected by the Philological Society in 1854, and he sub-edited letters C and K. When the project was taken up by the Oxford

University Press in 1880 with (Sir) James Murray as editor, Aldenham helped to settle the final form of the 'New English Dictionary,' and read and annotated every proof down to a few weeks before his death. He wrote many of the articles on words connected with banking, currency, and commerce, one of the last being 'pound.' For the Early English Text Society he edited in 1868 the 'Romance of the Chevelere Assigne.' For the Roxburghe Club, of which he was a member, he prepared in 1873 the 'Hystorie of the moste noble knight Plasidas,' and in 1884 the 'Life and Martyrdom of St. Katharine of Alexandria.' He was a good Spanish scholar, and wrote a booklet for private circulation (printed in 1874) on the game of cards called ombre. Aldenham was deeply versed in liturgical studies and a collector of old Bibles. An enthusiastic bibliophile, he described in 1888 the chief rarities in his library in 'A Catalogue of some Printed Books and Manuscripts at St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, and Aldenham House, Herts.' His residence, St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, he took on lease from the crown in 1856; it was formerly tenanted by the Marquis of Hertford, who bought and installed there the clock and automaton strikers of St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, when the church was rebuilt in 1830.

Aldenham was appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery on 18 Nov. 1890, was elected F.R.G.S. on 28 Nov. 1859, and F.S.A. on 4 June 1885, serving also on the council of the former society. He was president of Guy's Hospital from 1880 to 1896.

Aldenham died at Aldenham on 13 Sept. 1907; his youngest son, Henry Lloyd Gibbs, died on the following day, aged forty-six; both were buried at Aldenham. His will, dated 19 March (codicil 28 Aug.) 1906, was proved in December 1907; the gross estate was over 703,700*l.*, much of his property having been distributed during his lifetime. He married on 6 May 1845 at Thorpe, Surrey, Louisa Anne, third daughter of William Adams, LL.D., and Mary Anne Cokayne. His wife's brother, George Edward Cokayne [q. v. Suppl. II], married Lord Aldenham's sister, Mary Dorothea, on 2 Dec. 1856. Lady Aldenham died at St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, on 17 April 1897, and was buried in Aldenham churchyard. Of their surviving children—four sons and a daughter—Alban George Henry succeeded to the peerage, having been previously M.P. for the City of London (1892–1906); Vicary, M.P. for St. Albans division, Hertfordshire (1892–1904), has re-edited the 'Complete Peerage' of his uncle, George Edward Cokayne; and Kenneth Francis is archdeacon of St. Albans and vicar of Aldenham.

A miniature portrait (æt. 20) by Sir William Ross, R.A.; a chalk drawing (with his eldest son) by E. U. Eddis (1859); a half-length portrait by Watts (1878), and a full-length by Ouless (1879), belong to the present Lord Aldenham. The Hon. Vicary Gibbs possesses a half-length by T. Gotch (1888) and a marble bas-relief of the head after death by J. Kerr Lawson. The Hon. Herbert Gibbs possesses a second portrait by Watts (1896).

[G. E. C. Complete Peerage, ed. Vicary Gibbs; The Times, 14 Sept. 1907; Kent's and Post Office London directories, 1808–26; Welch, Mod. Hist. of the City of London, 1896, pp. 375–6; Burke's Peerage; Herts Observer, 21 Sept. 1907; St. Albans Gazette, 18 Sept. 1907; Bankers' Mag. (sketch with portrait), xlviii. 267–9; Men of Note in Commerce and Finance, 1900–1, p. 20; Whitaker's Red Book of Commerce, 1910, p. 374; Proc. of Soc. of Antiquaries, xxii. 284–5; F. H. McCalmont, Parliamentary Poll Book, 1906, pt. 2, p. 159; Church Times, 20 Sept. 1907; Guardian, 18 Sept. 1907; Morning Post, 14 Sept. 1907; Daily Telegraph, 14 Sept. 1907; private information.] C. W.

GIFFEN, Sir ROBERT (1837–1910), economist and statistician, born at Strathaven, Lanarkshire, on 22 July 1837, was younger son of Robert Giffen, a small merchant and an elder of the presbyterian church, by his wife Janet Wiseman. Robert was educated at the village school and was put in charge of the Sunday-school library with an elder brother, John, who, destined for the ministry, died prematurely of consumption. The boys read all the books they could find, and wrote anonymously short articles and poems for a Hamilton newspaper. In 1850 Robert was apprenticed to a lawyer in Strathaven. Three years later he removed to a lawyer's office in Glasgow, and remained there seven years, attending lectures occasionally at the university. William Black [q. v. Suppl. I], the novelist, was one of his closest Glasgow friends (Reid, *William Black*, p. 18). In 1860 he definitely adopted journalism as a profession, becoming a reporter and sub-editor of the 'Stirling Journal.' In 1862 he came to London as sub-editor of the 'Globe' (1862–6). After serving for a time with Mr. John (afterwards Viscount) Morley on the 'Fortnightly Review' he joined the staff of the 'Economist,' under

Walter Bagehot [q. v.], as assistant-editor (1868–76), writing the City article from 1870 to 1876. He was also, from 1873 to 1876, City editor of the 'Daily News,' contributed to 'The Times' and the 'Spectator,' and was one of the founders of the 'Statist' in 1878. Goschen, in his classical 'Report on Local Taxation' (1871), acknowledged indebtedness to Giffen for assistance in the collection of historical material and in the compilation of the tables in the appendices. In 1876 Giffen was appointed to the board of trade as chief of the statistical department and controller of corn returns. In 1882 the commercial department of the board of trade, the main work of which had since 1876 been entrusted to the foreign office, was restored and united to the statistical department under Giffen, who became an assistant-secretary to the board. In 1892 a third department, the labour department, was added, and Giffen became controller of the commercial, labour, and statistical departments. He retired from the board in 1897 and removed to Chanctonbury, Haywards Heath. His varied services proved of great value to the board. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, when president, in a minute written after the passing of the Bankruptcy Act of 1882, described Giffen as 'to a great extent the real author of the measure, to whose exhaustive memoranda on the subject I owe the best part of my own knowledge.' He served on various departmental committees, was a member of the royal commissions on the depression of agriculture in Great Britain (1893–7), and on the port of London (1900–2), and gave important statistical and economic evidence before numerous royal commissions, notably the depreciation of silver (1876), the London Stock Exchange (1878), gold and silver (1886–8), and local taxation (1898–9).

When accepting office in the civil service, Giffen obtained permission to continue to publish his views upon matters of economic interest. From 1876 to 1891 he edited the 'Journal of the Royal Statistical Society' (of which he was president, 1882–4), and wrote numerous articles and a regular contribution of City notes till his death for the 'Economic Journal,' the organ of the Royal Economic Society, of which he was one of the founders in 1890. Twice president of the section of economics and statistics of the British Association (1887 and 1901), he gave on the first occasion an address on 'The Recent Rate of Material Progress in England' and on the second an address on 'The Importance of General Statistical Ideas' (both afterwards published). Weighty and sagacious in debate, he was a pillar of the Political Economy Club from 1877 to 1910. Though he endeavoured to avoid political partisanship he presented on occasion the unusual spectacle of a civil servant criticising in public the policy of ministers of the crown. His examination of the finance of Gladstone's home rule proposals in 1893 was considered a 'most powerful and damaging indictment,' and led to the appointment of the royal commission on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland (1895–6) before which he was a witness. He regarded Ireland as overtaxed in comparison with Great Britain. Starting as a liberal, he became successively a liberal unionist in 1886, a unionist free-trader, abstaining from support of either of the great parties, in 1903, and finally 'on balance' a supporter of the unionist party owing to his dislike of the budget of 1909–10 as trenching too heavily upon capital and direct taxation, a view which he recorded in the 'Quarterly Review' for July 1909. Giffen was made an honorary LL.D. of Glasgow in 1884, and was created C.B. in 1891 and K.C.B. in 1895. He died of heart failure at Fort Augustus on 12 April 1910, while on a visit to Scotland, and is buried at Strathaven.

He married (1) in 1864, Isabella (*d.* 1896), daughter of D. McEwen of Stirling; (2) on 25 Nov. 1896, Margaret Anne, daughter of George Wood of Aberdeen. He had no children.

Giffen, a prolific writer on economic, financial, and statistical subjects, possessed a luminous and penetrating mind, great stores of information, an intimate acquaintance with business matters and methods, and shrewd judgment. His instructive handling of statistics and his keen eye for pitfalls contributed greatly to raise the reputation and encourage the study of statistics in this country, though he did not develop its technique by the higher mathematical treatment.

A sturdy individualist, Giffen viewed with suspicion any infraction of the maxim *laissez-faire*. He believed in the 'patience cure' for many social and financial evils. Though a strong free trader, he conceded that a slight customs' preference to colonial imports might be justified by political considerations. His frame of mind is reflected in his opinion that investors should inform themselves and judge for themselves, and not be guided by the advice

of their bankers, brokers, or friends. He was in favour of 'free-banking,' under which a cheque might be drawn upon any person whether a banker or not. He advocated the reduction of the representation of Ireland in the imperial parliament, and the boring of a tunnel under the Irish Sea with a view to closer union.

His principal published writings, apart from separate addresses and pamphlets are: 1. 'American Railways as Investments,' in Cracroft's Investment Tracts (1872; 2nd and 3rd edits. 1873), written at the suggestion of Mr. Bernard Cracroft of the Stock Exchange, who provided him with materials. This work served to dispel some of the indiscriminate mistrust of American railways by the British public. A French translation by E. de Laveleye was published at Liège, 1873. 2. 'The Production and Movement of Gold since 1848,' 1873. 3. 'Stock Exchange Securities; an Essay on the General Course of Fluctuations in their Prices,' 1877. 4. 'Essays in Finance' (contributions to periodicals), 1st series, 2 editions, 1880; 5th edit. 1890; 2nd series, 1886; 3rd edit. 1890. 5. The 'Statist' on Ireland; reprint of 'Economist's' [R. G.'s] letters to the 'Statist' on the Irish land and home rule questions, and of editorial comments thereon, 1886. 6. 'The Growth of Capital,' 1889. 7. 'The Case against Bimetallism,' 1892; 2nd edit. 1892. 8. 'Economic Enquiries and Studies' (contributions to periodicals), 2 vols. 1904. Giffen contributed 'Growth and Distribution of Wealth, 1837–1887,' to vol. ii. of T. H. Ward's *'Reign of Queen Victoria'* (1887), and added a chapter to Lord Farrer's 'The State in its Relation to Trade' (1902). He left completed in manuscript a 'Handbook of Statistics,' not yet published.

[Personal knowledge; information from Lady Giffen; Statistical Soc. Journal, May 1909 (with excellent engraved portrait); Economic Journal, June 1909.] H. H.

GIFFORD, EDWIN HAMILTON (1820–1905), archdeacon of London and theologian, born at Bristol on 18 Dec. 1820, was sixth son of Richard Ireland Gifford by his wife Helen, daughter of William Davie of Stonehouse, Devonshire. After education at Elizabeth's Grammar School, Plymouth, he was admitted to Shrewsbury School in 1837, under Benjamin Hall Kennedy [q. v.], and in 1839 he proceeded to Cambridge, winning a scholarship at St. John's College. He had a distinguished university career. In 1842 he won the Pitt University scholarship. In 1843 he graduated B.A. both as senior classic and fifteenth wrangler in the mathematical tripos. In the same year he won the chancellor's medal, and was a fellow of his college from 4 April 1843 till 20 March 1844. He proceeded M.A. in 1846, and D.D. in 1861. In 1843 he returned to Shrewsbury as second master, and in 1848 he was appointed headmaster of King Edward's School, Birmingham. He proved a worthy successor of James Prince Lee [q. v.], and resigned in 1862 owing to ill-health. Gifford, who had been ordained in 1844, was honorary canon of Worcester (1853–77). In 1865 he became chaplain to Francis Jeune [q. v.], bishop of Peterborough, who presented him to the rectory of Walgrave, Northamptonshire. He subsequently held the post of examining chaplain to two successive bishops of London, Jackson and Temple. In 1875 he accepted the benefice of Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, and in 1877 was made an honorary canon of St. Albans. In 1883 he was nominated to the prebend of Islington in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the following year he succeeded Piers Calverley Claughton [q. v.] as archdeacon of London and canon of St. Paul's.

Though Gifford was select preacher at Cambridge (1864, 1869) and at Oxford (1879, 1890–1) he was not an effective preacher. He was better known as a scholar than as an ecclesiastic. On 24 April 1889 Gifford resigned his archdeaconry, and retired to Arlington House, Oxford, where he continued his studies to the last. In 1903 he was elected an honorary fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He died in London on 5 May 1905.

Gifford married (1) in 1844, Anne, daughter of John Yolland of Plymouth; (2) in 1873, Margaret Symons, daughter of Francis Jeune, bishop of Peterborough and sister of Francis Henry Jeune, baron St. Helier [q. v. Suppl. II]. He had issue one daughter.

Gifford's contributions to biblical and patristic learning, which were marked by insight and accuracy, included: 1. 'Voices of the Past' (1874), the Warburtonian lectures delivered at Lincoln's Inn 1870–4. 2. 'The Epistle to the Romans' (1881) in the 'Speaker's Commentary.' 3. 'Baruch and the Epistle of Jeremy' (1888) in the same series. 4. 'Authorship of Psalm cx.' 1892; 3rd edit. 1895). 5. 'The Catechetical Lectures of St. Cyril of Jerusalem' (1894), revised translation in vol. vii. of Nicene and Post-Nicene Library. 6. Eusebius's 'Præparatio Evangelica' (1903), 5 vols., text and translation.

[The Times, 6 May 1905; Guardian, 10 May 1905; Church Times, 12 May 1905; Shrewsbury School Register (1734–1908), 1909; Baker, History of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1869, i. 316; The Eagle, June 1905; Theologische Literaturzeitung, 24 Oct. 1903.] G. S. W.

GIGLIUCCI, Countess. [See Novello, Clara Anastasia, 1818–1908.]

GILBERT, Sir JOSEPH HENRY (1817–1901), agricultural chemist, born at Hull on 1 Aug. 1817, was one of four sons of Joseph Gilbert [q. v.], a congregational minister, by his wife Ann Taylor [see Gilbert, Mrs. Ann]. The family removed in 1825 to Nottingham, where Gilbert spent his boyhood. He was educated at a school at Mansfield, and in 1838 entered the University of Glasgow, specialising in analytical chemistry under Professor Thomas Thomson [q. v.]. A gun-shot accident in 1832, which caused the loss of one eye, impaired his general health for some time. He next worked at University College, London, in the laboratory of Professor Anthony Todd Thomson [q. v.], where he had as a fellow-student John Bennet Lawes [q. v. Suppl. I], with whom he was afterwards closely connected. In 1840 he went to Giessen, where he met Lyon Playfair [q. v. Suppl. I] and Augustus Voelcker [q. v.], worked in the laboratory of Liebig, and took the degree of doctor of philosophy. On his return from Giessen he acted in 1840–1 as assistant to Anthony Thomson at University College, and then devoted some time at Manchester to the chemistry of calico printing and dyeing.

On 1 June 1843 he joined as technical adviser John Bennet Lawes, who had shortly before started the first organised agricultural experiment station in the world at his ancestral home at Rothamsted; Gilbert lived at Harpenden close to the laboratory. From June 1843 to August 1900, when Lawes died, the two investigators lived in unbroken friendship and collaboration. 'What was Lawes' work was Gilbert's work; the two are indissolubly connected. . . . Lawes was essentially the practical agriculturist. . . . Gilbert on the other hand was possessed of indomitable perseverance, combined with extreme patience and careful watching of results. With the determination to carry out an experiment to the very close, he united scrupulous accuracy and attention to detail. Each of the partners had his own sphere, and the influence of the two minds, in themselves essentially different, materially contributed to the success which attended their joint efforts, and made the Rothamsted experiments a standard for reference, and an example wherever agricultural research is attempted' (Dr. J. A. Voelcker in *Journal Royal Agricult. Soc.* 1901, lxii. 348, 350).

Gilbert took an active part in the proceedings of various learned societies. He joined the Chemical Society in 1841, a few weeks after its formation, and became its president in 1882–3. He was admitted into the Royal Society in 1860, and received with Lawes its royal medal in 1867. He was elected in 1883 an honorary member of the Royal Agricultural Society, in the 'Journal' of which many of the results of the Rothamsted researches were published. In 1884 he was appointed Sibthorpian professor of rural economy at the University of Oxford, and held the professorship for six years, the full term allowed by the statute. In 1893 he went to the Chicago exhibition, and delivered in the United States seven lectures on the Rothamsted experiments. In 1894 Lawes and he were presented by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House with the Albert gold medal of the Royal Society of Arts. He received honorary degrees from the universities of Glasgow (LL.D. 1883), Oxford (M.A. 1884), Edinburgh (LL.D. 1890), and Cambridge (Sc.D. 1894).

On the completion of fifty years of the joint labours of Lawes and Gilbert, a granite memorial of the event was dedicated at Rothamsted on 29 June 1893, and Gilbert was presented with an address and a piece of plate. On 11 Aug. 1893 he received the honour of knighthood. His activity of mind and body continued almost to the last, but the death of Lawes in 1900 was a great blow to him. He died at Harpenden on 23 Dec. 1901, in his eighty-fifth year, and was buried in the churchyard there close to the grave of Lawes.

Gilbert married twice: (1) in 1850, Eliza Laurie (*d.* 1853); (2) in 1855, Maria Smith, who survived him and was granted a civil list pension of 100*l.* in 1904. He had no family by either marriage. His portrait in oils, painted by Frank O. Salisbury in 1900, hangs in the directors' room at the laboratory at Rothamsted.

[Memoir (with portrait) by Dr. J. A. Voelcker in vol. 62 (1901) of the Journal Royal Agricult. Soc. of England; obit. notice by Robert Warington, F.R.S., in Proc. Roy. Soc. lxxv. 236–242; Trans. Chemical Soc., 1902, p. 625; Nature, 2 Jan. 1902; personal knowledge.] E. C.

GILBERT, Sir WILLIAM SCHWENCK (1836–1911), dramatist, born at 17 Southampton Street, Strand, the house of his mother's father, Dr. Thomas Morris, on 18 Nov. 1836, was only son in a family of four children of William Gilbert (1804–1890) [q. v. Suppl. I] by his wife Anne Morris. His second christian name was the surname of his godmother. As an infant he travelled in Germany and Italy with his parents. When two years old he was stolen by brigands at Naples and ransomed for 25*l*. In later days when visiting Naples he recognised in the Via Posilippo the scene of the occurrence. His pet name as a child was 'Bab,' which he afterwards used as a pseudonym. He is said to have been a child of great beauty, and Sir David Wilkie [q. v.] was so attracted by his face that he asked leave to paint his picture. At the age of seven he went to school at Boulogne. From ten to thirteen he was at the Western Grammar School, Brompton, and from thirteen to sixteen at the Great Ealing School, where he rose to be head boy. He spent much time in drawing, and wrote plays for performance by his schoolfellows, painting his own scenery and acting himself.

In Oct. 1855 he entered the department of general literature and science at King's College, London (*King's Coll. Calendar*. 1855–6, p. 89). Alfred Ainger [q. v. Suppl. II] and Walter Besant [q. v. Suppl. II] were fellow students. Some of his earliest literary efforts were verses contributed to the college magazine. He remained a student during 1856–7, intending to go to Oxford, but in 1855, when he was nineteen years old, the Crimean war was at its height, and commissions in the Royal Artillery were thrown open to competitive examination. Giving up all idea of Oxford, he read for the army examination announced for Christmas 1856 ('An Autobiography' in *The Theatre*, 2 April 1883, p. 217). But the war came to an abrupt end, and no more officers being required, the examination was indefinitely postponed. Gilbert then graduated B.A. at the London University in 1857, and obtained a commission in the militia in the 3rd battalion Gordon highlanders.

In 1857 he was a successful competitor in an examination for a clerkship in the education department of the privy council office, in which 'ill-organised and ill-governed office' he tells us he spent four uncomfortable years. Coming unexpectedly in 1861 into 300*l*., 'on the happiest day of my life I sent in my resignation.' He had already, on 11 October 1855, entered the Inner Temple as a student (Foster's *Men at the Bar*). With 100*l*. of his capital he paid for his call to the bar, which took place on 17 Nov. 1863 (cf. 'My Maiden Brief,' *Cornhill*, Dec. 1863). With another 100*l*. he obtained access to the chambers of (Sir) Charles James Watkin Williams [q. v.], then a well-known barrister in the home circuit, and with the third 100*l*. he furnished a set of rooms of his own in Clement's Inn, but he does not appear to have had any professional chambers or address in the 'Law List.' He joined the northern circuit on 15 March 1866, one of his sponsors being (Sir) John Holker [q. v.] (*MS. Circuit Records*). He attended the Westminster courts, the Old Bailey, the Manchester and Liverpool assizes, the Liverpool sessions and Passage Court, but 'only earned 75*l*. in two years.'

During the same period he was earning a 'decent income' by contributions to current literature. He appeared for the first time in print in 1858, when he prepared a translation of the laughing-song from Auber's 'Manon Lescaut' for the playbill of Alfred Mellon's promenade concerts; Mdlle. Parepa, afterwards Madame Parepa-Rosa [q. v.], whom he had known from babyhood, had made a singular success there with the song in its original French. In 1861 Gilbert commenced both as author and artist, contributing an article, three-quarters of a column long with a half-page drawing on wood, for 'Fun,' then under the editorship of Henry James Byron [q. v.]. A day or two later he was requested 'to contribute a column of "copy" and a half-page drawing every week' (*Theatre*, 1883, p. 218). He remained a regular contributor to 'Fun' during the editorship of Byron and that of Byron's successor, Tom Hood the younger [q. v.] (from 1865).

There is no evidence that he studied drawing in any school, but he was an illustrator of talent. In 1865 he made 84 illustrations for his father's novel, 'The Magic Mirror,' and in 1869 he illustrated another of his father's books, 'King George's Middy.' His illustrations of his own 'Bab Ballads' have much direct and quaint humour. In 1874 'The Piccadilly Annual' was described as 'profusely illustrated by W. S. Gilbert and other artists.' One of the 'other artists' was John Leech.

Having already both written and drawn occasionally for 'Punch,' Gilbert offered that periodical in 1866 his ballad called 'The Yarn of the Nancy Bell,' but it was refused by the editor, Mark Lemon [q. v.], on

the ground that it was 'too cannibalistic for his readers' tastes' (*Fifty Bab Ballads*, pref., 1884). Gilbert's connection with 'Punch' thereupon ceased. 'The Nancy Bell' appeared, without illustrations, in 'Fun' on 3 March 1866. Gilbert's other work in 'Fun' may be traced by single figure drawings signed 'Bab.' A series of dramatic notices commencing 15 Sept. 1866 and 'Men we Meet, by the Comic Physiognomist' (2 Feb. to 18 May 1867) are thus illustrated. The first illustrated ballad was 'General John' (1 June 1867). From this date they became a regular feature of the paper. But not until 23 Jan. 1869, in connection with 'The Two Ogres,' was the title 'The Bab Ballads' used. They were first collected in volume form in the same year. Further '*Bab Ballads*' continued to appear in 'Fun,' at varying intervals until 1871. A collected volume of 'More Bab Ballads' followed in 1873. The *Bab Ballads* established Gilbert's reputation as a whimsical humorist in verse.

At the same time Gilbert contributed articles or stories to the magazines—the 'Cornhill' (1863–4), 'London Society,' 'Tinsley's Magazine,' and 'Temple Bar'; he furnished the London correspondence to the 'Invalide Russe,' and, becoming dramatic critic to Vizetelly's 'Illustrated Times,' interested himself in the stage. In spite of these activities Gilbert found time to continue his military duties, and became captain of his militia regiment in 1867. He retired with the rank of major in 1883.

At the end of 1866 Gilbert commenced work as a playwright. To Thomas William Robertson [q. v.], the dramatist, he owed the needful introduction. Miss Herbert, the lessee of St. James's Theatre, wanted a Christmas piece in a fortnight, and Robertson recommended Gilbert for the work, which was written in ten days, rehearsed in a week, and produced at Christmas 1866. The piece was a burlesque on 'L'Elixir d'Amore,' called 'Dulcamara, or the Little Duck and the Great Quack.' Frank Matthews made a success in the title rôle, and it ran for several months and was twice revived. No terms had been arranged, and when Mr. Emden, the manager, paid Gilbert the 30*l.* that he asked, Emden advised him never again to sell so good a piece for so small a sum. Thenceforward Gilbert was a successful playwright, at first in the lighter branches of the drama. Another burlesque on 'La Figlia del Reggimento,' called 'La Vivandière, or True to the Corps,' was produced at the Queen's Theatre on 22 Jan. 1868, and in it John Lawrence Toole [q. v. Suppl. II] and Lionel Brough [q. v. Suppl. II] played. It ran for 120 nights. A third burlesque, on the 'Bohemian Girl,' entitled 'The Merry Zingara, or the Tipsy Gipsy and the Popsy Wopsy,' was produced at the Royal Theatre on 21 March 1868 by Miss Patty Oliver. On 21 Dec. 1868 the new Gaiety Theatre was opened by John Hollingshead [q. v. Suppl. II] with a new operatic extravaganza by Gilbert called 'Robert the Devil,' in which Nellie Farren [q.v. Suppl.II] played the leading part. Next year, at the opening of the Charing Cross (afterwards Toole's) Theatre, on 19 June 1869, the performance concluded with a musical extravaganza by Gilbert, 'The Pretty Druidess, or the Mother, the Maid, and the *Mistletoe Bough*, a travestie of Norma.' Gilbert was much attached to second titles. Between 1869 and 1872 he also wrote many dramatic sketches, usually with music, for the German Reeds' 'entertainment' at the Gallery of Illustration, 14 Regent Street. His musical collaborator was Frederick Clay [q. v. Suppl. I]. On 22 Nov. 1869 they produced together 'Ages Ago,' which was afterwards expanded into the opera 'Ruddigore'; on 30 Jan. 1871 'A Sensation Novel'; and on 28 Oct. 1872 'Happy Arcadia.' Arthur Cecil, Cormoy Grain, and Fanny Holland were the chief performers.

It was under the auspices of the German Reeds that Gilbert and (Sir) Arthur Sullivan [q. v. Suppl. I] first made each other's acquaintance. Sullivan was one of the composers of music for German Reed plays, and at the Gallery of Illustration in 1871 Clay introduced Sullivan to Gilbert (Lawrence's *Life of Sullivan*, p. 84, and E. A. Browne's *Gilbert*, p. 35). They soon were at work together on a burlesque, 'Thespis, or the Gods Grown Old,' which was produced at the Gaiety Theatre on 26 Dec. 1871 (John Hollingshead's *Gaiety Chronicles*, 202–7). They often met at Tom Taylor's, and engaged together in amateur theatricals (Ellen Terry's *Story of My Life*, 1908), but for the present no further dramatic collaboration followed.

Meanwhile Gilbert was assiduously seeking fame in more serious branches of the drama. On 8 Jan. 1870 'The Princess,' a respectful parody on Tennyson's poem, was produced at the Olympic with great success. This was afterwards the basis of the opera 'Princess Ida.' John Baldwin Buckstone [q. v.] now commissioned Gilbert to write a blank verse fairy comedy on

Madame de Genlis's story of 'Le Palais de la Vérité.' This was produced on 19 Nov. 1870 at the Haymarket under the title of 'The Palace of Truth,' with Buckstone, Madge Robertson (Mrs. Kendal), and W. H. Kendal in the cast. It ran for 230 nights. 'Pygmalion and Galatea,' a rather artificial classical romance, was produced also at the Haymarket on 9 Dec. 1871. It proved a remarkable success. The play was revived at the Lyceum with Miss Mary Anderson in 1884 and later in 1888, at the same theatre, with Miss Julia Neilson in the part. Gilbert is said to have made 40,000*l.* out of this play alone (*Daily Telegraph*, 30 May 1911). 'The Wicked World,' a fairy comedy, followed at the Haymarket on 4 Jan. 1873 and was not quite so successful as its forerunners.

In the meantime Gilbert wrote an extended series of comedies for Miss Marie Litton's management of the new Court Theatre in Sloane Square, London. This playhouse was opened by Miss Litton with Gilbert's 'Randall's Thumb' on 25 Jan. 1871; there followed during Miss Litton's tenancy 'Creatures of Impulse' (15 April 1871); 'Great Expectations' (28 May), an adaptation of Dickens's novel; 'On Guard' (28 Oct.); and 'The Wedding March' (under the pseudonym of F. Latour Tomline) (15 Nov. 1873). One of Gilbert's plays written for the Court Theatre, 'The Happy Land,' which Miss Litton produced on 17 March 1873, caused much public excitement. It was a burlesque version of Gilbert's 'Wicked World,' designed by himself, but mainly worked out by Gilbert Arthur à Beckett [q. v. Suppl. I]. Gilbert received 700*l.* for his share of the libretto (*W. S. Gilbert*, by Kate Field, *Scribner's Monthly*, xviii. (1879), 754). His name did not appear on the bill, where the piece was assigned to F. L. Tomline (i.e. Gilbert) and à Beckett. 'The Happy Land' was received with enthusiasm. But three of the actors, Walter Fisher, W. J. Hill, and Edward Righton (manager of the theatre), were made up to resemble respectively Gladstone, Robert Lowe (Lord Sherbrooke), and A. S. Ayrton, members of the liberal administration then in office. The lord chamberlain insisted on the removal of this feature of the performance.

Of more serious plays 'Charity,' produced on 3 Jan. 1874 at the Haymarket, was the story of a woman redeeming her one mistake in life by an after career of self-sacrifice. It was denounced as immoral by the general public, and was withdrawn after a run of eighty nights. There followed a series of successful comedies in which sentiment predominated over Gilbert's habitually cynical humour. 'Sweethearts' was produced at the Prince of Wales's on 7 Nov. 1874 under Mrs. Bancroft's management; 'Tom Cobb' at the St. James's, on 24 April 1875; 'Broken Hearts' on 17 Dec. 1875 at the Court Theatre under (Sir) John Hare's direction. 'Dan'l Druce,' a play of very serious tone, and 'Engaged' both came out at the Haymarket, on 11 Sept. 1876 and 3 Oct. 1877 respectively. 'Gretchen,' a four-act drama in verse on the Faust legend, was produced on 24 March 1879 at the Olympic. In 1884 Gilbert wrote an ambitious sketch, 'Comedy and Tragedy,' for Miss Mary Anderson to perform at the Lyceum Theatre (26 Jan. 1884).

Meanwhile Gilbert acquired a more conspicuous triumph in another dramatic field. The memorable series of operas in which he and Sullivan collaborated began with 'Trial by Jury,' which was produced at the Royalty Theatre by Madame Selina Dolaro on 25 March 1875. A sketch of an operetta under this title had appeared in 'Fun' on 11 April 1868. The words now took a new shape, Sullivan supplied the music, and the rehearsals were completed within three weeks. Gilbert's libretto betrayed the whimsical humour of his early '*Bab Ballads*,' as well as the facility of his earlier extravaganzas and burlesques. Richard D'Oyly Carte [q. v. Suppl. II] was the manager of the Royalty. In view of the piece's success Carte formed a Comedy Opera Company, and gave Gilbert and Sullivan a commission to write a larger work together. The result was 'The Sorcerer,' which was first played at the Opera Comique on 17 Nov. 1877, and introduced George Grossmith and Rutland Barrington to the professional stage. This opera proved the forerunner of a long series of like successes. 'The Sorcerer' was followed by 'H.M.S. Pinafore, or the Lass that loved a Sailor,' under the same management on 25 May 1878. This ran for 700 nights and enjoyed an enormous popularity throughout the country. It was at once received in America with an 'enthusiasm bordering upon insanity' (Kate Field in *Scribner's Monthly*, xviii. 754), and after its first production in America Gilbert, with Sullivan, D'Oyly Carte, and Alfred Cellier, the musical conductor, went to New York (Nov. 1879) to give it the fresh advantage of Gilbert's personal stage management and Sullivan's own orchestral interpretation. While in New York they produced for the first time a new opera, 'The Pirates of Penzance, or the Slave of Duty,' which

was brought out at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on New Year's Eve, 31 Dec. 1879. The party returned to England in time to produce 'The Pirates of Penzance' at the Opera Comique on 3 April 1880. This ran for a year. 'Patience, or Bunthorne's Bride' came out at the Opera Comique on 23 April 1881, and at the height of its triumph, on 10 Oct. 1881, it was transferred to the 'Savoy'—the new opera house built by D'Oyly Carte for the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. 'Patience' was a satire on the current 'æsthetic movement' and enjoyed great popularity.

The succeeding 'Savoy operas' were 'Iolanthe, or the Peer and the Peri' (25 Nov. 1882); 'Princess Ida, or Castle Adamant,' based on Gilbert's comedy 'The Princess' (5 Jan. 1884); and 'The Mikado, or the Town of Titipu' (14 March 1885). The last piece ran for two years, was played over 5000 times in America, and found favour on the Continent. It was the most popular of all Gilbert and Sullivan's joint works. It is said Gilbert, Sullivan, and Carte each made 30,000*l.* out of it. 'Ruddigore, or the Witch's Curse,' an elaboration of the German Reed piece 'Ages Ago,' followed on 22 Jan. 1887; 'The Yeoman of the Guard, or The Merryman and His Maid' on 3 Oct. 1888, and 'The Gondoliers, or The King of Barataria' on 7 Dec. 1889. The partnership was shortly afterwards interrupted. A disagreement on financial matters arose between Gilbert and Carte, and Gilbert thought that Sullivan sided with Carte. Separating for the time from both Sullivan and Carte, Gilbert wrote his next libretto, 'The Mountebanks,' for music by Alfred Cellier. It was produced at the Lyric Theatre on 4 Jan. 1892.

In writing these operas Gilbert first wrote out the plot as though it were an anecdote, and this he expanded to the length of a magazine article with summaries of conversations. This was overhauled and corrected and cut down to a skeleton, and then broken up into scenes with entrances and exits arranged. Not until the fifth MS. was the play illustrated by actual dialogue. Sometimes a piece would after a fortnight's rest be re-written entirely afresh without reference to the first draft. In arranging the scenes, too, no trouble was too great. In 'H.M.S. Pinafore' Gilbert went down to Portsmouth and was rowed round about the harbour and visited various ships, and finally pitched upon the quarter-deck of the Victory for his scene, which he obtained permission to sketch and model in every detail.

Gilbert's partnership with Sullivan and Carte was resumed in 1893, when he and Sullivan wrote 'Utopia Limited, or the Flowers of Progress.' It was produced at the Savoy on 7 Oct. 1893, but was not so popular as its predecessors, although it ran till 9 June 1894. Gilbert's next opera, 'His Excellency,' had music by Dr. Osmond Carr (Lyric, 27 Oct. 1894); it was followed by revivals of older pieces. In 'The Grand Duke,' which came out on 7 March 1896 at the Savoy, Gilbert and Sullivan worked together for the last time. Thenceforth Gilbert pursued his career as a playwright spasmodically and with declining success. A fanciful drama, 'Harlequin and the Fairy's Dilemma,' was produced without much acceptance by Mr. Arthur Bourchier at the Garrick Theatre (3 May–22 July 1904). On 11 Dec. 1909 his opera 'Fallen Fairies,' with music by Edward German, came out at the Savoy. His final production was 'The Hooligan,' a grim sketch of the last moments of a convicted murderer, played by Mr James Welch at the Coliseum in 1911.

Gilbert's successes as a dramatist brought him wealth, which he put to good purpose. He built and owned the Garrick Theatre in Charing Cross Road, which was opened in 1889. In 1890 he purchased of Frederick Goodall, R.A. [q. v. Suppl. II], the house and estate of Grims Dyke, Harrow Weald, Middlesex. The estate covered 100 acres and the house had been built for Goodall by Norman Shaw. Gilbert added an observatory and an open-air swimming lake. He was something of an astronomer as well as a dairy farmer, bee-keeper, and horticulturist. He was made J.P. in 1891 and D.L. for Middlesex, and devoted much time to his magisterial duties. In 1907 he was knighted. He was a well-known member of the Beefsteak, Junior Carlton, and Royal Automobile Clubs, and was elected by the committee to the Garrick Club on 22 Feb. 1906.

Gilbert died from heart failure brought on by over-exertion while saving a young lady from drowning in his swimming lake at Grims Dyke on 29 May 1911. The body was cremated at Golder's Green and the ashes buried at Great Stanmore church, Middlesex.

Gilbert was, perhaps, the most outstanding figure among Victorian playwrights. Few if any contemporary writers for the stage made so much money from that source alone, none acquired so wide a fame. In all his writing there is an effort after literary grace and finish which was in his early days absent from contemporary drama. His humour consists mainly in

logical topsy-turveydom in a vein so peculiar to Gilbert as to justify the bestowal on it of the epithet 'Gilbertian.' He himself disclaimed any knowledge of Gilbertian humour, stating that 'all humour properly so called is based upon a grave and quasi-respectful treatment of the ludicrous.' His satire hits current foibles with unvarying urbanity and with no Aristophanic coarseness. The success of his operas was largely due to their freedom from vulgarity and to the excellence of the lyrics, which not only were musical and perfect in form but applied mastery of metre to the expression of the most whimsical and fanciful ideas. He had little or no ear for tune, but a wonderful ear for rhythm. Gilbert's words and metre underwent no change in the process of musical setting.

Gilbert believed that the playwright should dominate the theatre. He was a master of stage management. In a privately printed preface to 'Pygmalion and Galatea' he pointed out that 'the supreme importance of careful rehearsing is not sufficiently recognised in England.' His experience, for which he vouched by statistics, taught him that when his pieces were carefully rehearsed they succeeded, and when they were insufficiently rehearsed they failed. A sufficient rehearsal for a play he then considered to be three weeks or a month. His conduct at the rehearsals of his adaptation of 'Ought we to visit her' (a comedy in three acts by Messrs. Edwardes and Gilbert), produced at the Royalty on 17 Jan. 1874, led to a quarrel with Miss Henrietta Hodson [q. v. Suppl. II], which was renewed over the production of 'Pygmalion and Galatea' in January 1877. Miss Hodson published 'A Letter' in the same year complaining of Gilbert's dictatorial action, to which Gilbert replied in 'A Letter addressed to the Members of the Dramatic Profession.' Gilbert developed the practice of Tom Robertson, who was perhaps the first English playwright to impress his personal views at rehearsal on the actor. Gilbert rehearsed his pieces in his study by means of a model stage and figures, and every group and movement were settled in the author's mind before the stage rehearsals began. Until Gilbert took the matter in hand choruses were practically nothing more than a part of the stage setting. It was in 'Thespis' that Gilbert began to carry out his expressed determination to get the chorus to play its proper part in the performance.

Gilbert had in ordinary society a ready, subtle, and incisive wit. He was aggressive and combative and rarely let the discomfort of a victim deprive him and his companions of a brilliant epigram or a ready repartee. Nevertheless he had a kind heart, and was only a cynic after the manner of Thackeray. Many of the artists who worked under him bore testimony to his personal kindness. He was not interested in sport. He had a constitutional objection to taking life in any form. 'I don't think I ever wittingly killed a blackbeetle,' he said, and added 'The time will come when the sport of the present day will be regarded very much as we regard the Spanish bull-fight or the bear-baiting of our ancestors' (William Archer, *Real Conversations*).

He married in 1867 Lucy Agnes, daughter of Captain Thomas Metcalf Blois Turner, Bombay engineers. His wife survived him without issue. A portrait painted by Frank Holl, R.A., in 1887 is destined for the National Portrait Gallery. He also owned a portrait of himself by Herman Gustave Herkomer and a bronze statuette by Andrea Lucchesi.

Besides the plays already mentioned, Gilbert wrote the following dramatic pieces: 'Harlequin Cock Robin and Jenny Wren, or Fortunatus, the Three Bears, the Three Wishes, and the Little Man who wooed the Little Maid,' pantomime (26 Dec. 1866) 'Allow Me to Explain,' farce, altered from the French (Prince of Wales's Theatre, 4 Nov. 1867); 'Highly Improbable,' farce (New Royalty, 5 Dec. 1867); 'No Cards' (German Reeds, 29 March 1869); 'An Old Score,' comedy-drama in three acts (Gaiety Theatre, 19 July 1869); 'The Gentleman in Black,' opera bouffe in two acts, music by Frederick Clay (Charing Cross Theatre, 26 May 1870); 'Our Island Home' (Gallery of Illustration, 20 June 1870); 'A Medical Man,' a comedietta (Drawing Room Plays, 1870); 'The Realms of Joy,' farce by F. Latour Tomline, i.e. Gilbert (Royalty Theatre, 18 Oct. 1873); 'Committed for Trial,' a piece of absurdity in two acts, founded on 'Le Réveillon' of H. Meilhac and L. Halévy (Globe Theatre, 24 Jan. 1874, revived at the Criterion, 12 Feb. 1877, as 'On Bail'); 'Topsy-turveydom,' extravaganza (Criterion Theatre, 21 Mar. 1873); 'King Candaules' (1875); 'Eyes and No Eyes, or the Art of Seeing,' a vaudeville, music by T. German Reed, founded on Hans Andersen's 'The Emperor's New Clothes' (St. George's Hall, 5 July 1875); 'Princess Toto,' comic opera in three acts, music

by Frederick Clay (Strand Theatre, 2 Oct. 1876); 'The Ne'er-do-Weel,' drama (Olympic Theatre, 25 Feb. 1878); 'Foggerty's Fairy,' a fairy comedy (Criterion, 15 Dec. 1881); 'Brantinghame Hall,' drama (St. James's Theatre, 29 Nov. 1888); 'The Brigands,' opera bouffe in three acts, music by Offenbach, adapted from 'Les Brigands' of Meilhac and Halévy (Avenue Theatre, 16 Sept. 1889); 'Rosencrantz and Guildenstern,' a travesty on 'Hamlet,' in three tableaux (Vaudeville Theatre, 3 June 1891); 'Haste to the Wedding,' comic opera, music by George Grossmith (Criterion Theatre, 27 July 1892), a version of E. M. Labiche's 'Un Chapeau de Paille d'Italie,' played at the Court Theatre as 'The Wedding March' on 15 Nov. 1873; 'The Fortune Hunter,' drama (Theatre Royal, Birmingham, 27 Sept. 1897).

Collected editions of Gilbert's dramatic work appeared as 'Original Plays' (4 series, 1876–1911) and 'Original Comic Operas' (8 parts, containing 'Sorcerer,' 'H.M.S. Pinafore,' 'Pirates of Penzance,' 'Iolanthe,' 'Patience,' 'Princess Ida,' 'Mikado,' and 'Trial by Jury,' 1890). He also published 'Songs of a Savoyard,' a collection of songs from the Savoy operas, illustrated by Gilbert (1890), and 'Foggerty's Fairy and other Tales' (1890).

[William Schwenck Gilbert, an Autobiography in The Theatre, 2 April 1883, pp. 217 seq.; Edith A. Browne, W. S. Gilbert, 1907; Arthur Lawrence, Life of Sir Arthur Sullivan, 1899; William Archer, English Dramatists of To-day; William Archer, Real Conversations; Percy Fitzgerald, The Savoy Opera and the Savoyards; Daily Telegraph, 30 May 1911; The Times, 30 May–2 June, 18 Aug. (will), 1911; John Hollingshead's Gaiety Chronicles, 1898; Kate Field's W. S. Gilbert in Scribner's Monthly, 1879, xviii. 754; Smalley's London Letters, 2 vols., 1890; and his Anglo-American Memories, 1911; The English Aristophanes, art. by Walter Sichel, in Fortnightly Review, 1912; W. Davenport Adams, Dict. of the Drama.]

E. A. P.

GILLIES, DUNCAN (1834–1903), premier of Victoria, Australia, born in January 1834 at Over-Newton, a suburb of Glasgow, was second son of Duncan Gillies, a market gardener of that place, by Margaret his wife. After education at Glasgow High School he began a business career in a counting-house in his native city. He read much in his leisure, chiefly in history.

In 1852 he emigrated to Australia, and landing at Port Phillip, Victoria, proceeded to the Ballarat gold-fields, where for some time he worked as a digger. In 1853–4 he was one of the leaders of the miners in their resistance to the demands of the government, though from the outset he was strongly opposed to the use of violence and took no part in the affair of the Eureka stockade. Becoming known among his fellows as a ready speaker, he was elected a member of the local mining court, and in February 1858 he became a member of the Ballarat mining board, which then superseded that court.

Gillies, who had become a working partner in the Great Republic (mining) Company, was returned to the Legislative Assembly in 1859 as the miners' representative for Ballarat West, being re-elected in 1861, 1864, 1866, and 1868. He soon became one of the foremost debaters. On 11 May 1868 he took office as president of the board of land and works and commissioner of crown lands and surveys in the unpopular Sladen ministry, and was sworn a member of the executive council. Promptly rejected on seeking re-election, he sought a constituency where his growing antipathy to democracy might find favour. At the next general election, in March 1870, he was returned unopposed for Maryborough.

On 10 June 1872 he joined the Francis ministry as commissioner of railways and roads, and he retained the office when the cabinet was reconstructed under George Briscoe Kerferd in July 1874. He retired on 2 Aug. 1875, but was commissioner of lands and survey and president of the board of land and works and minister of agriculture in the last McCulloch government (25 Oct. 1875–21 May 1877). At the general election of May 1877 Gillies was returned for Rodney, but he was unseated on petition on the ground that undue influence had been exercised by the land department during the contest. He was exonerated from any personal knowledge of this abuse, and was re-elected for the same constituency on 2 Nov. 1877. He was prominent in the opposition to the party led by (Sir) Graham Berry [q. v. Suppl. II].

From 5 March to 3 Aug. 1880 he was commissioner of railways in the Service government, and although a strong conservative and free-trader he took office as commissioner of railways and minister of public instruction in the Service-Berry coalition which ruled the colony from 8 March 1883 to 18 Feb. 1886. When Service and Berry retired on the last date, and the ministry was reconstructed, again on a coalition basis, Gillies became premier and treasurer and Deakin chief

secretary, each representing his own party in the cabinet and the Assembly.

The period of the Gillies-Deakin ministry was marked by great social and political activity. The revenue and expenditure of the colony increased to an unprecedented degree, whilst railways were extended in all directions. Useful legislation was promoted, of which the most important was the Irrigation Act of 1886 with its numerous off-shoots, but the government before its term of office ended had to contend with acute labour troubles, culminating in disastrous strikes. In 1887 Gillies declined the honour of K.C.M.G.

At the general election of March 1889 Gillies was returned for the Eastern Suburbs of Melbourne, and the government's power seemed unimpaired, though there were signs of coming difficulty. The first session passed without disaster, but in the second session a direct vote of want of confidence was carried on 30 Oct. 1890, by 55 votes to 35. Gillies resigned on 5 Nov. and led the opposition to the Munro and Shiels governments. Gillies was a consistent supporter of the cause of Australian federation. He represented Victoria at several intercolonial conferences as well as in the second and third sessions of the federal council of Australasia. He presided at the federal conference held in Melbourne in Feb. 1890, and was one of the representatives of Victoria at the national Australasian convention which met in Sydney in March and April 1891.

From 6 Jan. 1894 to 5 Jan. 1897 Gillies was agent-general for the colony in London. Returning to Melbourne, he again entered Parliament (14 Oct. 1897) as member for Toorak, and was re-elected in 1900. On 14 Oct. 1902 he was unanimously chosen as speaker of the House of Assembly. But failing health hampered the performance of his duties. He died of heart failure on 12 Sept. 1903 in the Speaker's apartments at the State Parliament House, and was buried in Melbourne general cemetery.

Gillies lacked many of the qualities of a popular leader. Even among his political supporters his general demeanour was somewhat cold and unsympathetic, but he gained respect by his conspicuous fairness and magnanimity. His speeches were models of clearness and force. He proved himself a powerful leader of the house, and in that capacity displayed tact and resource.

A portrait of Gillies in oils, three-quarter length, by Tennyson Cole, is in the National Gallery of Victoria at Melbourne.

[The Times, 14 Sept. 1903; Melbourne Age, 14, 15, 16 Sept. 1903; Melbourne Argus, 14 Sept. 1903; Australasian, 19 Sept. 1903; Johns's Notable Australians, 1908; Turner's History of the Colony of Victoria, vol. ii. 1904; Australian Year Book, 1904; Mennell's Dict. of Australas. Biog. 1902; Colonial Office Records.] C. A.

GIROUARD, DÉSIRÉ (1836–1911), Canadian judge, born at St. Timothy, co. Beauharnois, Province of Quebec, on 7 July 1836, was son of Jérémie Girouard by his wife Hippolite Piccard. He was descended on the father's side from Antoine Girouard, private secretary to De Ramezay, governor of Montreal in 1720. After attending the Montreal College he took the law course at McGill University, obtaining the first prize three years consecutively, and graduating B.C.L. in 1860, D.C.L. in 1874; he was also LL.D. of Ottawa University. He was called to the bar of Lower Canada in October 1860, and was appointed Q.C. in October 1880. He attained great distinction at the bar, especially in commercial cases, and was a well-known writer on legal and international questions. In 1860, before he was called, he published a useful treatise in French on bills of exchange. He also wrote on the civil laws of marriage and on the Insolvent Act. He was one of the chief collaborators in 'La Revue Critique,' which in 1873–4 gave expression to the dissatisfaction of the Montreal bar with the then existing Quebec court of appeals and led to the reconstitution of that court in 1874. He first stood for the Canadian Parliament in 1872, but was not successful till 1878, when he became conservative member for the constituency of Jacques Cartier, and held the seat for seventeen years, until the close of his political career. In Parliament, where he proved a good debater, he carried in 1882 a bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Later, in 1885, with some other conservative French-Canadian members, he opposed the government on the subject of the execution of Louis Riel [q. v.]. He was chairman of the standing committee on privileges and elections, presiding in one well-known case—the Langevin-McGreevy case—over 104 sittings. He was offered a seat in the dominion cabinet, but preferred a judgeship, and was appointed in September 1895 to the bench of the supreme court of Canada. He was senior puisne judge when he died at Ottawa from a carriage accident on 22 March 1911.

Girouard was not only eminent as a lawyer and judge, but he was also an authority on the early history of the settlement of Montreal. In recognition of his historical researches he was presented by the governor-general with the Confederation medal in 1895. He began publishing the results of his studies in 1889, and in 1893 his papers, translated by his son, D. H. Girouard, were collected at Montreal under the title 'Lake St. Louis, Old and New, and Cavalier de la Salle.'

He was three times married: (1) in 1862 to Marie Mathilde, daughter of John Pratt of Montreal; she died in 1863; (2) in 1865 to Essie, daughter of Dr. Joseph Cranwill of Ballynamona, Ireland; she died in 1879; (3) on 6 Oct. 1881 to Edith Bertha, youngest daughter of Dr. John Beatty of Cobourg, Ontario. He left four daughters and six sons, one of his sons by his second wife being Sir Percy Girouard, at one time governor of the East Africa Protectorate.

[The Times, 23 March 1911; Montreal Daily Star, 22 March 1911; Canadian Parliamentary Guide; Canadian Who's Who, 1910; Morgan's Canadian Men and Women of the Time, 1898.]

C. P. L.

GISSING, GEORGE ROBERT (1857–1903), novelist, born in the Market Place, Wakefield, on 22 Nov. 1857, was eldest child in a family of three sons and two daughters of Thomas Waller Gissing (1829–1870), a Suffolk man of literary and scientific attainments, who settled at Wakefield as a pharmaceutical chemist, was author of a 'Wakefield Flora,' and corresponded on botanical subjects with Hooker, Bentham, and other botanists. The novelist's mother (still living) was Margaret, daughter of George Bedford of Dodderhill, a well-known solicitor in Droitwich. A younger brother, Algernon, enjoys some reputation as a novelist. George, who was profoundly influenced by his father, passed from private day schools in Wakefield to Lindow Greve, a Quaker boarding-school at Alderley Edge, where his unsociability and intellectual arrogance asserted itself at times unpleasantly, but where he shone on speech-days (see *Born in Exile*, chap. i.). In 1872 he came out first in the kingdom in the Oxford local examination, and obtained an exhibition at Owens College, Manchester. At the end of his first session he won Dr. Ward's English poem prize; he also gained a special prize for classics and the Shakespeare scholarship, and took a high place with honours in the London intermediate arts (see *Owens Coll. Union Mag.* Jan. 1904, p. 80). Unhappily, at this critical period, as at other times of his life, amorous propensities led him into serious trouble. His career at Owens broke off in disgrace, and his pride cut him adrift and made a temporary pariah of him; his health, too, was temporarily impaired by 'insane' overwork at college.

For eight or nine years after his disappearance from Manchester his resources were extremely precarious, and he was dogged by many hardships. After a brief period of clerkship at Liverpool he crossed as a steerage passenger to America, and was for a short time a classical tutor and then a gas-fitter at Boston. At Niagara he contemplated suicide; in Chicago he came near to absolute starvation. His experiences as a penniless rover in American cities are described with little deviation in 'New Grub Street' and elsewhere. Although he was neither morose nor eccentric in motive or bearing, he showed a curious inability to do the same, secure thing in the ordinary affairs of life. An ill-considered marriage increased his embarrassment. He lacked social nerve, and the everyday conflicts of social intercourse bewildered and confounded him. Early attempts to obtain remunerative employment in the American press failed. In 1877, however, he managed to return to Europe, and then in the quiet atmosphere of Jena studied Goethe, Haeckel, and Schopenhauer, to be followed by Comte and Shelley. He became an adept in religious and metaphysical discussion, and boxed the compass of opinion like his own Godfrey Peak (in *Born in Exile*). His correspondence at this time with a friend in Berlin, Herr Edward Bertz, author of 'Philosophie des Fahrrads' (1900) and other works, forms an autobiographical document of extraordinary impressiveness and candour.

On his return to England about the close of 1878 he illustrated his debt to Germany in a crude but powerful novel entitled 'Workers in the Dawn' (*Athenæum*, 12 June 1880), in which the Wertherian hero is, of course, the author, while Casti is his Teutonic confidante. Gissing, who risked the greater part of his ready money upon this book, confidently anticipated large profits. But the book was read by few save the critics, who denounced its 'dangerous' tendencies, and Gissing was once more faced by hunger and destitution. Copies, however, were sent to Mr. John Morley and to Mr. Frederic Harrison, both of whom recognised its power and interest. In 1882 the author became tutor to Mr. Harrison's sons; he

obtained other pupils and an opening for occasional articles (such as a sketch 'On Battersea Bridge') in the 'Pall Mall Gazette.' His means were still small, but he was no longer destitute; yet his unpractical contempt for journalism, his idealism as an artist, no less than the necessity of providing an allowance, however small, for the wife from whom he was separated, involved him often in pecuniary difficulties. Devoted to classical literature, he read assiduously in the British Museum, neglecting the chance of obtaining further pupils and of contributing to the 'Fortnightly,' and cultivating the conception of himself as a social outlaw. His next books, 'The Unclassed' (1884; new edit. 1895), dedicated to his lifelong friend, Mr. Morley Roberts, 'Isabel Clarendon' (1886), 'Demos' (1886), and 'Thyrza' (1887), were all written from this point of view, and illustrated the degrading effects of poverty on character.

'Demos,' which was the first of his books to attract any popular attention, brought him 100*l*., and with this sum he carried out a long cherished ambition of visiting the classic sites upon which he lived in imagination. He sailed on a collier to Naples, where he began 'The Emancipated' (published in 1890), described his first sight of Vesuvius as 'the proudest moment of his life,' and proceeded thence to Rome and Athens. On his return he put 'The Emancipated' for a time aside and wrote for serial publication in the 'Cornhill' 'A Life's Morning' (1888), the most vernal in atmosphere of any of his novels; but it was followed by the gloomy 'The Nether World' (1889), a full-length study of the animal conditions of semi-starvation, which goes far to justify Gissing's title as the 'spokesman of despair.' This and 'New Grub Street' (1891), a realistic study of the ruin by pecuniary care and overwork of an author's powers of imagination, for which he received 150*l*., are the most closely observed and vigorously characterised of all his fuller developed novels.

Gissing's first wife was now dead, and in 1890 he married again, with unfortunate results. Comparative success enabled him to live away from London. At Exeter he wrote the disquieting and introspective 'Born in Exile' (1892) and began 'Denzil Quarrier' (1892; new edit. 1907), which he completed at Dorking, where he met George Meredith, one of his earliest appreciators. In 1892–3 he wrote at Clevedon 'The Odd Women' (new edit. 1907), an artistic study of three luckless and moneyless women. His novels henceforth, with the partial exception of 'In the Year of Jubilee' (1894), 'Eve's Ransom' (1895), and 'The Whirlpool' (1897), in which there is a recurrence of his old semi-autobiographical manner, show an inferior artistic sincerity. His critical study of 'Charles Dickens' (1898; illustr. edit. 1902) is a masterly vindication of Dickens, whom he had worshipped from youth.

During the last ten years of his life he re-visited Wakefield several times, and spent much time in southern England, at Budleigh, and at Epsom. His love of the countryside, of English living, and English manners he described in papers in the 'Fortnightly Review' under the title of 'An Author at Grass'; they were reprinted as 'Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft' in 1903. The autobiographical value with which they were credited is a testimony to their artistic success, but they faithfully reflect his lonely temper and his impatience of control. In the autumn of 1897 he revisited Italy with Mr. H. G. Wells, and his experiences in the Calabrian portion of his tour were recorded in the graphic pages of 'By the Ionian Sea' (1901). At Rome, too, fresh material was accumulated for 'Veranilda,' the most deliberate of his works, an historical romance of the city in the fifth century—the time of Theodoric the Goth. When in England again he contributed short stories to the weekly illustrated papers and wrote 'The Town Traveller' (1898) and 'Our Friend the Charlatan' (1901), inferior novels, refashioning some old material. The state of his lungs rendered it desirable for him to go south at the close of 1901. Moving from Paris to Arcachon, and thence to St. Jean Pied-du-Port, he there completed for bread and butter an easy-going romance of real life, 'Will Warburton' (1905), and in June began for fame his historical romance 'Veranilda.' He was not destined to finish the romance. In Nov. he moved to St. Jean de Luz, contracted a slight chill, and died of pneumonia on 28 Dec. 1903, at the age of forty-six. By his second wife, from whom he was long separated, he left issue two sons, Walter Leonard and Alfred Charles Gissing, to whom a joint pension of 74*l*. was in 1904 allotted during their minority from the civil list. The unfinished 'Veranilda' was published in 1904 (with a foreword by Mr. Frederic Harrison). Gissing carried his classical learning easily and lightly, but his classical romance will not rank with the novels of his early manhood.

The intellectual beauty and sincere friendliness of Gissing's nature were obscured by a peculiar pride or sensitiveness. His idiosyncrasies wore down as he grew older, but he lost also his extraordinary power of intensifying the misery of the world's finer spirits who are thrown among 'the herd that feed and breed' and are stupidly contented. His prose style is scholarly, suave, subtle, and plastic. Critics have deemed him a classicist who missed his vocation, but few classicists have written so much or so well. His imperfect understanding of the *joie de vivre* reduced his public while he lived; but there are signs that his work is obtaining a better co-ordinated appreciation since his death.

In addition to the works already enumerated Gissing wrote: 1. 'The Paying Guest,' 1895. 2. 'Sleeping Fires,' 1895. 3. 'Human Odds and Ends' (stories), 1898. 4. 'The Crown of Life' (early chapters semi-autobiog.), 1899. 5. 'The House of Cobwebs, and other Stories' (with an introductory survey of Gissing's books by the present writer), 1906.

A portrait appears in William Rothenstein's 'English Portraits' (1898), reduced in later (pocket) editions of the popular 'Ryecroft Papers.' A drawing by Mr. H. G. Wells is reproduced in the 'New York Critic.' The MSS. of Gissing's novels passed to his brother Algernon.

[The Times, 29 Dec. 1903; Guardian, 6 Jan. 1904; Outlook, 2 Jan. 1904; Sphere, 9 Jan. 1904 (portrait); Athenæum, 2 and 16 Jan. 1904, 7 July 1906; Academy, 9 and 16 Jan. 1904; New York Nation, 11 June 1903; Independent Rev., Feb. 1904; New York Critic, June 1902; Bookman, July 1906; Albany, Christmas No., 1904; Monthly Rev. vol. xvi.; Murray's Mag. iii. 506–18; National Rev., Oct. 1897, Nov. 1904, Nov. 1905; Saturday Rev., 19 Jan. 1895 and 13 April 1896; Gent. Mag., Feb. 1906; C. F. G. Masterman's In Peril of Change, 1905, pp. 68–73; Atlantic Monthly, xciii. 280; Upton Letters, 1905, p. 206; English Illustrated Rev., Nov. 1903; Nineteenth Cent., Sept. 1906; Fortnightly Rev., Feb. 1904; Manchester Guardian, 23 May 1906; Evening News, 18 June 1906; Manchester University Mag., May 1910; George Gissing, an Impression, by H. G. Wells, originally written as introduction to Veranilda; private information.] T. S.

GLADSTONE, JOHN HALL (1827–1902), chemist, born at 7 Chatham Place West, Hackney, London, on 7 March 1827, was the eldest son of John Gladstone by his wife Alison Hall. The second son, George (1828–1909), a prominent educationalist, was for many years chairman of the School Board of Hove, Sussex. The father came from Kelso, where the family had been established since 1645, and after a successful career as a wholesale draper and warehouseman retired from business in 1842. John, after being privately educated, entered in 1844 University College, London, and attended the chemistry lectures of Professor Thomas Graham [q. v.], gaining a gold medal for original research, and publishing a paper on guncotton and xyloidine. In 1847 he went to Giessen University, where he was a pupil of Liebig, and after graduating Ph.D. there he returned to London in 1848. From 1850 to 1852 he was lecturer on chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, and in 1853 he was elected F.R.S. He sat on the royal commission which inquired into lighthouses, buoys and beacons from 1859 to 1862, and on the committee which the war office appointed in 1864 to investigate questions regarding guncotton. He succeeded Michael Faraday [q. v.] as Fullerian professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution in 1874, but resigned in 1877. Amongst the other important offices he held in scientific societies were president of the Physical Society (1874), of which he was a founder, and of the Chemical Society (1877–9); in 1892 he was made an honorary D.Sc. of Trinity College, Dublin, on the occasion of its tercentenary celebrations, and in 1897 he received the Davy medal from the Royal Society.

Gladstone was one of the founders of the new science of physical chemistry. A long series of papers—Professor Tilden estimates them at 140 by himself alone, and seventy-eight in collaboration—contributed to various learned societies through life contains the record of his researches. In his earlier years his chief discoveries concerned chemistry in relation to optics, and the refraction and the dispersion of liquids. He was one of the earliest students in spectroscopy, and published several papers, one written with Sir David Brewster, on the 'Solar Spectrum.' In 1872, with his assistant Alfred Tribe, he discovered that zinc covered with spongy copper would decompose water, and from that time the copper-zinc couple has become one of the most familiar pieces of chemico-electrical apparatus. The discovery was immediately followed by experiments as to the value of the copper-zinc union as a reducing agent for both organic and inorganic compounds. The results

were published in the 'Journal of the Chemical Society' between 1872 and 1875. Papers on a similar subject, 'The Chemistry of the Secondary Batteries of Planté and Faure,' which were communicated to 'Nature' (1882–3), appeared in 1883 in volume form.

As reformer and promoter of education, Gladstone holds high rank. He was a pioneer of technical education and manual instruction, and one of the earliest advocates of the introduction of science into elementary schools. From 1873 to 1894 he sat on the London School Board, being vice-chairman from 1888 to 1891. In 1868 he contested the parliamentary representation of York as a liberal, but was unsuccessful, and though he was frequently asked to stand for other constituencies (cf. *Life of Lord Kelvin*, p. 761), his membership of the school board remained his only public office. To this he gave time and thought liberally, and as chairman of the school management and the books and apparatus committees he was responsible for many of the changes in the curriculum and improvements in the methods of education, which he described in the memorandum he contributed to the 'Life and Letters of Professor Huxley' (i. 350). He was an ardent advocate of spelling reform, and succeeded in 1876 in getting the school board to pass a resolution in its favour. The Spelling Reform Association was started in 1879 after a meeting in his house.

Gladstone was active in philanthropic and charitable work, and keenly interested in Christian endeavour, organising devotional meetings and bible classes among educated men and women. He was a vice-president of the Christian Evidence Society, and wrote and lectured frequently for it on Christian apologetics. He published 'The Antiquity of Man and the Word of God' (anonymously) (1864); 'Theology and Natural Science' (1867); 'Points of Supposed Collision between the Scriptures and Natural Science' (1880) (in Christian evidence lectures, 2nd ser.); and 'Miracles' (1880) (*ib.* 4th ser.). He was one of the earliest collaborators with Sir George Williams [q. v. Suppl. II] in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, with which he was connected from 1850; he was specially active in its international relationships.

Gladstone died at 17 Pembridge Square, Notting Hill, London, on 6 Oct. 1902, and is buried in Kensal Green cemetery. He was twice married: (1) in 1852, to Jane May (*d.* 1864), only child of Charles Tilt, the publisher, by whom he had one son and six daughters; (2) in 1869, to Margaret, daughter of David King, LL.D. [q. v.]; she died in 1870, leaving a daughter. A cartoon portrait of Gladstone by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1891.

Besides the works mentioned Gladstone was author of: 1. A memorial volume on his first wife (privately printed), 1865. 2. 'Michael Faraday,' 1872 (often reprinted), a work inspired by intimate personal knowledge and friendship. 3. 'Spelling Reform from an Educational Point of View,' 1878 (2nd edit. 1879). 4. 'Object Teaching,' 1882. He contributed to the 'Memoirs' issued by the Egypt Exploration Fund papers on the composition of the metals found in the course of the explorations (cf. the volume on 'Dendereh,' 1900). He also wrote a few hymns, which have been included in collections like 'Hymns for Christian Associations.'

[Proc. Roy. Soc., vol. 75, 1905; Trans. Chemical Soc., April 1905; Nature, 16 Oct. 1902; Phonetic Journal, 2 Jan. 1897; private information.] J. R. M.

GLAISHER, JAMES (1809–1903), astronomer and meteorologist, born at Rotherhithe on 7 April 1809, was son of James Glaisher, who soon removed with his family to Greenwich. There the boy, whose opportunities of education were slender, made the acquaintance of William Richardson, an assistant at the Royal Observatory, then under the direction of John Pond [q. v.], astronomer royal. Glaisher visited the observatory and was deeply impressed by Pond's delicate manipulation of the scientific instruments. A younger brother John became a computer in the observatory. From 1829 to 1830 James worked on the ordnance survey of Ireland under Lieut.-col. James. The occupation was thoroughly congenial, but serious illness brought on by exposure terminated the engagement. In 1833 Prof. (afterwards Sir George) Airy [q. v. Suppl. I], then director of the Cambridge University observatory, appointed Glaisher an assistant there, and with the equatorial he made a series of observations of the position of Halley's comet at its return in 1835. On 18 June 1835 Airy became astronomer-royal at Greenwich, and Glaisher followed him to the Royal Observatory on 4 Dec. He was succeeded at Cambridge by his brother John, who ten years later was assistant to Dr. John Lee (1783–1866) [q. v.] at Hartwell House, Aylesbury, and died in 1846.

In 1838 Airy put Glaisher in charge at Greenwich of the new magnetic and meteorological department, which was at first designed to last for a period of three years. But the term was afterwards extended to five, and the department was finally made permanent. As its chief till 1874 Glaisher organised the science of meteorology, and earned for himself the title 'Nestor of Meteorologists.'

Scientific meteorology was in its infancy when Glaisher began his work in it, and his first efforts were devoted to improving the instruments and organising observations In February 1847 he communicated to the Royal Society his first important research—the result of three years' experiments—on 'The amount of the radiation of heat at night from the earth and from various bodies placed on or near the surface of the earth.' In 1847 he published his useful 'Hygrometrical Tables adapted to the Use of the Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometer,' which passed through very many editions. From 1848 to 1876 he regularly communicated to the Royal Society or the Meteorological Society tabulations and discussions of meteorological observations made at Greenwich. An error which Glaisher detected in 1847 in one of the registrar-general's quarterly meteorological reports led him to organise a system of precise meteorological observation which succeeded where all previous attempts had failed. He induced sixty volunteers (mostly medical men and clergymen) in different parts of the country to take daily weather notes with the accurate standard thermometer invented by Richard Sheepshanks [q. v.]. Filling up vacancies as they occurred among these volunteer observers, Glaisher succeeded in maintaining his voluntary service till his death. From 1847 to 1902 he prepared the meteorological reports for the registrar-general's returns of births, deaths and marriages. During 1849 he helped the 'Daily News,' by inspecting apparatus and offering various suggestions, to establish a daily weather report, which was first tried on 31 Aug. 1848, and being then soon abandoned, was revived in permanence with Glaisher's co-operation in the following year.

Glaisher joined the Royal Astronomical Society in 1841, and was elected F.R.S. in 1849. Other societies in whose affairs he was active were the Royal Microscopical, of which he was president in 1865–8, and the Photographic, of which he was president from 1869 to 1892. The British Meteorological Society, now the Royal Meteorological Society, was formed with Glaisher as secretary on 3 April 1850 at a meeting summoned by John Lee [q. v.] at Hartwell House. Glaisher remained secretary until 1872, but during 1867–8 retired from this office to serve as president. Through the Society's early years, Glaisher was its mainstay.

Glaisher endeavoured with energy to illustrate the practical value of meteorological research. He sought to define the relations between the weather and the cholera epidemics in London in 1832, 1849, and 1853–4 in a meteorological report for the general board of health in 1854. Glaisher often gave evidence before parliamentary committees on bills dealing with water supply, and in 1863 he prepared an official report on the meteorology of India. He studied the meteorological conditions affecting water supply and joined the board of directors of gas and water companies at Harrow and Barnet.

Glaisher was brought prominently into public notice by his active association with aeronautics. In 1861 the British Association reappointed a committee which had made some unsuccessful efforts in 1852 to pursue meteorological observation from balloons. A large balloon was constructed for the purpose by Henry Coxwell [q. v. Suppl. I], and in it he and Glaisher made with necessary instruments eight ascents in 1862. In four of these ascents from the Crystal Palace, and in one from Mill Hill, Hendon, Glaisher accompanied Coxwell as an ordinary passenger on ascents for public exhibition. The greatest height attained on these occasions was between six and seven thousand feet. Three ascents from Wolverhampton were arranged solely in the interest of the British Association's committee, and immense altitudes were scaled. On 17 July 1862, the first ascent from Wolverhampton, a height of 26,000 feet was reached, and on 18 August, 23,000 feet. The most remarkable feat was the third ascent from Wolverhampton on 5 September, when the height was reckoned at nearly seven miles (cf. *British Association Report*, 1862, pp. 384, 385). At an elevation of 29,000 feet Glaisher became unconscious. Coxwell temporarily lost the use of his limbs, but seized with his teeth the cord which opened the valve, and by this means caused the balloon to descend from an altitude of 37,000 feet. Neither Glaisher nor Coxwell suffered permanent injury. Glaisher made many later ascents: eight in 1863, eight in 1864, and four in

1865 and 1866. He published in full detail his meteorological observations in the 'British Association Reports' (1862-6). Subsequently he ascended in a captive balloon at Chelsea, at the invitation of its owner, Mr. Giffard, and made observations at low altitudes (cf. *British Association Report*, 1869). In 1869 Glaisher contributed an account of his ascents to 'Voyages Aériens,' in which C. Flammariou, W. D. Fonville, and G. Tissandier were his coadjutors. He afterwards superintended the production of the English edition of that book under the title 'Travels in the Air' (1871; new edit. 1880). The Aeronautical Society was founded in 1866, and Glaisher was its first treasurer. But his interest in aeronauties was always subsidiary to the scientific results to be obtained by their means.

In spite of his devotion to meteorology, Glaisher always maintained his interest in astronomy and mathematical science. In 1875 he joined the committee of the British Association on mathematical tables of which his son, Dr. J. W. L. Glaisher, was reporter. With help supplied by a grant from the association he completed for this committee the 'Factor Tables' begun by Burckhardt in 1814 and continued by Dase in 1862–5. Glaisher computed the smallest factor of every number not divisible by 2, 3, or 5 of the fourth, fifth, and sixth millions, those of the first, second, third, seventh, eighth, and ninth millions having been dealt with by his predecessors. Glaisher published his enumerations in 3 vols. 4to, 1879–83.

After retiring from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, in 1874, Glaisher continued to supply his quarterly report to the registrar-general until the last year of his life. He took great interest in the Palestine Exploration Fund, being chairman of the executive committee from 1880; he contributed to the publications fifteen papers on meteorological observations made in Palestine.

Glaisher retained his vigour of mind and body until near his death at The Shola, Croydon, on 7 Feb. 1903, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. A bust presented by the fellows of the Royal Photographic Society in 1887 belongs to the Royal Meteorological Society.

Glaisher married in 1843 Cecilia Louisa, youngest daughter of Henry Belville, first assistant at the Royal Observatory. He had two sons and a daughter. Dr. James Whitbread Lee Glaisher, F.R.S., is his surviving son.

Besides the works cited and papers communicated to the Royal Society, the Royal Astronomical Society, the Meteorological Society, and the British Association, Glaisher translated Flammarion's 'Atmosphere' and Guillemin's 'World of Comets' (1876).

[Quarterly Journ. Roy. Meteorolog. Soc. (by Mr. Marriott), vols. xxix. and xxx.; Roy. Astron Soc Monthly Notices (by W. Ellis) 1903; Observatory Mag., March 1903; private information.] H. P. H.

GLENESK, first BARON. [See BORTHWICK, SIR ALGERNON, 1830–1908.]

GLOAG, PATON JAMES (1823–1906), theological writer, born at Perth on 17 May 1823, was eldest son in the family of six children of William Gloag, banker, by his wife Jessie Burn. William Ellis Gloag, Lord Kincairney [q. v. Suppl. II], was a younger brother. His eldest sister, Jessie Burn Gloag, established in Perth one of the first ragged schools in Scotland. After finishing his school training at Perth Academy in 1839, Gloag studied at Edinburgh University (1840–3). Owing mainly to the disruption of 1843 he left Edinburgh and completed at St. Andrews (1843–6) the curriculum preparatory for the ministry of the Church of Scotland.

Licensed a preacher by Perth presbytery on 10 June 1846, Gloag, from 1848 to 1857, was first assistant, and then successor, to Dr. Russell at Dunning, Perthshire, and from 1860 to 1870 was parish minister of Blantyre, Lanarkshire, where he provided a new parish church, and established a savings bank. Meanwhile he published 'A Treatise on Assurance of Salvation' (1853), 'A Treatise on Justification' (1856), 'Primeval World, or Relation of Geology to Theology' (1859), 'The Resurrection' (1862), and 'Practical Christianity' (1866). In 1857, 1862, and 1867 he visited Germany, where he made friends with Tholuck and other divines, and familiarised himself with German theological literature.

In 1871 he became parish minister of Galashiels, and while there greatly extended his reputation as preacher and author. In 1879 he was Baird lecturer, taking for his subject 'The Messianic Prophecies.' A new church was completed in 1881 to meet the needs of his growing congregation. Although no ardent ecclesiastic, he moved in the general assembly of the Church of Scotland of 1887 for the relaxation of the eldership test. In 1889 he was moderator

of the general assembly, and in his closing address he urged the importance of the highest possible culture for the Christian minister. In June 1892 he resigned his parochial charge, devoting himself in Edinburgh to theological research, and finding recreation in the study of numismatics. In 1896–9 he was interim professor of biblical criticism in Aberdeen University. In March 1867 Gloag had received the honorary degree of D.D. from St. Andrews, and he was made LL.D. of Aberdeen in April 1899. In 1897 his ministerial jubilee was celebrated by students and friends. After 1898 his health gradually failed. He died at Edinburgh on 9 Jan. 1906, and was interred in the family burying-ground in Dunning churchyard. The Galashiels parishioners placed a memorial window in St. Paul's Church, Galashiels. On 23 Jan. 1867 Gloag married Elizabeth S. Lang, third daughter of the Rev. Gavin Lang of Glasford. She survived him without issue. While Gloag was moderator the members of his congregation presented him with his portrait in oils, by Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A., which remains in Mrs. Gloag's possession.

Gloag's later theological publications show the influence of German scholarship of the liberal orthodox school. Chiefly valuable for their analytical criticism and exegesis of the New Testament, they give no support to the new higher criticism. The chief of them are: 1. 'Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles,' 2 vols. 1870. 2. 'Introduction to the Pauline Epistles,' 1874. 3. 'Commentary on the Epistle of St. James,' 1883. 4. 'Exegetical Studies,' 1884. 5. 'Introduction to the Catholic Epistles,' 1887. 6. 'Commentary on the Thessalonians,' 1887. 7. 'Introduction to the Johannine Writings,' 1891. 8. 'Introduction to the Synoptic Gospels,' 1895.

Gloag translated into English Lechler and Gerok's 'Apostelgeschichte' in 1865, Meyer's 'Apostelgeschichte' in 1887, Lünemann's 'Thessaloniker' in 1880, and Huther's 'St. James and St. Jude' in 1881. In 1880 he edited, with memoir, a volume of sermons by Dr. Veitch, Edinburgh. He issued as 'Bible Primers' a 'Life of St. Paul' (1881), and a 'Life of St. John' (1892). In 1891 he published 'Subjects and Mode of Baptism.'

[Mrs. Gloag's Paton J. Gloag, D.D., LL.D., 1908; information from Mrs. Gloag; Life and Work Magazine, July 1889 and February 1906; Scotsman and Glasgow Herald, 10 Jan. 1906; Border Standard, 6 July 1907.]

T. B.

GLOAG, WILLIAM ELLIS, Lord Kincairney (1828–1909), Scottish judge, born at Perth on 7 Feb. 1828, was son of William Gloag, banker in Perth, by his wife Jessie, daughter of John Burn, writer to the Signet, Edinburgh. Educated at Perth grammar school and Edinburgh University, he passed on 25 Dec. 1853 to the Scottish bar, where he enjoyed a fair practice. A conservative in politics, he was not offered promotion till 1874, when he was appointed advocate depute on the formation of Disraeli's second ministry. In 1877 he became sheriff of Stirling and Dumbarton, and in 1885 of Perthshire. In 1889 he was raised to the bench, when he took the title of Lord Kincairney. His career as a judge proved eminently successful. He died at Kincairney on 8 Oct. 1909, and was buried at Caputh. In 1864 Gloag married Helen, daughter of James Burn, writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, by whom he had one son, William Murray Gloag, professor of law at Glasgow University, and three daughters. There is a portrait of him, by Sir George Reid, at Kincairney.

[Scotsman, 9 Oct. 1909; Roll of the Faculty of Advocates; Records of the Juridical Society; History of the Speculative Society, pp. 32, 145, 201.]

G. W. T. O.

GODFREY, DANIEL (1831–1903), bandmaster and composer, eldest of four sons of Charles Godfrey, bandmaster of the Coldstream guards for fifty years, was born at Westminster on 4 Sept. 1831. His eldest brother, George William Godfrey, was well known as a playwright. Daniel was educated at the Royal Academy of Music, where he subsequently became professor of military music and was elected a fellow. In his early days he was a flute player in Jullien's orchestra and at the Royal Italian Opera. In 1856, on the recommendation of Sir Michael Costa, he was, through the influence of the Prince Consort, appointed bandmaster of the Grenadier guards, and one of his first duties was to play into London the brigade of guards returning from the Crimea. In 1863 he composed his famous 'Guards' waltz for the ball given by the officers of the guards to King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, then Prince and Princess of Wales, on their marriage. This was followed by the 'Mabel' and 'Hilda' waltzes, which enjoyed universal popularity. During one of the visits of the guards band to Paris, Bizet, the composer of 'Carmen,' unconsciously caught the theme of one of them, and it figures in the finale to

the first act of Bizet's 'Les Pêcheurs des Perles.' Godfrey made a tour with his band in the United States in 1876 in celebration of the centenary of American Independence. It was the first visit of an English military band since the creation of the republic and a special Act of Parliament had to be passed to authorise it. At Queen Victoria's jubilee (1887) he was promoted second-lieutenant—the first bandmaster who received a commission in the army. He was also decorated with the jubilee medal and clasp. In 1891 he reached the age limit of sixty, but his period of service was extended for five years. He retired from the army on 4 Sept. 1896, with the reputation of England's leading bandmaster. Subsequently he formed a private military band which played at the chief exhibitions in England and with which he twice toured America and Canada. He rendered splendid service to the cause of military music, and was very successful as an 'arranger' of compositions for military bands. He died at Beeston, Nottinghamshire, on 30 June 1903. Godfrey married in 1856 Joyce Boyles, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Dan Godfrey (*b.* 1868), a well-known conductor, is musical director to the corporation of Bournemouth. A cartoon of Godfrey by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' on 10 March 1888.

[Musical Times, Aug. 1903; British Musical Biogr.; Grove's Dict. of Music, 1906, ii. 192; Theatre, 1891, 1899 (portrait); private *information*.] J. C. H.

GODKIN, EDWIN LAWRENCE (1831–1902), editor and author, born on 2 Oct. 1831 at his maternal grandmother's house at Moyne, co. Wicklow, was eldest child of James Godkin [q. v.], presbyterian clergyman and journalist with strong nationalist sympathies. His mother, Sarah Lawrence, was of Cromwellian ancestry. Of delicate health, he spent his early childhood mainly in Wicklow, and when seven years old was sent to a preparatory school in Armagh, where his father was then living. For over four years, from 1841 to 1846, he was at Silcoates school for the children of congregational ministers, near Wakefield in Yorkshire. In 1846 he entered Queen's College, Belfast, Sir Robert Hart [q. v. Suppl. II] being a younger contemporary. He was first president of the Undergraduates' Literary and Scientific Society; at the time (he wrote later) 'John Stuart Mill was our prophet, but America was our Promised Land' (*Life and Letters*, i. p. 12). In 1851 he graduated B.A. and went to London to read for the bar at Lincoln's Inn, taking rooms in the Temple. He soon turned to authorship and journalism. Godkin undertook some literary work for Cassell's publishing house, with which his father was connected. In 1853 that firm published his first book, 'The History of Hungary and the Magyars from the Earliest Period to the Close of the Late War.' In October 1853 the 'Daily News' sent him out as special correspondent to Turkey on the eve of the Crimean war. He joined Omar Pasha's army, and was in the Crimea until the end of the war, returning home in September 1855. This experience gave him a lifelong hatred of war; he held that the most important result of the Crimean war was 'the creation and development of the special correspondents of newspapers' (*Life and Letters*, i. 100).

After writing for a short time for the 'Northern Whig' at Belfast, he went out in November 1856 to the United States, and almost immediately made a tour in the southern states, noting the effects of the slave system. He corresponded with the London 'Daily News,' and was admitted to the bar of the state of New York in Feb. 1858. In 1860 he made a tour in Europe for his health. While he was in Europe the American civil war broke out, and he strongly supported the North, writing to the 'Daily News' in condemnation of the British attitude with regard to the Trent incident. On returning to the United States in September 1862, while continuing his letters to the 'Daily News,' he wrote for the 'New York Times,' the 'North American Review,' and 'Atlantic Monthly.' He also took charge for a short time of the Sanitary Commission Bulletin.' In 1864 he wrote of himself 'I am by nature rather fitted for an outdoor than an indoor life. I have not got the literary temperament' (*Life and Letters*, i. 229). In July 1865 he established in New York a weekly journal 'The Nation,' to represent independent thought in the United States. The paper was started by subscription, but it did not pay in its early stages, and after the first year he took it over almost entirely as his private venture. He edited and wrote most of it till 1881, when he sold it o the 'Evening Post,' of which it became a kind of weekly edition. In 1883 he became editor in chief of both papers, retiring on account of ill-health in 1899. During most of this time his sub-editor was his friend, W. P. Garrison, son of William Lloyd Garrison.

The first prospectus of the 'Nation' stated

that it 'will not be the organ of any party, sect, or body' (*Life and Letters*, i. 238). It thus inaugurated a new departure in American journalism, and it influenced public opinion in the United States, not by the extent of its circulation, which was comparatively small, but by its literary power and transparent honesty. Its contributors included the most accomplished men of letters on both sides of the Atlantic. (Sir) Leslie Stephen [q. v. Suppl. II], who stayed with Godkin in New York in 1868 and formed a high opinion of his character and capacity, was English correspondent of the paper from that year till 1873 (MAITLAND'S *Life*, i. 207–237). The 'Nation' 'was read by the two classes which in America have most to do with forming political and economic opinion, editors and university teachers' (BRYCE, p. 378). Its superiority was 'due to one man, Mr. E. L. Godkin, with whom,' wrote J. R. Lowell, 'I do not always agree, but whose ability, information, and unflinching integrity have made the "Nation" what it is' (*Life and Letters*, i. 251). He was a determined opponent of corruption in political and municipal life in America. Though his political sympathies had lain with the republican as against the democratic party, yet on public grounds, as a civil service reformer and as a freetrader, in 1884, he supported Cleveland's candidature for the presidency as against Blaine. His paper was the recognised organ of the independents or 'Mugwumps' between 1884 and 1894. On the other hand he strongly opposed Cleveland when in 1895 he attacked England in his Venezuelan message. He was especially outspoken against Tammany Hall and its system, and was subjected in consequence to virulent attacks and constant libel actions by the leaders of Tammany. In December 1894, after the temporary defeat of Tammany, largely or mainly owing to his efforts, he was presented with a loving cup 'in grateful recognition of fearless and unfaltering service to the city of New York' (*Life and Letters*, ii. 181). He was opposed to the Spanish-American war, as well as to the South African war of Great Britain, and to the American annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines. He was also opposed, on economic grounds, to high tariffs, to the silver policy, and to bimetallism.

In 1870 he declined an offer of the professorship of history at Harvard University. In 1875 he removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, but went back to New York in 1877. In 1875 he became a member of a commission appointed to devise a 'Plan for the government of cities in the State of New York,' which reported to the New York Legislature in 1877. In 1895 he was made an unpaid civil service commissioner. In 1889 he paid a visit to England, after an interval of twenty-seven years. Thereafter he kept in close touch with men and events in the United Kingdom, among the closest of his English friends being Mr. James Bryce and Professor A. V. Dicey. He was, like his father before him, a lifelong advocate of home rule for Ireland, and contributed two articles to the liberal 'Handbook of Home Rule' (1887) edited by Mr. Bryce. As home ruler, free trader, opponent of war and annexation, and advocate of honest and economical administration, he was in line with the advanced section of the liberal party in the United Kingdom, before socialism had come to the front, and he criticised with some bitterness the leaders on the tory side. His views are fully expounded in his 'Reflections and Comments' (New York, 1895); 'Problems of Modern Democracy' (New York, 1896); and 'Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy' (Boston, 1898). In 1897 he was made, to his great pleasure, an hon. D.C.L. of Oxford. After serious illness in 1900 he sailed for England in May 1901, spent some time in the New Forest, died at Greenway on the Dart in Devonshire on 21 May 1902, and was buried in Hazelbeach churchyard in Northamptonshire. An inscription on his grave by Mr. Bryce describes him as 'Publicist, economist and moralist.' In his memory the 'Godkin Lectures,' on 'The Essentials of Free Government and the Duties of the Citizen,' were established at Harvard University.

Godkin was married twice: (1) in 1859, at Newhaven, Connecticut, to Frances Elizabeth (*d.* 1875), elder daughter of Samuel Edmund Foote, by whom he had three children, one of whom, a son, survived him; (2) in 1884 to Katherine, daughter of Abraham Sands. Both wives were of American birth.

Godkin was a man of marked talent. He combined with wide reading and knowledge of many countries a personal attraction which made him the 'faithful friend and charming companion' of the leaders of thought in both England and America. He gave his life's work to his adopted country, the United States, but he was never completely assimilated. Matthew Arnold considered him 'a typical specimen of the Irishman of culture' (*Life and Letters*, ii. 1). His Irish blood gave him singular frankness

and buoyancy of spirits, especially in his earlier years, together with a trenchant style, powers of sarcasm and humour, and keen sympathies. His political views, which were deemed by many Englishmen the 'soundest' and 'sanest' in America, were those of a philosophic radical, though in later and more pessimistic years 'a disillusioned radical' (*Life and Letters*, ii. 238). He belonged to the school, without sharing the pedantry, of the early Benthamites, and he remained to the end of his life an advanced liberal in the senso which would have been given to that term between 1848 and 1870. He was not so much a man of original ideas as original in the strength and constancy with which he held by his principles and beliefs. By the mere force of his convictions and the ability with which he illustrated them he evoked a fervent enthusiasm for the commonplaces of good government and honest administration.

[Authorities cited; Life and Letters of Edwin Lawrence Godkin, edited by Rollo Ogden, 1907; James Bryce, Studies in Contemporary Biography, 1903; J. F. Rhodes, Historical Essays, 1909; Letters of Alexander Macmillan, p. 235; The Times, 23 May 1902; Annual Register, 1902; private information.]

C. P. L.

GODWIN, GEORGE NELSON (1846–1907), Hampshire antiquary, only surviving son of Edward Godwin, a draper of Winchester, and afterwards a farmer of Melksham, by his wife Mary Tugwell, was born at Winchester on 4 July 1846. With an only sister, Sarah Louisa, he was brought up at Winchester, and was educated there at a private school. After engaging in private tuition, and qualifying in 1868 at the London College of Divinity, he was ordained deacon in 1869 and priest in 1870. He subsequently proceeded to Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained the Cluff memorial prize in 1882, and graduated B.A. in 1884 and B.D. in 1887. After filling curacies at Heanor (1869–72), East Bergholt (1873–6), and Capel St. Mary (1876–7), he was appointed chaplain of the forces in 1877, and continued in the army until 1890, serving at Malta, Cairo, Dublin, the Curragh, and Netley Hospital. From 1890 to 1893 he was vicar of East Boldre, and after holding other parochial appointments, became curate in charge of Stokesby, Great Yarmouth, in 1904.

Godwin was best known as an antiquary and local historian. He was one of the founders of the Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society, and was a leading authority on the history of Hampshire and neighbouring counties. His 'Civil War in Hampshire, 1642–45. and the Story of Basing House' (1882; new edit. 1904) embodies exhaustive researches into original authorities. He also wrote, amongst other topographical works, 'The Green Lanes of Hampshire, Surrey, and Sussex' (1882), and (with H. M. Gilbert) 'Bibliotheca Hantoniensis' (1891). He was editor of 'Hampshire Notes and Queries' 1896–9. His special knowledge was freely placed at the service of antiquarian and scientific societies. He died suddenly of heart failure while staying for the night at an inn in Little Walsingham on 10 Jan. 1907. and was buried in the churchyard of that village. Godwin was twice married: (1) on 13 Feb. 1870 to Mary Godwin (of a different family), by whom he had one daughter; (2) on 8 Aug. 1899 to Rose Elizabeth, daughter of George Jay of Camden Town, who survived him without issue.

In addition to the works mentioned, Godwin published: 1. 'A Guide to the Maltese Islands,' 1880. 2. 'Materials for English Church History, 1625–49,' 1895. He left unpublished 'French Prisoners of War at Rye and Winchester.'

[Hampshire Observer and Hampshire Chronicle, 19 Jan. 1907; Crockford's Clerical Directory; Brit. Mus. Cat.; private information.]

C. W.

GOLDSCHMIDT, OTTO (1829-1907), pianist and composer, was born of Jewish parents on 21 Aug. 1829 in the 'free city' of Hamburg, where Mendelssohn was born in 1809. His grandfather and father were Hamburg merchants, with an English connection, their firm having branches in Glasgow and Manchester. In early youth Otto was given pianoforte lessons by Jakob Schmitt (younger brother of Aloys), and harmony lessons by Fried. W. Grund. Mendelssohn opened the Leipzig Conservatorium on 3 April 1843, and Goldschmidt entered it in the following autumn. He studied there assiduously for three years, attending Mendelssohn's select class for pianoforte phrasing, and learning pianoforte technique from Plaidy and counterpoint from Hauptmann. He came to know Joachim, while W. S. Rockstro [q. v.] was a fellow-student. Jenny Lind [q. v.] appeared at the Gewandhaus at Leipzig on 4 Dec. 1845. From 1846 to 1848 Goldschmidt taught and played in Hamburg. In 1848 he was sent to Paris to study under Chopin, but the revolution drove him to England before he could fulfil his

purpose. On 31 July 1848 he played in London at a concert given for charity by Jenny Lind (who was by this time abandoning the stage) in the concert-room of Her Majesty's Theatre; he also appeared in London on 27 March 1849 at Ella's Musical Union. In January 1850 he met Jenny Lind at Lübeck. In the same year she began a long American tour under Phineas T. Barnum. In May 1851, when her musical director, pianist, and accompanist, Benedict, was leaving for England, she sent for Goldschmidt to take his place. They were married at Boston according to the rites of the Episcopal Church on 5 Jan. 1852. Her age was then thirty-two, his twenty-three. From 1852 to 1855 they lived in Dresden, making frequent concert-tours. In 1856 they came to England, and shortly settled there. In 1859 Goldschmidt became naturalised in this country. In 1862 he began to edit with Sir William Sterndale Bennett [q. v.] the 'Choralo Book for England,' in which German stock-tunes were set to hymn-translations already made by Catherine Winkworth in her 'Lyra Germanica.' In 1863 and 1866 Goldschmidt conducted the choral portions of the festival when Jenny Lind appeared at Düsseldorf at the Whitsuntide Niederrheinisches Musikfest, where she had already sung in 1846 and 1855. In 1863 he joined the Royal Academy of Music as pianoforte professor, under Charles Lucas as principal. In 1866 Sterndale Bennett became principal, and Goldschmidt was from 1866 to 1868 vice-principal. From 1864 to 1869 he advised Dr. Temple about music at Rugby. In 1867 Jenny Lind sang at Hereford musical festival, and Goldschmidt produced there his 'Ruth, a Biblical Idyll'; this was heard again in 1869 at Exeter Hall, and in Düsseldorf on 20 Jan. 1870, when Jenny Lind made her last public appearance except for charity. In 1876 A. D. Coleridge, an enthusiastic amateur, got together an amateur choir for the first performance in England of Bach's B minor Mass (26 April 1876, St. James's Hall). The 'Bach Choir' thereupon came into being and Goldschmidt was appointed conductor. He held that office till 1885. His wife helped in the chorus. He edited many masterpieces for the collection called the 'Bach Choir Magazine.' In 1876 he was elected a member of the Athenæum Club under Rule II. His wife died on 2 Nov. 1887. In February 1891 he published a valuable collection of her cadenzas and fioriture. He died on 24 Feb. 1907 at his house, 1 Moreton Gardens, South Kensington, and was buried by his wife's side at Wynds Point on the Malvern Hills. He left two sons and a daughter.

Although Goldschmidt's opportunities came through his wife's celebrity, he used them wisely, and his German thoroughness, his sincerity of disposition, and his courtly manner made him a welcome factor in numberless musical activities. He was a knight of the Swedish order of the Vasa (1876), and was given the Swedish gold medal 'litteris et artibus,' with the commander ribbon of the polar star (1893). He was a chief officer or honorary member of the majority of London musical institutions. He owned the original autograph of Beethoven's 1802 letter to his brothers, called 'Beethoven's Will,' and presented this in 1888 to the Hamburg Stadtbibliothek. As a performer he was a surviving link with the Mendelssohn period, and his direct testimony to Mendelssohn's style as a pianist (clear and expressive, but almost pedalless) was important. He said that Mendelssohn stood always throughout his two-hour class. As a composer, Goldschmidt belonged to Mendelssohn's era; besides 'Ruth,' his published works were, 'Music, an Ode' (Leeds, 1898), a pianoforte concerto, a pianoforte trio, and various studies and pieces for the pianoforte. His publications are numbered down to op. 27.

[The Times, 26 Feb., 1 March, 13 May 1907 (will); Holland and Rockstro's Life of Jenny Lind; Musical Herald, May 1896; private information.] C. M–n.

GOLDSMID, Sir FREDERICK JOHN (1818–1908), major-general, born on 19 May 1818 at Milan, was only son of Lionel Prager Goldsmid, an officer of the 19th dragoon guards, and grandson of Benjamin Goldsmid [q. v.], Jewish financier. He early showed an aptitude for foreign languages, and after education at an English school in Paris he passed through King's College school to King's College, London. In January 1839 he received a commission in the East India Company's army, and in April joined the 37th Madras native infantry. In August 1840 his regiment was ordered to China, and there Goldsmid served as adjutant in the actions at Canton and along the coast, for which he received the Chinese war medal. In the course of the campaign he first turned his attention to the study of Oriental languages, for which he showed a marked faculty. Returning to India in 1845 he qualified as interpreter in Hindustani; he was appointed interpreter

for Persian in 1849 and for Arabic in 1851. In the last year he obtained his company, and was promoted assistant-adjutant-general of the Nagpur subsidiary field force. Shortly after, thanks to the influence of General John Jacob [q. v.], Goldsmid entered the civil service, first as deputy collector and then as assistant-commissioner for the settlement of alienated lands in the newly acquired province of Sind.

On his return to England in 1855 he volunteered for active service in the Crimea, and was attached to the Turkish contingent at Kertch under General Sir Robert Vivian [q. v.]. Here he soon acquired a knowledge of Turkish. In recognition of his services he received the Turkish war medal, the order of the Medjidie (4th class), and a brevet majority in the army. He returned to India in 1856, and took up judicial work at Shikarpur. Subsequently he served on the staff of Sir Bartle Frere [q. v.], then chief commissioner of Sind, and during the Mutiny he distinguished himself in various dangerous missions.

In 1861 Goldsmid first became connected with the great scheme for linking up East and West by telegraph. In that year he arranged with the chiefs of Baluchistan and Makran for telegraph construction along the coast of Gwadar; his success in the negotiations was acknowledged by the Bombay government. In 1863 he was promoted brevet lieut.-colonel. In 1864 he was selected to superintend the gigantic task of carrying the wires from Europe across Persia and Baluchistan to India. He accompanied Col. Patrick Stewart when laying the Persian Gulf cable, and later proceeded by way of Bagdad and Mosul to Constantinople. There, after protracted negotiations, he carried through the Indo-Ottoman telegraph treaty. In 1865, on the death of Col. Patrick Stewart, he was appointed director-general of the Indo-European telegraph, and at once started for Teheran to assist in negotiating a telegraph treaty with the Persian government. For his services in securing the Anglo-Persian convention he was made a C.B. in 1866, and received the thanks of the government of India. From Teheran he travelled overland to India and back again to Europe to settle the terms of admission of the Indo-European telegraph to the European system. Subsequently Goldsmid personally superintended the construction of the telegraph line across the whole extent of Persia. Of that arduous work he gave an interesting and characteristically modest account in 'Travel and Telegraph' (1874).

After resigning the directorship of the Indo-European telegraph in 1870, Goldsmid was appointed in the following year a commissioner for the delimitation of the boundary between Persia and Baluchistan, and his award was eventually accepted by the Shah's government. In the same year Goldsmid was entrusted with the even more delicate task of investigating the claims of Persia and Afghanistan to the province of Seistan. A full account of the proceedings of the commission is contained in the voluminous collection of papers, entitled 'Eastern Persia' (1870–72), which was edited with an introduction by Goldsmid, and published under the authority of the India office in two volumes in 1876. It was a singular testimony to Goldsmid's tact and ability that despite the determined procrastination of the Persian commissioners a temporary settlement of this thorny question was reached, but not till the British commissioners had twice visited the disputed territory. The arbitral award was published at Teheran on 19 Aug. 1872; Persia was confirmed in the possession of Seistan, while a section of the Helmund was left in Afghan territory. The strict impartiality of the award satisfied neither party, but it had the desired effect of keeping the peace. For his services Goldsmid was created a K.C.S.I. in 1871, and received the thanks of the government of India. He retired from the army on 1 Jan. 1875 with a special pension and the rank of major-general.

Goldsmid's public career was not ended. In 1877 he was appointed British representative on the international commission to inquire into Indian immigration in Réunion. A joint report was issued in February 1878, and a separate report in the following April. In 1880 Goldsmid accepted the post of controller of crown lands (Daira Sanieh) in Egypt, and witnessed the outbreak there in September 1881. In June 1882 he was despatched by Lord Granville [q. v.] on a diplomatic mission to Constantinople; and on his return to Alexandria he rendered useful service in the campaign of 1882 by organising the intelligence department, for which he received the thanks of Viscount Wolseley and the war office. On his resigning the control of the crown lands on 1 May 1883 the Khedive bestowed on him the Osmanie decoration of the second class and the bronze star.

On leaving Egypt, Goldsmid accepted

from Leopold II, King of the Belgians, the post of 'administrateur délégué de l'association internationale' in the Congo, and he undertook the organisation of the administrative system in the new state But soon after reaching the Congo Goldsmid's health broke down, and he returned to England on 31 Dec. 1883. Thenceforth he resided mainly in London, devoting himself to literary work connected with his Oriental studies, and taking an active interest in various religious and philanthropic institutions. He died at Brook Green, Hammersmith, on 12 Jan. 1908, and was buried at Hollingbourne, Kent. On 2 Jan. 1849 he married Mary (*d.* 1900), eldest daughter of Lieut.-general George Mackenzie Steuart, by whom he had issue two sons and four daughters.

In addition to the works already mentioned, and to many pamphlets and reviews, Goldsmid published 'Sâswi and Punhû,' a poem in the original Sindi, with a metrical translation (1863), and an authoritative life of 'Sir James Outram' (2 vols. 1880; 2nd edit. 1881). His knowledge of Eastern languages placed him in the forefront of Oriental critics. He joined the Royal Asiatic Society in 1864, and was an ordinary member of the council for brief periods between 1875 and 1889. He held the post of secretary from November 1885 to June 1887, and that of vice-president from 1890 to 1905. He was also a vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society, and presided over the geographical section of the British Association at the Birmingham meeting of 1886.

[The Times, 13 Jan. 1908; Journal, Royal Asiatic Soc., April 1908, art. by T. H. Thornton; Geographical Journal, Feb. 1908, art. by Sir T. H. Holdich; Sir Frederick Goldsmid, Travel and Telegraph, 1874; Sir Frederick Maurice, Campaign of 1882 in Egypt, 1908, p. 21; L. Fraser, India under Lord Curzon and After, 1911, p. 117.]

G. S. W.

GOODALL, FREDERICK (1822–1904), artist, born in St. John's Wood, London, on 17 Sept. 1822, was son of Edward Goodall [q. v.], the line engraver, by his wife Alice Le Petit, granddaughter of a Frenchman who was a printer of coloured engravings. Goodall's two brothers, Edward Goodall and Walter Goodall [q. v.], also made a reputation as artists.

Frederick, who as a child was fascinated by Turner's drawings, was educated at the Wellington Road Academy, a private school which Charles Dickens had attended. From thirteen to twenty-one he was a pupil of his father, who taught him oil painting; he also joined at sixteen a life class in St. Martin's Lane, where Etty had received instruction. In 1838 he went on a sketching tour through Normandy, and soon after extended his travels to Brittany and Ireland.

As early as 1836 Goodall exhibited water-colour paintings of Willesden Church and Lambeth Palace at the Society of Arts; the second picture was awarded the Isis medal of the society. At the same place he exhibited in 1838 an oil painting, 'Finding the Dead Body of a Miner in the Thames Tunnel,' which was awarded the large silver medal of the society. In 1839, when only seventeen, he showed at the Royal Academy his 'French Soldiers in a Cabaret.' Thenceforth he was a regular exhibitor at the Academy until 1902, only omitting the three years 1858, 1871, and 1874. Two of his early works, 'The Tired Soldier' (1842) and 'The Village Holiday' (1847), are now in the Vernon collection at the Tate Gallery and show the influence of Wilkie, a good copy of whose 'Penny Wedding' belonged to Goodall's father. A picture, 'Raising the Maypole,' at the Academy in 1851, proved very popular, and an engraving widely extended its vogue. In 1852 Goodall was elected A.R.A. His 'Cranmer at the Traitor's Gate' (1856) was engraved in line by his father. His promise attracted the notice of Samuel Rogers and Sir Robert Peel, and he early enjoyed the patronage of picture buyers. In 1857 Goodall visited Venice and Chioggia.

The winter of 1858 and the spring of 1859 were spent in Egypt, which Goodall revisited in 1870. From the date of his first Egyptian sojourn to the end of his career Goodall largely devoted himself to Eastern subjects, and thus vastly extended his popularity. The first of his Eastern paintings was 'Early Morning in the Wilderness of Shur' (Royal Academy in 1860). There followed 'The First Born' (1861) and 'The Return of a Pilgrim from Mecca' (1862). Elected R.A. in 1863, Goodall exhibited in 1864, as his diploma work, 'The Nubian Slave.' Among paintings of like theme which followed were: 'The Rising of the Nile' (1865), 'Hagar and Ishmael' (1866), 'Rebekah at the Well' (1867), 'Jochebed' (1870), 'Head of the House at Prayer' (1872), 'Subsiding of the Nile' (1873), 'Rachel and her Flock' (1875), 'The Return from Mecca' (1881), 'The Flight into Egypt' (1884), 'Gordon's Last Messenger' (1885), and 'By the Sea of Galilee' (1888), now at the People's Palace, Mile End. In 1889 he painted English

landscapes such as 'A Distant View of Harrow on the Hill' (1889) and 'Beachy Head' (1896). Meanwhile he pursued his Eastern themes in 'Sheep-Shearing in Egypt' (1892) and 'Laban's Pasture' (1895). In 1897 'The Ploughman and the Shepherdess' was acquired for the Tate Gallery by public subscription. Goodall from time to time in later life painted portraits. Among his sitters were Sir Moses Montefiore (1890), William Beatty-Kingston, his wife (1890), his daughter, Rica (1894), and (Sir) Anderson Critchett (1898). Goodall's portrait by himself was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1881.

In 1876 Goodall purchased the estate of Grims Dyke, Harrow, and on it his friend Norman Shaw built an imposing residence. But after some twelve years Goodall returned to London, and his Harrow house passed in 1890 to Sir William Schwenck Gilbert [q. v. Suppl. II]. At the end of his life he published a volume of gossiping 'Reminiscences' (1902). He died on 29 July 1904 at 62 Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, where he had resided since his removal from Harrow, and was buried in Highgate cemetery.

He married in 1872 Alice, daughter of John Tarry, a lawyer, and by her had a large family, including Frederick Trevelyan Goodall [q. v.] and Howard Goodall [q. v.], both artists, who predeceased him.

Goodall fully satisfied the public taste, which liked a story told in paint clearly, correct in detail, and with a certain simple kind of sentiment. His painting throughout his career showed much technical ability but very little inspiration.

[Goodall's Reminiscences, 1902, with list of pictures and drawings; Graves's Royal Acad. Exhibitors, 1905–6; The Times, 31 July 1904.]

F. W. G–N.

GOODMAN, MRS. JULIA, whose maiden name was SALAMAN (1812–1906), portrait painter, born in London on 9 Nov. 1812, was eldest of the family of twelve sons and two daughters of Simeon Kensington Salaman by his wife Alice Cowen. Charles Kensington Salaman [q. v. Suppl. II] was her eldest brother. After attending a private school in Islington, Julia developed a taste for art, receiving lessons from Robert Falkner, a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds. At first she successfully copied old masters but soon devoted herself to portrait painting, and obtained many commissions. In 1838 she exhibited for the first time at the Royal Academy, her last picture appearing there in 1901. Among her sitters were many persons prominent in society, including the Earl of Westmorland, Sir John Erichsen, Sir Francis Goldsmid, Sir G. A. Macfarren, Prof. David Marks [q. v. Suppl. II], and Gilbert Abbott à Beckett. Her portraits in oils or pastels numbered more than a thousand. She died at Brighton on 30 Dec. 1906, and was buried in the Golder's Green cemetery of the West London Synagogue of British Jews.

In 1836 she married Louis Goodman, a City merchant, who died in 1876. Among her seven children were Edward John Goodman, at one time sub-editor of the 'Daily Telegraph,' and Walter Goodman, a portrait painter, who painted a good portrait of his mother.

[Jewish Chronicle, 4 Jan. 1907.] M. E.

GORDON, JAMES FREDERICK SKINNER (1821–1904), Scottish antiquary, born at Keith, Banffshire, in 1821, claimed descent from the Gordons of Glenbucket, in Strathdon. Educated at Keith School and then at Madras College, St. Andrews, he gained, when fifteen years of age, the Grant bursary at St. Andrews University, and graduated there with distinction in 1840, proceeding M.A. in 1842. Appointed organising master in the (episcopal) national schools at Edinburgh, he was ordained deacon in the Scottish Episcopal Church in 1843 and priest the next year. After a first curacy to the bishop of Moray (Dr. Low) at Pittenweem, Fifeshire, he removed in 1843 to Forres as curate to Alexander Ewing, afterwards bishop of Argyll and the Isles at Forres (1843–4). His experiences at Pittenweem are narrated in his 'Scotichronicon.' In 1844 he was translated to the charge of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, the oldest post-Reformation church in Scotland, and there he remained till 1890, when he retired owing to advancing years. At Glasgow he devoted much energy to the development of episcopacy, and raised funds wherewith to remodel and endow his church. He was a pioneer in effecting the removal of ruinous tenements and slums in the neighbourhood, thus initiating the movement which resulted in the Glasgow Improvement Act of 1866. His 'High Church' tendencies sometimes led to friction in his own denomination; but his earnest philanthropic work brought him general admiration.

Gordon led at the same time a strenuous literary life, closely studying the history of the catholic and the episcopal churches in Scotland, and the antiquities of Glasgow.

His chief publication was 'The Ecclesiastical Chronicle for Scotland' (4 vols. Glasgow, 1867), an elaborate and erudite work, which displayed much research; the first two volumes, entitled 'Scotichronicon,' contain a sketch of the pre-Reformation church, and an extended version of Keith's 'Catalogue of Scottish Bishops'; the third and fourth volumes, entitled 'Monasticon,' give the history of the Scottish monasteries, and biographies of the Roman catholic bishops of the post-Reformation mission. Gordon also published (all at Glasgow): 1. 'Glasghu Facies' (a history of Glasgow, written in a lively style), 1872. 2. 'The Book of the Chronicles of Keith, Grange, Ruthven, Cairney, and Botriphnie,' 1880. 3. New edition of Lachlan Shaw's 'History of the Province of Moray,' 1882. 4. 'Iona, a Description of the Island,' 1885. 5. 'Vade Mecum to and through the Cathedral of St. Kentigern of Glasgow,' 1894. Gordon also contributed an article on the 'Scottish Episcopal Church' to the 'Cyclopædia of Religious Denominations' (London, 1853), and wrote on 'Meteorology' to several encyclopædias and journals. In 1857 he received the degree of D.D. from Hobart College, U.S.A. He was an enthusiastic Freemason, having been initiated as a student at St. Andrews in 1841, and he was the oldest member of the craft at his death. After resigning the charge of St. Andrew's Church in 1890 he lived in retirement at Beith, Ayrshire, and died there on 23 Jan. 1904. He was interred with masonic honours in Beith cemetery.

[Glasgow Herald, 25 Jan. 1904; Scottish Guardian, 5 Feb. 1904; Clergy List, 1904; private information.] A. H. M.

GORDON, Sir JOHN JAMES HOOD (1832–1908), general, born on 12 Jan. 1832 at Aberdeen, was twin son of Captain William Gordon (1788–1834), 2nd Queen's royal regiment. The father served through the Peninsular war, and married at Santarem in 1818 Marianna Carlotta Loi, daughter of Luiz Conçalves de Mello, a government official in the province of Estremadura. His twin brother is General Sir Thomas Edward Gordon, K.C.B. The twins were the youngest children in a family of four sons and a daughter. John was educated at Dalmeny and at the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, Edinburgh, and with his twin brother entered the army, joining the 29th foot on 21 Aug. 1849, and becoming lieutenant on 9 Jan. 1854. He served in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857–8 with the Jaunpur field force, attached to 97th regiment. He was at the actions of Nasrutpur, Chanda (31 Oct.), Ameerpur, and Sultanpur, at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and storming of the Kaiser Bagh. The medal with clasp was awarded him. From September 1858 to April 1859 he acted as field-adjutant to Colonel (Sir) William Turner, commanding the troops on the Grand Trunk Road, near Benares, and the field force during operations in Shahabad. He was engaged in the final attack on Jugdespur, and in the action of Nowadi, and the subsequent pursuit. Mentioned in despatches, he was promoted captain on 2 Dec. 1859, and was made brevet-major on 30 Nov. 1860 (*Lond. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 1859). Gordon performed regimental duty in India for the next eighteen years; he was promoted major in 1860 and exchanged into the 46th regiment. Subsequently he was given the command of the 29th Punjab infantry, becoming lieut.-colonel on 21 Aug. 1875, and brevet colonel on 23 Feb. 1877. He served with the Jowaki Afridi expedition in 1877–8, and was thrice mentioned in despatches, receiving the medal and clasp.

In the Afghan war of 1878–9 he played a prominent part, commanding the 29th Punjab infantry, which was attached to the Kurram Valley column. He led a reconnaissance in force on Habib Kila on 28 Nov. 1878, and discovered that the Afghans, so far from abandoning their guns as had been reported, had taken up a strong position on the top of the pass. Gordon's report made Sir Frederick (afterwards Lord) Roberts abandon all idea of a frontal attack on the Peiwar Kotal (Lord Roberts, *Forty-one Years in India*, 1898, p. 354). Gordon's regiment formed the advance guard in the turning movement on the Spingawi Kotal on 2 Dec. During the night march some Pathans of the 29th Punjab infantry fired signal shots to warn the enemy of the British advance. The regiment was immediately displaced from its leading position. An inquiry instituted by Gordon resulted in the discovery of some of the culprits. Subsequently he was engaged in the Zaimukht expedition, including the assault of Zava, where he commanded the right column of General Tytler's force. For his services in the Afghan war he received the medal with clasp and was made C.B. in 1879. In expeditions to Karmana and against the Malikshahi Waziris in 1880 he was brigadier-general in command of the troops (*Lond. Gaz.* 4 Feb. and 7 Nov. 1879). He also

served in the Mahsud Waziris expedition in 1881, when he commanded the second column; he was mentioned in despatches and was thanked by the government of India. From 1882 to 1887 he commanded a brigade of the Bengal army, and was made major-general on 20 Dec. 1886. In the Burmese expedition he commanded his brigade (1886–7), and he conducted the operations which succeeded in opening up the country between Manipur and Kendat. Once more he received the thanks of the government of India (*Lond. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 1887). Returning to England, he was made assistant military secretary at headquarters in 1890, and retained the office till 1896. He was promoted lieut.-general in 1891 and general in 1894. On 1 Jan. 1897 he was nominated member of the council of India, and held the post for ten years. He was advanced to K.C.B. in 1898, and to G.C.B. in 1908, and became colonel of 20th Punjab infantry in 1904. He resided in his last years at 35 Onslow Square, London, S.W. He died at Edinburgh on 2 Nov. 1908, and was buried in the Dean cemetery there. He married in 1871 Ella (*d.* 1903), daughter of Edward Strathearn, Lord Gordon of Drumearn [q. v.], lord of appeal in ordinary, and had issue two surviving sons, both captains in the army.

In 1904 Gordon published a history of the Sikhs, illustrated by himself.

[The Times, 3 Nov. 1908; Lord Roberts, Forty-one Years in India, 30th edit. 1898; J. M. Bullock and C. O. Skelton, A Notable Military Family, The Gordons in Griamachary, 1907; Dod's Knightage; Official and Hart's Army Lists; Sir T. E. Gordon, A Varied Life: a record of military service in India, 1906, p. 236 seq.; H. B. Hanna, Second Afghan War, 1910, iii. 118; W. H. Paget, Records of Expeditions against the North-West Frontier Tribes, 1884; private information from Sir T. E. Gordon.] H. M. V.

GORDON-LENNOX, CHARLES HENRY, sixth DUKE OF RICHMOND AND first DUKE OF GORDON (1818–1903), lord president of the council, born on 27 Feb. 1818 at Richmond house, Whitehall (replaced by Richmond terrace after 1819; WHEATLEY and CUNNINGHAM'S *London*, iii. 162), was the eldest son of Charles Gordon-Lennox, fifth duke of Richmond [q. v.]. Known until his succession to the dukedom as the Earl of March, he was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, graduating B.A. in 1839. He entered as a cornet the royal regiment of horse guards, retiring as captain in 1844, but never saw active service. March was an aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington (1842–52), as was his father before him, and to Lord Hill, the duke's successor as commander-in-chief (1852–4). Meanwhile he was returned for West Sussex in the conservative interest at the general election of 1841, and held the seat until the death of his father on 21 Oct. 1860. He spoke with some frequency, and became a recognised authority on agricultural questions. In March 1859 he was appointed president of the poor law board in Lord Derby's second ministry, and was sworn of the privy council; but his tenure of office was brief, as the ministry fell in June. After the return of the conservatives to office in July 1866 Richmond was made knight of the garter on 15 Jan. 1867. He followed his leaders on parliamentary reform, and at the reconstruction of the government after the resignations of Lords Cranborne and Carnarvon and General Jonathan Peel [q. v.], he became president of the board of trade on 6 March 1867. In 1869, when the liberals had returned to office, he was 'sorely against opposing the second reading (of the Irish church bill), but went with his party' (GATHORNE HARDY'S *First Earl of Cranbrook*, i. 272). Next year he accepted the leadership of the conservative party in the House of Lords, which had been in abeyance since the retirement of Derby from public life in 1868 [see STANLEY, EDWARD GEORGE GEOFFREY SMITH]. The relations between Richmond and Disraeli were at first not altogether cordial. In parliament, though he never attempted high oratory, Richmond proved a vigorous upholder of conservative principles. In 1872, while permitting the ballot bill to pass its second reading without a division, he carried an amendment making secret voting optional by eighty-three votes to sixty-seven. On a subsequent amendment he retorted on Granville with so much warmth that the clerk had to read the standing order against 'sharp and taxing speeches' (FITZMAURICE'S *Granville*, ii. 108, 110; *Hansard*, ccxi., col. 1841). The commons having rejected his amendment, he pressed it to a division, and was defeated by 157 votes to 138.

On the formation of Disraeli's government in February 1874, Richmond became lord president of the council, though he would have preferred the secretaryship for war. He accepted his disappointment 'like a true man, professing himself ready to act for the best of the party' (*Gathorne-Hardy*, i. 335). On 18 May he introduced in a

conciliatory speech the Scotch church patronage bill, substituting appointment by election for lay patronage in the Church of Scotland, and the measure became law. He also carried the Endowed Schools Act amendment bill, which had been hotly debated in the commons. Richmond's agricultural holdings bill of the following session, introduced on 12 March 1875, established presumption in favour of the tenant with compensation for various classes of improvements; it passed the lords without a division. During the debates he expressed himself strongly against any interference with liberty of contract between landlord and tenant (*Hansard*, ccxxii. col. 963). In 1876 he took charge of the elementary schools bill, a measure supplementary to the Act of 1870, and designed to enforce attendance; but his burials bill of 1877 was withdrawn after an amendment allowing nonconformist services in churchyards had been carried against him in the lords by 127 votes to 111. On 13 Jan. 1876 Richmond had been created Duke of Gordon and Earl of Kinrara in the peerage of the United Kingdom; the title of Duke of Gordon in the peerage of Scotland had expired in 1836 with his great-uncle, George, fifth Duke of Gordon [q. v.]. In August 1876, on Disraeli's promotion to the peerage, Richmond ceased to be leader in the lords. His efforts for the agricultural interest continued; in 1878, on the outbreak of cattle disease, he carried the contagious diseases (animals) bill, which dealt stringently with infection in the homesteads and made slaughter of imported beasts compulsory, except when the privy council was satisfied that the laws of the exporting country afforded reasonable security against disease. The measure did not go as far as Richmond wished, but he administered it drastically, reorganising the veterinary department of the privy council, which was afterwards replaced by the board of agriculture. The farming industry being grievously depressed, a royal commission on agriculture was appointed (4 Aug. 1879), and Richmond accepted the chairmanship. Admirably suited for the position, he conducted a wide inquiry lasting until July 1882, when his colleagues presented him with a token of esteem in silver. A preliminary report, dated 14 July 1881, dealt with Irish land tenure and cautiously admitted defects in the Ulster custom and 'Griffith's valuation.' The final report, signed unanimously, though with supplementary memoranda expressing dissidence on various points, recommended reforms connected with local administration, tithe rent-charge, the law of distress, and compulsory compensation for unexhausted improvements (*Preliminary Report, Parl. Papers*, 1881 [c. 2778], xv. 1; *Final Report, Parl. Papers*, 1882 [c. 3309], xiv. 1). Its chief outcomes were the Agricultural Holdings Act, passed by the liberal government in 1883, and the creation of the board of agriculture.

After the death of Lord Beaconsfield (19 April 1881), Richmond in a speech of 'excellent taste and judgment' proposed Salisbury for the leadership of the opposition in the lords, though privately 'giving indications that he would fain have kept it' (*Gathorne-Hardy*, ii. 163). The health of the duchess decided him not to advance his claims. He continued to take an active part in debate, while acting occasionally as a drag on the impetuosity of his new leader. He spoke incisively on the agricultural holdings bill of 1883, which went too far for his taste, and on the fall of Khartoum. Of his amendments, one making general the condition that in estimating compensation no account should be taken of the improved value which was due to the inherent qualities in the soil was accepted, after some demur, by the government. He declined, however, to do anything which, by risking the success of the bill, would be 'repugnant to the feelings of the whole of the tenant farmers of the country' (*Hansard*, cclxxxiii. col. 1828). During the crisis of 1884, produced by the refusal of the peers to pass a franchise bill unaccompanied by a redistribution of seats, Richmond's influence was on the side of peace. Summoned by Queen Victoria, who held him in high regard, he visited Balmoral on 13 Sept., and though Gladstone characterised what passed in the direction of compromise as 'waste of breath,' the ensuing correspondence with Sir Henry Ponsonby [q. v.] 'set up a salutary ferment' (Morley's *Gladstone*, iii. 130, 131). The duke opened communications with Lord Granville, making clear that the opposition was acting in good faith (*Gathorne-Hardy*, ii. 203). Northcote declared that the duke's action led 'to little more than a conference between the duke, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Cairns, and to a substantial agreement as to the course to be taken over the House of Lords' (A. Lang's *Stafford Northcote, First Earl of Iddesleigh*, ii. 205); it is clear that his mediation was of value. Richmond's part was nearly played. In the short-lived conservative ministry of 1885–6 he acted as secretary for Scotland,

but when the second Salisbury government was formed in 1886 he 'went down to Scotland deliberately, and so put himself out of the way' (*Galhorne-Hardy*, ii. 254). Gradually ceasing to take part in public life, he died at Gordon castle after a short illness on 27 Sept. 1903, and was buried in the family vault in Chichester Cathedral.

Richmond, who was a conscientious and large-hearted man, by no means confined his public duties to politics. He was chancellor of the University of Aberdeen in 1861, receiving an hon. LL.D. in 1895; was appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Banff in 1879, and ecclesiastical commissioner in 1885. In Sussex he succeeded his father as chairman of the county bench and was chairman of the West Sussex county council. He joined the Royal Agricultural Society in 1838, six months after its establishment, was member of the council from 1852 to 1857, and from 1866 to his death, was elected trustee in 1869, and was president both in 1868, when the show was held at Leicester, and in 1883, when it was held at York. At the general meeting of that year King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, addressed him as 'the farmers' friend,' a title acknowledged by the duke to be the proudest he could bear. In 1894, when the show was held at Cambridge, he received the degree of hon. LL.D., having become hon. D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870. The duke was elected vice-president of the Smithfield Club in 1860, and was president in 1866 and 1875. He inherited and improved the famous flock of Southdown sheep at Goodwood and the herd of shorthorns at Gordon castle. He was a generous landlord; many of the crofters and small farmers on Speyside held on a merely nominal rent, and he built a concrete stone harbour for Port Gordon in 1878 at the cost of 15,000*l*.

Richmond was elected member of the Jockey Club in 1839, but took no active part in racing. Though the importance of the Goodwood meeting declined, owing to the rise of richer organisations elsewhere, he maintained its hospitality. The Tsar Alexander II and the Tsarina were his guests in 1873; the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany (afterwards the Emperor and Empress Frederick), King Edward VII, and Queen Alexandra visited him on many occasions. At his Scottish hunting seat, Glenfiddich Lodge, he shot grouse and stalked, and was a skilled salmon-fisher in the Gordon castle waters (*The Times*, 29 Sept. 1903, where a charge of undue exercise of proprietorial rights is refuted by Henry Ffennell). He revived the old hunt at Charlton, but eventually sold the hounds.

The duke married on 28 Nov. 1843 Frances Harriett, daughter of Algernon Frederick Greville, *Bath* king-at-arms and private secretary to the Duke of Wellington; she died on 8 March 1887. Of his four sons, the eldest, Charles Henry (*b.* 27 Dec. 1845), is the seventh and present duke. Of his two daughters, Caroline was his constant companion in later life; Florence died in 1895.

The duke's portrait, painted in 1886 by Sir George Reid, was presented to him by his Scotch tenantry, and is now at Gordon castle. Another portrait by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., presented by the Sussex tenantry, is at Goodwood. A cartoon portrait appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1870.

[Article by Sir Ernest Clarke in Journal Royal Agricultural Soc., vol. lxiv. 1903; The Times, 28 Sept. 1903; Paul, Modern England, 1905, iii. and iv.] L. C. S.

GORE, ALBERT AUGUSTUS (1840–1901), surgeon-general, born at Limerick in 1840, was eldest son of William Ringrose Gore, M.D., by his wife, Mary Jeners Wilson. He was educated in London, Paris, and Dublin, taking honours in science and medicine at Queen's College, Cork, in 1858, graduating M.D. at the Queen's University, Ireland, and being admited L.R.C.S., Ireland, in 1860. He joined the army medical staff in 1861, and was appointed assistant surgeon to the 16th lancers. When the regimental service was reduced he volunteered for service in West Africa, and took part in the bombardment and destruction of the Timni town of Massougha, on the Sierra Leone river, on 10 Dec. 1861, the attack on Madoukia on 27 Dec., and the storming and capture of the stockaded fetish town of Rohea on 28 Dec. He was mentioned in general orders for his services and for bravery in bringing in a wounded officer. In 1868 he was recommended for promotion on account of services rendered during an epidemic of yellow fever at Sierra Leone. He acted as sanitary officer to the quartermaster-general's staff during the Ashanti war in 1873, and was severely wounded in the action of 3 Nov. near Dunquah, and again at Quarman on 17 Nov. After six years' service at various base hospitals and as principal medical officer of the army of occupation in Egypt (1882) Gore was appointed principal medical officer north-west district, Mhow division, central India, and afterwards in a similar position to the forces in India. In this capacity he was responsible for the medical arrangements of the Chitral and

North-West Frontier campaigns of 1896 and 1897. He retired from the army in 1898, was made C.B. in 1899, and was granted a distinguished service pension.

He died at his residence, Dodington Lodge, Whitchurch, Shropshire, on 10 March 1901. He *married in* 1866 Rebecca, daughter of John White, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

Gore was author of: 1. 'A Medical History of our West African Campaigns,' 1876. 2. 'The Story of our Service under the Crown,' 1879.

[Brit. Med. Journal, 1901, i. 679; information from Dr. W. R. Gore, his son.]

D'A. P.

GORE, GEORGE (1826–1908), electrochemist, born at Blackfriars, Bristol, on 22 Jan. 1826, was son of George Gore, a cooper in a small way of business in that city. He was educated at a small private school, from which he was removed at twelve to become an errand boy. At seventeen he was apprenticed to a cooper, following the trade for four years and supplementing his scanty education in his leisure hours. In 1851 he migrated to Birmingham, which was thenceforth his home.

He first found employment at Birmingham as timekeeper at the Soho works, next as a practitioner in medical galvanism; he subsequently became a chemist to a phosphorus factory, afterwards (1870–80) was lecturer in physics and chemistry in King Edward's School, and finally, from 1880 onwards, was head of the Institute of Scientific Research, Easy Row, Birmingham, which Gore conducted privately, and where he resided for the remainder of his life.

Gore possessed an intuition for research, and passed triumphantly from one field of physical inquiry to another. Between 1853 and 1865 he published in the 'Philosophical Magazine,' 'Pharmaceutical Journal,' 'Journal of the Chemical Society,' and elsewhere thirty papers embodying researches in chemistry and electro-metallurgy. Three dealing with the properties of electro-deposited antimony were published in the 'Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society.' Other important researches related to the properties of liquid carbonic acid and hydrofluoric acid. In 1865 he was elected F.R.S. (with the support, among others, of Faraday, Tyndall, and Joule) on the ground of being the discoverer of amorphous antimony and electrolytic sounds, and for researches in electrochemistry.

Gore's discoveries in electro-metallurgy gave him a high reputation in Birmingham, where manufacturers eagerly availed themselves of new methods which he suggested for improving the art of electroplating. He was author of three valuable technical treatises: 'The Art of Electro-metallurgy' (1877; 5th edit. 1891); 'The Art of Scientific Discovery' (1878); 'The Electrolytic Separation and Refining of Metals' (1890). To wider fields of speculation Gore contributed 'The Scientific Basis of National Progress' (1882) and 'The Scientific Basis of Morality' (1899), where he gave expression to strong materialistic views. The University of Edinburgh made him hon. LL.D. in 1877, and in 1891 he was allotted a civil list pension of 150*l*. Of frugal habits, apparently denoting restricted means, he secretly amassed a moderate competence. He died at Birmingham on 20 Dec. 1908, and was buried there at Warstone Lane cemetery. He married in 1849 Hannah, daughter of Thomas Owen, baptist minister, and had issue one son and one daughter. His wife predeceased him in 1907. By his will he directed that his residuary estate (about 5000*l*.) should be divided equally between the Royal Society of London and the Royal Institution of Great Britain, to be applied in 'assisting original scientific discovery.' In view of the public disposal of his property, his daughter, Mrs. Alice Augusta Gore Fysh, was granted in 1911 a civil list pension of 50*l*.

[Roy. Soc. Proc. vol. lxxxiv. A.; Roy. Soc. Catal. Sci. Papers, Nature, vol. lxxix.; The Times, 24 Dec. 1908 (will); Birmingham Daily Post, 24 Dec. 1908; Mon of the Time, 1899; private information. For list of Gore's electrical researches, see Electrician's Directory, 1892.]

GORE, JOHN ELLARD (1845–1910), astronomical writer, born at Athlone in Ireland on 1 June 1845, was son of John Ribton Gore, archdeacon of Achonry. After being educated privately he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained his engineering diploma with high distinction in 1865. Three years later, passing second in the open competition, he joined the Indian government works department and worked as assistant engineer on the construction of the Sirhind canal in the Punjab. There he began his observation of the stars, which had for first result the publication in 1877 of a small book entitled 'Southern Objects for Small Telescopes.' Gore retired from the Indian service in

1879 with a pension. Thenceforth he lived first at Ballisodare, co. Sligo, with his father until the latter's death, and afterwards in Dublin. He devoted himself to observations of the stars, principally with a binocular, for he never had a large telescope, and to writing on astronomy. Variable stars were chiefly the subject of his observations. In 1884 he presented to the Royal Irish Academy a 'Catalogue of Known Variable Stars' (enlarged and revised edit. 1888). A similar compilation by him, giving a list of the then computed orbits of binary stars, was published by the Irish Academy in 1890. At the same time Gore wrote much on astronomy for general reading. In some of his popular books he discussed with much judgment the theories of structure of the universe. 'Planetary and Stellar Studies' appeared in 1888; 'The Scenery of the Heavens' in 1890 (2nd edit. 1893); 'Astronomical Lessons' in 1890; 'Star Groups' in 1891; 'An Astronomical Glossary' in 1893; 'The Visible Universe' in 1893; 'The Worlds of Space' in 1894; and 'The Stellar Heavens' in 1903. In Studies in Astronomy' (1904) and in 'Astronomical Essays' (1907) he collected articles and essays that had appeared in magazines. His latest work, 'Astronomical Facts and Fallacies,' came out in 1909. Gore published many papers in the monthly notices of the Royal Astronomical Society. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society on 8 March 1878, was a member of council of the Royal Dublin Society, and a member of the Royal Irish Academy. He was at one time a leading member of the Liverpool Astronomical Society, and was chosen a vice-president of the British Astronomical Association on its foundation, and director of the variable star section. He died unmarried in Dublin from the effects of a street accident on 18 July 1910.

[Who's Who, 1910; Monthly Notices, Roy. Astr. Soc., Feb. 1911.] H. P. H.

GORST, Sir [JOHN] ELDON (1861–1911), consul-general in Egypt, born at Auckland, New Zealand, on 25 June 1861, was eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir John Eldon Gorst, who had gone out to New Zealand in 1860, by his wife Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Lorenzo Moore of Christchurch. For a time he assumed the additional christian name of Lowndes to distinguish him from his father. Educated at Eton, he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1880, graduating B.A. in 1883 as 21st wrangler, and proceeding M.A. in 1903. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1885, and in the same year was appointed, after a competitive examination, an attaché in the diplomatic service. In September 1886 he was sent as an attaché to the British agency at Cairo, and thus began his connection with Egypt. In May 1887 he was granted an allowance for knowledge of Arabic, and in October was promoted to be a third secretary in the diplomatic service; on 1 April 1892 he became a second secretary, and in May 1901 a secretary of legation. Meanwhile he had taken service under the Egyptian government, and had in November 1890 been appointed controller of direct revenues, serving in that capacity under Alfred (afterwards Viscount) Milner. In 1892 he succeeded Milner as under-secretary of state for finance, and in 1894 he was appointed to a newly created post, that of adviser to the ministry of the interior. This appointment was created with the object of decentralising the police, and combining an increase in the number of Egyptian as compared with European officers with efficient European control at headquarters, viz. at the ministry of the interior (Cromer, *Modern Egypt*, 1908, ii. 488). The selection of Gorst for the new appointment was evidence of the confidence which was felt in his ability and his tact, and was justified by the results (cf. Colvin, *The Making of Modern Egypt*, 1906, p. 339). In 1898 he succeeded Sir Elwin Palmer [q. v. Suppl. II] as financial adviser. The holder of the office is in effect 'the most important British official in Egypt' (Cromer, *Modern Egypt*, ii. 286; Milner, *England in Egypt*, 3rd edit., 1893, p. 105), and Gorst, who was made C.B. in 1900 and K.C.B. in 1902, filled it until 1904 with uniform success. After assisting at Paris in the negotiation of the Anglo-French agreement which settled outstanding questions with regard to Egypt, Gorst was transferred in May 1904 to the foreign office in London as an assistant under-secretary of state. Three years later, in 1907, he succeeded Lord Cromer as agent and consul-general in Egypt, ranking as minister plenipotentiary in the diplomatic service. He arrived at Cairo in April 1907, and Lord Cromer left on 4 May. In the House of Commons, on 11 April 1907, the foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, stated that the appointment had been made after consultation with Lord Cromer, who had full confidence in Gorst's ability to continue his work. Gorst was, in Lord Cromer's opinion, 'endowed with a singular

degree of tact and intelligence' (*Modern Egypt*, ii. 292). He had proved himself a broad-minded administrator, hard-working, with great aptitude for finance and a good knowledge of the Arabic language. Gorst himself defined the aim of British policy in Egypt as 'not merely to give Egypt the blessings of good administration, but to train the Egyptians to take a gradually increasing share in their own government' (*Reports on Egypt and the Sudan in* 1910, Cd. 5633, May 1911, p. 1). The necessary qualifications were knowledge of the vernacular, sympathy with the feelings, the way, and the thought of the people, and even with their prejudices, and tact, power of effacement, and unlimited patience (*Reports for* 1909, Cd. 5121, April 1910, p. 50).

Gorst entered on his difficult duties at a very difficult time. The year 1907 was marked by financial depression due to overtrading and excessive credit, and by one of the worst Nile floods on record. Next year, 1908, he reported progress in satisfying the reasonable aspirations of the Egyptian people, but noted that Egyptian feeling had been affected by the unrest in other Mohammedan countries. The virulence of the extreme nationalist party made it necessary in 1909 to revive the press law and to pass a special 'Loi soumettant certains individus à la surveillance de la Police'; in February 1910 the Egyptian prime minister, Boutros Pasha, was murdered. In his report for 1910, the last which he wrote, Gorst recorded the comparative failure of representative institutions in Egypt in the form of the legislative council and general assembly, and he emphasised the necessity of caution in countenancing principles of self-government.

Like Lord Durham in his celebrated report on Canada; like Lord Dufferin in his report on Egypt; and like his own immediate predecessor, Lord Cromer, Gorst insisted on the wisdom of promoting municipal and local self-government, and one of the chief measures passed during his tenure of office was a law for enlarging the powers of the provincial councils, which came into force on 1 Jan. 1910. His administrative policy was subjected to criticism by politicians of both the advanced and the reactionary schools, but he was uniformly supported by the British government. He died prematurely, after a painful illness, on 12 July 1911, at his father's house, The Manor House, Castle Combe, Wiltshire, and was buried in the family vault at Castle Combe. He was succeeded as consul-general in Egypt by Lord Kitchener.

Gorst was made a G.C.M.G. in 1911 on the coronation of King George V, and held the first class of the Medjidie (1897) and the first class (grand cordon) of the order of Osmanie (1903). He was a keen sportsman. He married on 25 June 1903 Evelyn, daughter of Charles Rudd, of Ardnamurchan, Argyllshire, and had one daughter.

[The Times, 13 July 1911; Foreign Office List; Who's Who; Blue Books; Milner, England in Egypt, 3rd edit., 1893; Sir Auckland Colvin, The Making of Modern Egypt, 1906; Cromer, Modern Egypt, 1908.]

C. P. L.

GOSCHEN, GEORGE JOACHIM, first VISCOUNT GOSCHEN (1831–1907), statesman, born on 10 Aug. 1831 at his father's house in the parish of Stoke Newington, was eldest son and second child in the family of two sons and five daughters of William Henry Göschen, a leading merchant of the City of London, by his wife Henrietta, daughter of William Alexander Ohlmann. His youngest brother, Sir William Edward Goschen, became British ambassador at Berlin in 1908. The father was son of Georg Joachim Göschen, an eminent publisher and man of letters at Leipzig, the intimate friend of Schiller, Goethe, Wieland and other 'heroes of the golden age of German literature' (see LORD GOSCHEN, *Life and Times of Georg Joachim Göschen*, 1903). In 1814 young William Henry Göschen came to London, where, with his friend Henry Frühling from Bremen, he founded the financial firm of Frühling & Göschen. A man of strong character, great industry, and deep religious convictions, he found time throughout an exceedingly busy life to indulge his love of literature and his taste for music.

From nine to eleven (1840–2) Goschen attended daily the 'Proprietary School' at Blackheath. Thence his father sent him for three years to Dr. Bernhard's school at Saxe Meiningen. During this period he only once visited England, usually spending his holidays with his German relations. His father, who intended his son for a business career, now thought he perceived in him qualities which would ensure success in public life in England. For this end it was desirable that young George should mix more than he had yet done with English boys; and it was with the view of making an Englishman of him that he was sent in August 1845 to Rugby entering the house of Bonamy Price [q. v.], afterwards professor of political economy at Oxford. After his first year, Goschen grew to like

his surroundings and to be popular with his schoolfellows. He rose to be head of the school, and in that capacity he made his first reported speech, on the occasion of the resignation of the headmaster, A. C. Tait (afterwards archbishop of Canterbury). Amongst the boys he had been already recognised as the best debater in the school, especially in reply. Though his rise in the school had been rapid, it was not till June 1848 that he achieved positive distinction by winning the prize for the English essay; and shortly afterwards the English prize poem for the year. In 1849 he won the Queen's medal for the English historical essay; and in 1850, the prize for the Latin essay, 'Marcus Tullius Cicero.' In the autumn of 1850, after a couple of months of travel on the continent, Goschen entered Oxford as a commoner of Oriel. He failed to win scholarships at University and Trinity, but in 1852 his college awarded him an exhibition. Though in the technical Oxford sense his 'scholarship' was not considered pre-eminent, he obtained a double first in classical honours, with the general reputation in 1853 of having been 'the best first in.' At the Union he won great fame by his speeches on political and literary subjects; and in his last year was president of that society. In the previous year he had founded the 'Essay Club,' of which the original members were Arthur Butler, first headmaster of Haileybury, Charles Stuart Parker of University, H. N. Oxenham, the Hon. George Brodrick, W. H. Fremantle of Balliol, and Charles Henry Pearson (cf. *Memorials of Charles Henry Pearson*, 1900). Having graduated B.A. in 1853, Goschen entered actively into the business of his father's firm, by whom in October 1854 he was sent to superintend affairs in New Granada, now part of the United States of Colombia. After two years in South America he returned home, and on 22 Sept. 1857 married Lucy, daughter of John Dalley, a marriage which greatly conduced to the happiness of his future life. He now energetically devoted himself to business in London, rapidly making a reputation with commercial men, amongst whom he was known as the 'Fortunate Youth.' When only twenty-seven he was made a director of the Bank of England. In 1861 he achieved wider fame by publishing his 'Theory of the Foreign Exchanges' (5th edit. 1864), a treatise which won the attention of financial authorities and business men all over the world, and which has been translated into the principal languages of Europe. In 1863, a vacancy having occurred in the representation of the City of London, Goschen was returned unopposed as a supporter of Lord Palmerston's government. His views were those of a strong liberal, as liberalism was understood in those days; and he pledged himself to the ballot, abolition of church rates, and the removal of religious disabilities. On the latter subject, the abolition of tests in the universities, he took a leading position in the House of Commons, fiercely contending with Lord Robert Cecil (afterwards Lord Salisbury) [q. v. Suppl. II], who struggled hard to maintain the old close connection between the universities and the Church of England. At the opening of the session of 1864 Goschen achieved a marked success in seconding the address to the speech from the throne. But the pains which he took to distinguish his position in the liberal party, especially as regards foreign policy, from that taken up by Richard Cobden and John Bright, called forth, not unnaturally, vigorous remonstrance from the former (*Life*, i. 71). Before parliament was dissolved (July 1865), Goschen's knowledge of commercial matters, his brilliant speech on the address, and his ability in fighting the battle against tests, had given him a good standing in the House of Commons; and when the new parliament met, Lord Russell, who had succeeded Lord Palmerston as prime minister, invited him to join his ministry as vice-president of the board of trade (November 1865); and two months later to enter his cabinet as chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (January 1866). On the same day Lord Hartington (afterwards Duke of Devonshire) [q. v. Suppl. II], with whom in after years Goschen was to be closely associated, entered the cabinet for the first time.

Goschen now retired finally from business and from the firm of Frühling & Göschen, and henceforward devoted himself wholly to a political career. In the short-lived ministry of Lord Russell, and on the front bench of opposition during the Derby-Disraeli government which succeeded it, Goschen took an active part with Gladstone and other leading liberals in the reform struggles of the day. At the dissolution of 1868, standing as a strenuous advocate of Irish disestablishment, he was returned again for the City, this time at the head of the poll; and on Gladstone's forming his first administration, Goschen entered his cabinet as president of the poor law board. There he showed great zeal as a reformer of local

government (see his remarkable *Report of the Select Committee of* 1870), and in substituting methodical administration for the chaotic system, or want of system, which had grown up. On the health of H. C. E. Childers breaking down, Goschen was appointed in March 1871 to succeed him as first lord of the admiralty, a department which at that time was subjected to much public censure. Here his administration proved extraordinarily successful in restoring the general confidence and in winning the enthusiastic admiration of the naval service. In 1874 the unwillingness of Goschen and Cardwell to reduce the estimates for 1874–5 below what they considered the needs of the country required was an important element in determining Gladstone's sudden dissolution (January 1874). This resulted in the advent to power for six years of Disraeli, and accordingly Goschen, who was again re-elected for the City, found himself for the first time in the House of Commons one of a minority, which on Gladstone's withdrawal was led by Lord Hartington. Until 1880 the interest of the public and parliament was mainly occupied with foreign affairs, and Goschen as a leading member of the liberal party was in continual consultation with Lord Hartington and Lord Granville on the serious condition of things in eastern Europe. His great position as a financier and a man of business, and his more than ordinary acquaintance with foreign politics, had led to his being chosen by the council of foreign bondholders, with the approval of the foreign office, and at the invitation of the viceroy of Egypt to proceed to that country, which was in a state bordering on bankruptcy, to investigate and report upon the financial position. With M. Joubert, representing the French bondholders, Goschen proceeded to Cairo, their joint efforts resulting in the promulgation of the Khedivial decree of 16 Nov. 1876, the Goschen decree, as it came to be called (CROMER, *Modern Egypt*, i. 13–15).

When Goschen returned to England, Gladstone's anti-Turkish agitation was at its height. In 1877, when Lord Hartington accepted on behalf of the liberal party the policy pressed upon parliament by Sir George Trevelyan, of equalising the county and borough franchise, Goschen's strong sense of duty compelled him to protest against what he believed must lead to the complete monopolising of political power by a single class of the community. This difference with his political friends as to a main 'plank' of the party 'platform' proved to be a turning-point in his career. At the general election in April 1880 Goschen, who had retired from the representation of the City of London, was returned for Ripon. The electorate repudiated Lord Beaconsfield, and Gladstone at the head of a large majority again became prime minister. Goschen felt it incumbent upon him to hold aloof from the new administration. Gladstone offered him the vice-royalty of India, which he declined. He consented, however, to go in May 1880 on a special and temporary mission to Constantinople as ambassador to the Sultan, without emolument; retaining, with the approval of his constituents, his seat in the House of Commons. The object of the British government was to compel the Turks, by means of the concert of Europe, to carry out the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin as regards Greece, Montenegro and Armenia, and to get established a strong defensive frontier between Turkey and Greece. Goschen has recounted at length the difficulties he encountered, and has described his interviews with Prince Bismarck at Berlin, and the negotiations at Constantinople with the representatives of the great powers (*Life of Lord Goschen*, vol. i. chap. vii.). His mission lasted for a year, and in June 1881 he was again back in London, receiving the congratulations of Gladstone and Granville upon the successful accomplishment of a most difficult task.

In the political situation at home he found much that he disliked. The fight over the Irish land bill was virtually at an end. A fierce struggle was raging between the government and the followers of Parnell, and Goschen felt it right at such a time to do what he could to strengthen the executive against the forces of disorder. In June 1882 he declined Gladstone's invitation to join his cabinet as secretary of state for war. In November 1883 Gladstone pressed him strongly to accept the speakership of the House of Commons, which he also declined, partly because he felt that his short sight would prove a disqualification for the successful performance of the duties of the chair. In truth Goschen was becoming more and more dissatisfied with the position of the liberal party, in which he feared the rapid growth of the influence of the advanced section led by Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke. He set himself to strengthen Gladstone against radical influences, and to secure for the present and future that due weight

within the party should be given to moderate liberalism. But though disapproving much in Gladstone's conduct of affairs—foreign policy, Ireland, Egypt, South Africa—he was by no means disposed to place unlimited confidence in the conservative leader, Lord Salisbury. The ambition and influence of Lord Randolph Churchill in Goschen's eyes still further weakened the claims of party conservatism to the public confidence. He had, moreover, been disappointed that his own stand against a democratic franchise had found no conservative support. In January 1885 Goschen withdrew from the Reform and Devonshire Clubs; and his speeches to great meetings in the country gave further evidence of the independent standpoint he had now assumed. By moderate men of all parties those speeches were welcomed and admired.

The last session of the parliament elected in 1880 was momentous. In February 1885 came the news of the fall of Khartoum. A motion of censure on the Gladstone government was defeated only by fourteen votes, and Goschen voted in the minority. In June a combination between conservatives and Parnellites defeated the government on a clause of the budget. Goschen voted with the government. Lord Salisbury at once became prime minister, and Lord Randolph Churchill leader of the House of Commons.

The city of Ripon, which Goschen represented, was to lose its separate representation under the Reform Act of 1885, and an influential committee in Edinburgh invited Goschen to become a candidate for one of the divisions of that city at the coming general election. During the following autumn Goschen's speeches in Scotland and elsewhere made a great impression on the public (*Goschen's Political Speeches*, Edinburgh, 1886). Their high tone, their clear reasoning, the independent and disinterested character of the speaker, and the absence of claptrap or appeal to unworthy motives, were a refreshing contrast to much of the platform oratory of the day. At the same time the late ministers were freely disclosing their individual views to the public. Mr. Chamberlain was the spokesman of extreme radicalism, and found in Goschen his chief antagonist. Lord Hartington, whose allegiance to the liberal party had never wavered, spoke out as essentially a leader of moderate liberals, whilst Gladstone by studied indefiniteness endeavoured to keep all sections of liberals united under his 'umbrella.' Parnell threw the whole voting power of Irish nationalists on to the side of the conservatives. And though little was said about it at the general election, Goschen clearly saw that Parnell's policy of home rule, and Gladstone's line with reference to it, were the questions of the future. In vain he sought (July 1885) from Gladstone some explanation of his views (*Life of Lord Goschen*, vol. i. chap. ix.).

In November 1885 Goschen, supported by moderate liberals and conservatives, won an easy triumph in East Edinburgh over an advanced radical candidate. The effect, however, of the general election as a whole was to make it impossible for either of the great parties to hold power without the assistance of the Irish nationalists. Hence a remarkable development of the party position occurred. The majority of the liberal party coalesced with Parnell and his followers; and Gladstone was placed in power to carry out the policy of home rule. Goschen threw himself into the struggle for the union with conspicuous ability and zeal. With Lord Hartington he formed and inspired the liberal unionist party, and brought about that alliance with Lord Salisbury which was essential if the union was to be saved. At the great meeting at the Opera House on 14 April 1886, the first outward sign of this new alliance, Goschen's speech was the one that most deeply stirred the enthusiasm of his audience. In the House of Commons and all over the country he did battle for his cause with a fiery impetuosity which hitherto had hardly been recognised as part of his character. His hope that Lord Hartington should be the centre and leader of a strong body of moderate opinion was now realised. But the division in the liberal party was not so much between those who were known as whigs and radicals, as between unionists and home rulers; and thus many of the strongest radicals, such as Mr. Chamberlain and John Bright, were amongst Lord Hartington's most vigorous supporters. The union triumphed in the House of Commons, where Gladstone's home rule bill was defeated on 7 June 1886, and when the unionists secured a majority at the general election in July, Lord Salisbury formed a conservative administration. In East Edinburgh, however, Goschen was defeated by the home rule candidate, Dr. Wallace; but he did not relax his efforts outside the House of Commons in the unionist cause. On Lord Randolph Churchill's sudden resignation

(20 Dec. 1886) of the chancellorship of the exchequer in Lord Salisbury's government, and the lead of the House of Commons, Goschen, with the approval of Lord Hartington, accepted the offer made to him by Lord Salisbury to enter his cabinet as Lord Randolph's successor, W. H. Smith [q. v.] at the same time undertaking to lead the House of Commons.

Goschen's accession to the ministry at this crisis was of the greatest importance in keeping the unionist government on its feet. He met, nevertheless, one more personal reverse, in his failure to win back from the liberal home rulers the Exchange division of Liverpool (26 Jan. 1887). A fortnight later he was elected by a majority of 4000 for St. George's, Hanover Square, a seat which he retained till he went to the House of Lords. Henceforward, as a member of the Salisbury government, sharing the responsibility of his colleagues, Goschen necessarily played a less individual part than heretofore in the public eye, though he took a prominent share in the fierce conflicts inside and outside parliament against the powerful home rule alliance between liberals and Irish nationalists. For six years in succession he brought forward the budget, meeting with much skill the steadily growing expenditure of the country, whilst boasting with truth that at the same time he was gradually reducing its debt. His most memorable achievement whilst chancellor of the exchequer was his successful conversion of the national debt in March 1888 from a 3 per cent. to a 2¾, and ultimately a 2½ per cent. stock. The great courage and ability required to carry through this operation received the recognition of political opponents, including Gladstone, not less than of his own friends. During the 'Baring crisis' in November 1890 his courage and firmness as finance minister were again demonstrated. The situation was saved; whilst he absolutely refused to yield to pressure to employ the funds or credit of the state to buttress up the solvency of a private institution (*Life*, vol. ii. chap. vii., and note in Appendix III. by Lord Welby). In the same year a good deal of unpopularity fell to Goschen's share, resulting from the 'licensing clauses' (ultimately abandoned) which it was proposed to introduce into the local taxation bill, for providing out of taxes on beer and spirits a compensation fund to facilitate the reduction in the number of public-houses.

At the end of 1891 Mr. Arthur Balfour succeeded to the leadership of the House of Commons (*Life*, ii. 186 seq.); but the days of the unionist ministry were already numbered, and the general election of the following June placed Gladstone once more in power. Over the home rule bill of 1893 the old controversy of 1886 was revived in all its bitterness, and Goschen was again in the front rank of the combatants. In opposition, he formally joined the conservative party, became a member of the Carlton Club, and repeated with undiminished power the efforts he had made nine years before to sustain the cause of the union. This time, however, Gladstone's policy was accepted by the House of Commons; but only to be rejected by the House of Lords, who were supported by the country at the general election of 1895.

Lord Salisbury's new administration was joined by Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, and other liberal unionists, whilst Goschen to his great satisfaction went to the admiralty (June 1895), where twenty years before he had won well-earned fame. His last period at the admiralty, which lasted till the autumn of 1900, was eventful; for though the country remained at peace with the great powers of the world, our foreign relations at times became severely strained. Difficulties connected with Venezuela, Crete, Nigeria, Port Arthur, Fashoda, and German sympathy with President Krüger, brought the possibility of rupture before the eyes of all men. Goschen felt that a very powerful British navy was the best security for the peace of the world, as well as for our own protection, and the vast increases of our naval establishments and the consequent growth of naval estimates were generally approved. The strain of these five years told upon his strength. The death of Mrs. Goschen in the spring of 1898 had been a heavy trial; and the weight of advancing years determined him to retire from office before the approaching general election. Accordingly on 12 Oct. 1900, to the regret of the public and the naval service, he resigned, and in December was raised to the House of Lords as Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst, Kent.

The remainder of his life Lord Goschen hoped to spend mainly at Seacox Heath, his home in Kent, with more leisure than he had found in the past for seeing his family and friends, for indulging his strong taste for reading, and for attending to the interests of his estate. In 1903 he published the life and times of his grandfather, on which he had long been engaged; and in 1905 a volume of 'Essays

and Addresses on Economic Questions. This last consisted of contributions to the 'Edinburgh Review' and of addresses read to various bodies and institutions different times, and of valuable comments by the author on the further light that the lapse of years had thrown upon the subjects treated. On the death of Lord Salisbury, Goschen was chosen chancellor of Oxford University (31 Oct. 1903), and devoted himself with energy to the interests of the university. He had been made hon. D.C.L. of Oxford in 1881, and hon. LL.D. of Aberdeen and Cambridge in 1888, and of Edinburgh in 1890.

Goschen's political life was by no means over. When in 1903 Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy was announced, causing rupture in the ministry and the unionist party, Goschen again came to the front as one of the foremost champions of free trade. He had, as he said, worked out these financial and commercial problems for himself; and accordingly he joined the Duke of Devonshire and other free-trade unionists in a vigorous effort to defeat a policy certain, in his opinion, to bring disaster on the nation. In the House of Lords and in the country, till the general election of January 1906 had made free trade safe, he threw himself into the conflict with much of his old energy and fire; and in the new parliament he once more solemnly warned conservative statesmen against the danger of identifying their party with the fiscal policy of Mr. Chamberlain. During the remainder of the session, he took part occasionally in the proceedings of the House of Lords, showing none of the infirmities of age excepting that his eyesight, never good, had deteriorated. On 7 Feb. 1907 he died suddenly in his home at Seacox, and was buried at Flimwell. Goschen left two sons and four daughters. His elder son, George Joachim, succeeded to the viscountcy.

Goschen showed throughout the whole of his career a remarkable consistency of character as a statesman, notwithstanding the fact that part of his official life was passed under Gladstone's, part under Lord Salisbury's leadership. Always moderate in his opinions, which were the outcome of honest and deep investigation, he disliked the exaggerations of party protagonists, and was as vehement in support of moderation as were the extremists on either side in fighting for victory. At the head of great departments, his industry, his grasp of principles, his mastery of details, and his determination to secure efficiency were conspicuous. But in the pressure of administrative work he remembered that his responsibilities as cabinet minister were not limited to his own department, and in all matters of general policy, especially as regards foreign affairs, of which he had exceptional knowledge, his counsels carried great weight. His courage and independence won him in a high degree the respect and confidence of his countrymen; and Queen Victoria placed much reliance on his judgment and his patriotism. Nature had not endowed him with the qualities that make an orator of the first rank. His voice was not good, nor his gestures and bearing graceful. Yet he proved again and again on public platforms that he possessed the power not only of interesting and leading men's minds but also of stirring their enthusiasm to a very high pitch. He never spoke down to his audience, or appealed to prejudice, but exerted himself to lead them to think and to feel as he himself thought and felt. His speeches very frequently contained some turn of expression or phrase which caught the public ear and for the time was in everyone's mouth. In 1885, 'He would not give a blank cheque to Lord Salisbury.' In his great fight against Irish nationalism, 'We would never surrender to crime or time.' In the fiscal controversy, 'He would be no party to a gamble with the food of the people.'

Goschen throughout his life did much useful public work outside the region of active politics. He had become an ecclesiastical commissioner in 1882. From its initiation in 1879 Goschen was a vigorous supporter of the movement for the extension of university teaching in London, and for many years he gave great assistance to the movement. With him the loss of office never meant the cessation of employment. In his private life his personal qualities and sympathetic nature won for him a large circle of real friends, whilst in society at large a strong sense of humour, his wide general knowledge of men and books, his power of conversation and of promoting good talk in others, made him highly valued. In his own house in the country and in London, where he delighted to gather round him friends and acquaintances, he carried the intenseness of interest characteristic of his working hours into the amusements of the day. It was not for the purposes of breadwinning alone that he set a high value on education. 'Livelihood is not a life,' he said to the Liverpool Institute (29 Nov. 1877, on *Imagination*). 'Education must deal with your lives as well as qualify you for your

livelihoods.' He knew from his own experience how much education had done for his life outside those regions of business and politics where his chief energies had been spent.

A portrait in oils by Rudolf Lehmann (1880) is in the possession of the present viscount and is now at Scacox Heath; a second, by Mr. Hugh A. T. Glazebrook, is at Plaxtol, Kent, in the possession of his daughters. A cartoon portrait of Goschen by 'Ape' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1869.

[Arthur D. Elliot, Life of Lord Goschen, 2 vols. 1911, compiled from private papers and correspondence; see also Bernard Holland, Life of the Eighth Duke of Devonshire, 2 vols. 1911, and Morley's Life of Gladstone, 1903; Hansard's Debates; Annual Register; Times reports of speeches.] A. R. D. E.

GOSSELIN, SIR MARTIN LE MARCHANT HADSLEY (1847–1905), diplomatist, born at Walfield, near Hertford, on 2 Nov. 1847, was grandson of Admiral Thomas Le Marchant Gosselin [q. v.] and eldest son of Martin Hadsley Gosselin of Ware Priory and Blakesware, Hertfordshire, by his wife Frances Orris, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir John Marshall of Gillingham House, Kent. Educated at Eton College and at Christ Church, Oxford, he entered the diplomatic service in 1868, and after working in the foreign office was appointed attaché at Lisbon in 1869. He was transferred to Berlin in 1872, where he remained till promoted to be second secretary at St. Petersburg in 1874. During the congress at Berlin in 1878 he was attached to the special mission of the British plenipotentiaries, Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury. He was transferred from St. Petersburg to Rome in 1879, returned to St. Petersburg in the following year, and to Berlin in 1882. In 1885 he was promoted to be secretary of legation, and was appointed to Brussels, where he served till 1892, taking charge of the legation at intervals during the absence of the minister, and being employed on occasions on special service. In November 1887 he was appointed secretary to the duke of Norfolk's special mission to Pope Leo XIII on the occasion of the pontiff's jubilee. In 1889 and 1890 he and Mr. (afterwards Sir Alfred) Bateman of the board of trade served as joint British delegates in the conferences held at Brussels to arrange for the mutual publication of customs tariffs, and in July of the latter year he signed the convention for the establishment of an international bureau for that purpose. He was also employed as one of the secretaries to the international conference for the suppression of the African slave trade, which sat at Brussels in 1889 and the following year and resulted in the General Act of 2 July 1890. In recognition of his services he was in 1890 made C.B. Later in that year he was one of the British delegates at the conference held by representatives of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy to discuss and fix the duties to be imposed on imports in the conventional basin of the Congo, and he signed the agreement which was arrived at in December 1890. In April 1892 he was promoted to be secretary of embassy at Madrid, was transferred to Berlin in the following year, and to Paris in 1896, receiving at the latter post the titular rank of minister plenipotentiary. In 1897 he was selected to discuss with French commissioners the question of coolie emigration from British India to Réunion, and in that and the following year he served as one of the British members of the Anglo-French commission for the delimitation of the possessions and spheres of influence of the two countries to the east and west of the Niger river. The arrangement arrived at by the commission was embodied in a convention signed at Paris on 14 June 1898, and provided a solution of questions which had gravely threatened the good relations between the two countries. At the close of these negotiations he was created K.C.M.G. From July 1898 to August 1902 he held the home appointment of assistant under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, and was then sent to Lisbon as British envoy, a post which he held till his death there on 26 Feb. 1905 from the effects of a motor-car accident. The relations of Great Britain with Portugal during Gosselin's residence were uneventful, but King Edward VII's sense of his services was marked by his preferment as K.C.V.O. in 1903 and as G.C.V.O. in 1904.

Gosselin possessed in a high degree fair judgment, good temper, and charm of manner. He was an accomplished musician, and possessed a delicacy of touch and a power of artistic interpretation on the pianoforte almost unrivalled even among professional artists.

Gosselin joined the communion of the Church of Rome in 1878. He married in 1880 Katherine Frances, daughter of the first Lord Gerard, and left one son, Alwyn Bertram Robert Raphael, captain in the Grenadier guards, and three daughters.

[The Times, 27 Feb. 1905; Oscar Browning's Memoirs, 1911; Foreign Office List, 1906, p. 397.] S.

GOTT, JOHN (1830–1906), bishop of Truro, born on 25 Dec. 1830, was third son of William Gott of Wyther Grange, Leeds, by Margaret, daughter of William Ewart of Mossley Hill, Liverpool. His grandfather was Benjamin Gott of Armley House, who introduced the factory system into the woollen trade of Leeds, and contributed greatly to the prosperity of the town. Educated first at Winchester, he matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, on 7 June 1849, and graduated B.A. in 1853, proceeding M.A. in 1854, B.D. and D.D. in 1873. After a year at Wells Theological College and some time spent in travel, he was ordained deacon in 1857 and priest in 1858. From 1857 to 1861 he was curate of Great Yarmouth, and from 1861 to 1863 had charge of St. Andrew's Church. In 1863 the vicar of Leeds gave him the perpetual curacy of Bramley, Leeds; and in 1873, on the appointment of J. R. Woodford [q. v.] to the see of Ely, Gott was chosen by the crown his successor as vicar of Leeds. The appointment gave satisfaction from the intimate association of the Gott family with the commercial life of the city, and was amply justified by Gott's work. He started a church extension movement, with the result that, during his twelve years at Leeds, eight new churches were consecrated and the building of four others begun; he founded in 1875 Leeds clergy school; took a leading part in 1880 in the establishment of Victoria University, of the court of which the crown made him a member; promoted the university extension movement in the West Riding; and was the generous friend of all good works. In 1886 Gott was made dean of Worcester, a post which he filled till 1891. He extended the usefulness of the cathedral as a diocesan centre, and entered fully into the life of the diocese.

In 1891 Gott succeeded to the see of Truro on the resignation of George Howard Wilkinson [q. v. Suppl. II]. Consecrated at St. Paul's on 29 Sept. 1891, he saw in 1903 the completion of Truro Cathedral; founded a bishop's clergy fund for the aid of clergy in time of ill-health or other necessity; and diligently visited all parts of his diocese. A high churchman, but not a strong partisan, he signed in January 1901 the bishops' letter inviting clergy to accept the positions defined in the Lambeth 'Opinions.' He died suddenly at his residence, Trenython, near Par, on 21 July 1906 and was buried at Tywardreath.

Gott married in 1858 Harriet Mary, daughter of W. Whitaker Maitland of Loughton Hall, Essex: she died in London on 19 April 1906; by her he had one son and three daughters. A portrait by W. W. Ouless was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1899. Another, painted in 1903, is in the dining-hall of Leeds clergy school.

Apart from his charge delivered in 1896 on 'Ideals of a Parish,' Gott wrote only one book, 'The Parish Priest of the Town' (1887), which had a wide circulation. He inherited a fine library, which was dispersed by sale at Messrs. Sotheby's in March 1908 and July 1910. It included a set of the four folio editions of Shakespeare, of which the first folio realised 1800*l.*, 22 July 1910.

[Yorkshire Post, 23 July 1906; Yorkshire Weekly Post, 6 May 1911; Guardian, 21 April and 28 July 1906; Record, 27 July 1906; The Times, 23 and 26 July 1910; and Foster, Alumni Oxonienses.] A. R. B.

GOUGH, SIR HUGH HENRY (1833–1909), general, born at Calcutta on 14 Nov. 1833, was third son in a family of four sons and four daughters of George Gough, Bengal civil service, of Rathronan House, Clonmel, co. Tipperary, by Charlotte Margaret, daughter of Charles Becher, Chancellor House, Tonbridge, Kent. His elder brother, Sir Charles John Stanley Gough, V.C. (*b.* 1832), still survives (1912). Field-marshal Viscount Gough [q. v.] was his grand-uncle. After education privately and at Haileybury College (1851–2) he joined the Bengal army on 4 Sept. 1853, becoming lieutenant on 9 Aug. 1855 and captain on 4 Jan. 1861.

On his arrival in India he perceived the likelihood of a sepoy revolt, but his warnings were disregarded by the authorities (LORD ROBERTS, *Forty-one Years in India*, 1898, p. 48). He was at Meerut on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, and served throughout the subsequent war. On 24 Aug. 1857 he was wounded in attempting to seize some mutineers at Khurkowdeh, and was rescued by his elder brother, Charles, who won in the campaign the Victoria cross. He served as adjutant of Hodson's horse throughout the siege of Delhi, and was at the action of Rohtuck (18 Aug.), where by a feigned retreat Hodson drew the enemy into the open and then completely routed them. Gough was wounded and his horse was shot under him. He accompanied the column under Colonel Greathed which was despatched to the relief of Cawnpore, and commanded a wing of the regiment in the actions at Bulandshahr (27 Sept.), Aligarh

(5 Oct.), and Agra (10 Oct. 1857), where he executed a dashing flank charge. On 12 Nov. 1857, when in command of a party of Hodson's horse near Alambagh, he charged across a swamp and captured two guns, which were defended by a vastly superior body of the enemy (Lord Roberts, *Forty-one Years in India*, p. 170). His horse was wounded in two places and his turban cut through by sword thrusts whilst he was in combat with three sepoys. He was mentioned in Sir Colin Campbell's despatches of 18 and 30 Nov. 1857 (*Selections from State Papers in Military Department*, 1857–8, ii. 339), and for his gallantry on this occasion he was awarded the Victoria cross, like his elder brother. Gough also distinguished himself in the operations round Lucknow on 25 Feb. 1858, when he set a brilliant example to his regiment on its being ordered to charge the enemy's guns. He engaged in a series of single combats, but was at length disabled by a musket ball through the leg while charging two sepoys with fixed bayonets. On this day Gough had two horses killed under him, a shot through his helmet and another through his scabbard. After the capture of Lucknow on 25 March 1858 he retired to the hills to recover from his wounds. Gough was mentioned in despatches on several occasions for 'distinguished bravery,' and was twice thanked by the governor-general of India, besides receiving the brevet of major and a medal with three clasps (*Lond. Gaz.* Dec. 1857, 16 and 29 Jan. 1858, and 15 Jan. 1859).

Gough subsequently took part in the Abyssinia campaign in 1868. He commanded the 12th Bengal cavalry, and was present at the capture of Magdala, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal and being made C.B. on 14 Aug. 1868 (*Lond. Gaz.* 16 and 30 June 1868). He was promoted *lieut.*-colonel in 1869, and received the brevet of colonel in 1877. Gough, who served throughout the Afghan war, was in command of the cavalry of the Kuram field force in 1878–9. At the forcing of the Peiwar Kotal on 2 Dec. 1878 he was the first to reach the crest, and pursued with his cavalry the flying enemy along the Alikhel road. At the action of Matun, by dismounted fire and several bold charges, he succeeded notwithstanding the difficult nature of the ground in driving the tribesmen to the highest ridges, from which they were dislodged by the artillery (7 Jan. 1879). In September 1879, on the renewal of the war after the massacre of the Cavagnari mission, he served with the Kabul field force as brigadier-general of communications, and was present at the engagement of Charasiab on 6 Oct. and in the various operations round Kabul in December 1879 (wounded). On Sir Frederick (afterwards Lord) Roberts's march to Kandahar Gough was in command of the cavalry brigade, and took part in the reconnaissance of 31 August at Pir Paintal (Hanna, *Second Afghan War*, iii. 498). He was in command of the troops engaged in the cavalry pursuit after the battle of Mazra on 1 Sept. 1880. For his services he was mentioned six times in despatches (*Lond. Gaz.* 4 Feb., 21 March, 7 Nov. 1879; 4 May, 3 and 31 Dec. 1880). He was awarded the medal with four clasps, the bronze decoration, and was created K.C.B. on 22 Feb. 1881.

Gough attained the rank of major-general in 1887 and of lieut.-general in 1891, and commanded the Lahore division of the Indian army (1887–92). He became general in 1894 and retired from the army in 1897. On 20 May 1896 he was nominated a G.C.B., and two years later was appointed keeper of the crown jewels at the Tower of London. There he died in St. Thomas's Tower on 12 May 1909, and was buried at Konsal Green cemetery. On 8 Sept. 1863 he married Annie Margaret, daughter of Edward Eustace Hill and his wife, Lady Georgiana Keppel; he had issue four sons and four daughters.

He published in 1897 his reminiscences of the Indian Mutiny, entitled 'Old Memories.'

[Sir Hugh Gough's Old Memories, 1897; G. W. Forrest, History of the Indian Mutiny, vol. ii. 1904; Burke's Peerage; L. J. Trotter, Hodson of Hodson's Horse, 1901; Men of the Time, 1899; Hart's and Official Army Lists; The Times, 14 and 19 May 1909; Indian Mutiny, selections from State Papers in Military Department, 1857–8, ed. G. W. Forrest, 3 vols. 1893; Lord Roberts, Forty-one Years in India, 30th ed. 1898; S. P. Oliver, The Second Afghan War, 1878–80, 1908; H. Septans, Les expéditions anglaises en Asie, Paris, 1897.]

H. M. V.

GOUGH-CALTHORPE, AUGUSTUS CHOLMONDELEY, sixth Baron Calthorpe (1829–1910), agriculturist, born at Elvetham, Hampshire, on 8 Nov. 1829, was third son in the family of four sons and six daughters of Frederick Gough Calthorpe, fourth Baron Calthorpe (1790–1868), by his wife Lady Charlotte Sophia, eldest daughter of Henry Charles Somerset, sixth duke of Beaufort. The family descended from Sir Henry Gough (*d.* 1774), first baronet, of

Edgbaston, whose heir Henry, by his second wife, Barbara, heiress of Reynolds Calthorpe of Elvetham, succeeded in 1788 to the Elvetham estates, and taking the surname of Calthorpe, was created Baron Calthorpe on 15 June 1796 [see CALTHORPE, SIR HENRY]. Augustus was educated at Harrow from 1845 to 1847 and matriculated at Merton College, Oxford, on 23 Feb. 1848, graduating B.A. in 1851, and proceeding M.A. in 1855. In adult life he devoted himself to sport, agriculture, and the duties of a county magistrate. He lived on family property at Perry Hall, Staffordshire, serving as high sheriff of that county in 1881. At the general election of 1880 he stood with Major Fred Burnaby [q. v.] as conservative candidate for the undivided borough of Birmingham, near which a part of the family estates lay, but was defeated, P. H. Muntz, John Bright, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain being returned. On the death on 26 June 1893 of his eldest brother, Frederick, fifth baron (1826–1893), who was unmarried (his second brother, George, had died unmarried in 1843), he succeeded to the peerage as sixth baron. On the family estates at Elvetham he started in 1900 what has become a noted herd of shorthorn cattle, and his Southdown sheep and Berkshire pigs were also famous. He showed generosity in devoting to public purposes much of his property about Birmingham. He made over to the corporation in 1894 the freehold of Calthorpe Park near that city, which his father had created in 1857, and took much interest in the development of the new Birmingham University. In 1900 he and his only son, Walter (1873–1906), presented 27½ acres of land, valued at 20,000*l.*, for the site of the university buildings, and in 1907 he gave another site, immediately adjacent, of nearly 20 acres, of the estimated value of 15,000*l.*, for a private recreation ground for the students. He died after a short illness at his London residence at Grosvenor Square on 22 July 1910, and was buried at Elvetham, after cremation at Golder's Green. He was succeeded in the title by his next brother, Lieut.-general Sir Somerset John Gough-Calthorpe (*b.* 23 Jan. 1831). He married on 22 July 1869 Maud Augusta Louisa, youngest daughter of the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, seventh son of Charles Duncombe, first Lord Feversham, by whom he had one son, Walter (who predeceased him), and four daughters.

[The Times, 23 and 28 July 1910; Harrow School Reg.; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Burke's Peerage.] E. C.

GOULDING, FREDERICK (1842–1909), master printer of copper plates, was born at Holloway Road, Islington, on 7 Oct. 1842. His father, John Fry Goulding, foreman printer to Messrs. Day & Son, was married in 1833 to Elizabeth Rogers, who belonged to an old stock of Spitalfields weavers, and his grandfather, John Golding, also a copper-plate printer, was apprenticed in 1779 to a still earlier William Golding, a copper-plate printer of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. In 1854 Frederick Goulding was sent to a day school conducted at the National Hall, Holborn, by William Lovett [q. v.], a well-known Chartist. On 24 Jan. 1857 he was apprenticed to Messrs. Day & Son, 6 Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, originally a firm of lithographic printers, but then concerned largely with the printing of engravings, to which branch of their business Goulding was attached. In his spare time through 1858 and 1859 he studied at the schools of art in Wilmington Square, Clerkenwell, and Castle Street, Long Acre, also attending lectures at the Royal Academy Schools. In 1859 he acted as 'devil' to James MacNeill Whistler [q. v. Suppl. II] in the printing of some of his etchings, and in the same year assisted his father in printing a series of etchings by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. At the Great Exhibition of 1862 he gave a daily demonstration of copper-plate printing for Messrs. Day & Son, from May till November, and began there the personal friendship with Sir Francis Seymour Haden [q. v. Suppl. II] which lasted till the end of his life.

By this time Goulding was a master of the 'art and mystery' of his craft, and began to use his spare time in the evenings and on Saturdays by working for private clients at his own residence, Kingston House, 53 Shepherd's Bush Road. Among those for whom he printed were Seymour Haden, Legros, Whistler, and Samuel Palmer. In 1881 he felt justified in embarking upon a printing business of his own, and built a studio, largely extended later, in the garden at the back of Kingston House. Among artists whose etchings he printed were Frank Short, Strang, Pennell, Rodin, Holroyd, Rajon and R. W. Macbeth; in fact few etchers or engravers did not claim Goulding's assistance. In 'About Etching' (1879) Haden described Goulding as 'the best printer of etchings in England just now.' From 1876 till 1882 he acted as assistant to Alphonse Legros [q. v. Suppl. II] in an etching class held weekly at the National Art Training School, now the

Royal College of Art, and from 1882 to 1891, when he was succeeded by Sir Frank Short, was entirely responsible for the conduct of the class. From 1876 to 1879 he also assisted Legros in an etching class held at the Slade School. On 7 Feb. 1890, at a full meeting of the council of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, he was unanimously elected the first master printer to the society.

In Goulding's case the craft of plate printing depended on something more than mere handicraft. He combined with remarkable dexterity of workmanship a singular understanding of each artist's aim, and so played no small part in the revival of etching in the nineteenth century. For his amusement and instruction he produced a few etchings of his own; their organic weakness of line is concealed by masterly printing.

He died, after five years' continuous ill-health, on 5 March 1909, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery. On 16 Dec. 1865 he married Melanie Marie Alexandrine Piednue, and had three sons and a daughter (now Mrs. Pickford). A portrait in oils by Mr. Alfred Hartley, R.E., belongs to his daughter; there is also a dry-point etching by Mr. W. Strang, A.R.A., and a photo-engraving by Mr. Emery Walker from a photograph taken by Sir Frank Short.

[Frederick Goulding, Master Printer of Copper Plates, by the present writer, 1910, based on private information and on memoranda left by Goulding. The volume contains the full text of a lecture on the theory and practice of his craft delivered by Goulding to the Art Workers' Guild in 1904.] M. H.

GOWER, EDWARD FREDERICK LEVESON- (1819–1907). [See LEVESON-GOWER.]

GRACE, EDWARD MILLS (1841–1911), cricketer, born at Downend, near Bristol, on 28 Nov. 1841, was third of five sons of Henry Mills Grace (1808–1871) of Long Ashton, Somerset, medical practitioner and cricketing enthusiast, who had settled in 1831 at Downend. His mother was Martha, daughter of George Pocock, proprietor of a boarding school at St. Michael's Mill, Bristol. His brothers, Henry (1833–1895), Alfred (*b.* 1840), William Gilbert (*b.* 1848), and George Frederick (1850–1880), who all studied medicine, devoted themselves to cricket, the two youngest obtaining world-wide reputations for their all-round play. After education at Long Ashton, where he showed the family zeal for cricket, Grace studied medicine at the Bristol Medical School; he became M.R.C.S. England and L.R.C.P. Edinburgh in 1865, and L.S.A. in 1866. At first residing at Marshfield, he settled in 1869 at Thornbury, where he practised till his death, and took a prominent part in the life of the town. He was coroner for West Gloucestershire from 1875 till 1909, and held the office of district officer for the Thornbury board of guardians, was chairman of the Thornbury school board, and a member of the parish council. He died of cerebral hæmorrhage at his residence, Park House, Thornbury, on 20 May 1911. He was married four times, and left a widow, five sons and four daughters.

Grace, who was in youth a good athlete and fast runner, inherited from his father an aptitude for cricket, and was the first of the family to become famous at the game. On 7 August 1855, at the age of thirteen, he was chosen for his long-stopping to represent 22 of West Gloucestershire *v.* the All England eleven. William Clarke, the secretary and manager of the All England eleven, acknowledged his promise by presenting him with a bat (W. G. GRACE's *Reminiscences*, pp. 5–6). He first appeared at Lord's in July 1861, playing for South Wales *v.* M.C.C., and next year he established his position as one of the finest batsmen in England. He first represented the Gentlemen *v.* Players in July 1862, and played on twelve occasions between 1863 and 1869, and after an interval of seventeen years played for the last time in 1886. He was the only amateur member of George Parr's team to Australia in 1863, but he met with small success. In August 1862, playing as a substitute for the M.C.C. *v.* the Gentlemen of Kent, at Canterbury, Grace carried his bat through the innings, scoring 192 not out, and captured all ten wickets in the second innings—a double feat only equalled by his brother William in 1886 and by Vyell Edward Walker [q. v. Suppl. II] in 1859. Grace's most notable seasons were those of 1863, of 1864, and of 1865. In 1863, when he made during the season 3000 runs, he, when playing for twenty of the Lansdown Club, Bath, scored 73 against a team which included Tinley, Jackson, and Tarrant, leading bowlers of England. In June 1865, when playing for eighteen of the Lansdown Club at Sydenham Field, Bath, he scored 121 against the United All England XI, 'an epoch-making event, as such achievements against the All England team were almost unheard of' (W. G. GRACE'S *Reminiscences*, p. 28). Although after 1865 Grace's fame was overshadowed by that of his younger

brothers, William Gilbert and George Frederick, he long had a share in most of their triumphs in the matches between the Gentlemen and Players; from 1867 to 1874 the amateurs lost only a single match. The three Graces played for England against the Australians (6–8 Sept. 1880), an incident unparalleled in international cricket history. In August of the same year, at Clifton, Grace scored 65 and 43 (of 191 and 97 respectively) for Gloucestershire *v.* the Australians. The brilliant play of the Graces raised Gloucestershire to a first-class county in 1869, and champion county in 1876 and 1877. Grace was secretary of the Gloucestershire club from 1871 until 1909.

Quick of eye and limb, Grace was a rapid scorer and forcible hitter. Of unorthodox style, he was one of the first to employ the 'pull' stroke, hitting well-pitched off-balls to the on-boundary with consummate ease. His nerve, judgment, and speed made him '*the* best point' ever known, taking the ball almost off the bat (Daft, *Kings of Cricket*, p. 107). Grace ceased to play in county cricket in 1896, but played almost until his death for the Thornbury team, which he managed and captained for 35 years. In 1910, at the age of seventy, he played for them in some forty matches, meeting with much success as a lob bowler. During his cricketing career he scored over 76,000 runs and took over 12,000 wickets; he had an inexhaustible supply of cricketing recollections, which he would relate with much vivacity. He was a bold rider to hounds.

[W. G. Grace's Cricketing Reminiscences, 1899; Daft, Kings of Cricket, pp. 106–7 (with portrait, p. 13); K. S. Ranjitsinhji's Jubilee Book of Cricket, 1897, pp. 378–80; Haygarth's Scores and Biographies, vii. 114–5; Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack, 1911, p. 201 (for Thornbury performances); 1912 (for memoir); Lancet, 27 May 1911.] W. B. O.

GRAHAM, HENRY GREY (1842–1906), writer on Scottish history, born in the manse of North Berwick, on 3 Oct. 1842, was youngest of eleven children of Robert Balfour Graham, D.D., minister of the established church of North Berwick, by his wife Christina, daughter of Archibald Lawrie, D.D., minister of Loudon. At an early age he showed a great love of reading and spent most of his pocket-money on books. On the death of his father in 1855, his mother took him and her youngest daughter to Edinburgh, where, two years afterwards, he entered the university. Although showing no absorbing interest in the work of the classes and acquiring no university distinctions, he was a prominent and clever speaker in the debating societies. After being licensed as a probationer of the Church of Scotland in 1865, he was assistant at Bonhill, Dumbartonshire, until he was appointed in March 1868 to the charge of Nenthorn, Berwickshire. Here he made the acquaintance of Alexander Russel [q. v.], editor of the 'Scotsman,' who was accustomed to come to Nenthorn in summer; and he became a frequent contributor to the 'Scotsman' of reviews and leading articles. Of non-theological tendencies and widely tolerant in his opinions, he was, after the death of Dr. Robert Lee [q. v.], of Old Greyfriars church, Edinburgh, asked to become a candidate for the vacancy, but declined. In 1884 he was translated to Hyndland parish church, Glasgow, where he remained till his death on 7 May 1906. In 1878 he married Alice, daughter of Thomas Carlyle of Shawhill, advocate, and left a son, who died in Egypt, and a daughter.

Graham's principal work is 'Social Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century' (1899, 2 vols.; 3rd edit. 1906), graphically descriptive as well as learned. His 'Scottish Men of Letters of the Eighteenth Century' (1901; 2nd edit. 1908) is also very readable. For Blackwood's series of 'Foreign Classics' he wrote a monograph on 'Rousseau' (1882); and his 'Literary and Historical Essays' (published posthumously in 1908) include 'Society in France before the Revolution' (lectures at the Royal Institution, Feb. 1901) and a paper on 'Russel of the "Scotsman."'

[Scotsman, and Glasgow Herald, 8 May 1906; Graham's Essays, 1908, pref.] T. F. H.

GRAHAM, THOMAS ALEXANDER FERGUSON (1840–1906), artist, born at Kirkwall on 27 Oct. 1840, was only son of Alexander Spears Graham, writer to the signet and crown chamberlain of Orkney (like his father before him), by his wife Eliza Stirling. About 1850, some time after their father's death, Thomas and an only sister went to Edinburgh to live with their grandmother.

The boy's artistic instincts asserted themselves early. When little more than fourteen he was on the recommendation of the painter James Drummond [q. v.] enrolled (9 Jan. 1855) a student of the Trustees Academy. He proved an apt pupil in the talented group of McTaggart, Orchardson, Pettie, Chalmers, and the

rest, who gathered round the recently appointed master, Robert Scott Lauder [q. v.]. Although he was the youngest of the coterie, Graham's talent and personal charm gave him a prominent place in it. He began to exhibit at the Royal Scottish Academy in 1859, but in 1863 he joined his friends Orchardson and Pettie in London. With Mr. C. E. Johnston, another Edinburgh-trained artist, the three shared a house in Fitzroy Square. Subsequently he occupied studios in Gloucester Road and Delancy Street, settling for good in 1886 at 96 Fellows Road, South Hampstead.

Save John MacWhirter, Graham spent more time abroad than any of his associates. As early as 1860 he went to Paris with McTaggart and Pettie, and two years later he paid, with Pettie and George Paul Chalmers, the first of several visits to Brittany, which supplied many pleasing and congenial subjects. In 1864 he was in Venice, where he did some charming sketches, and about 1885 he paid a prolonged visit to Morocco, then little exploited by artists, where he penetrated to Fez, and painted 'Kismet' (now in the Dundee Gallery) and other oriental subjects. But the picturesque Fifeshire fishing villages, the little seaports on the Moray Firth, and the wild west coast of Scotland were perhaps his favourite sketching grounds.

Graham's earlier pictures engagingly combine quaint naturalism and imaginative insight. 'A Young Bohemian' (1864), in the National Gallery of Scotland, is a delightful example of his work at that time. Later his handling broadened and his feeling for light and movement increased, and in pictures such as 'The Clang of the Wooden Schoon,' 'The Passing Salute,' or 'The Siren' he attained much rhythmic beauty of design, great charm of high-pitched and opalescent colour, and a fine sense of atmosphere. And, if lower in tone and more sombre in colour, 'The Last of the Boats' and a few other dramatic pictures of the sea are, in their different mood, equally successful. His art, however, was too sensitive and refined to command wide attention, and, owing to extreme fastidiousness, he was a somewhat uncertain executant. The only distinction conferred upon him was honorary membership of the Royal Scottish Academy, which he received in 1883. Latterly he gave much of his time to portraiture, in which his finest gifts had little scope. His most successful pictures rank with the best achievements of his school.

He died unmarried while on a visit to Edinburgh on 24 Dec. 1906. 'Tom' Graham, whose winning manners and brilliant conversational powers made him a great favourite with his friends, was exceptionally handsome. Excellent portraits of him by himself and by Orchardson and Pettie belong to his sister, and he served as model for these two artists on several occasions, notably in 'The First Cloud' by the former, and in 'The Jacobites' by the latter.

[Private information; personal knowledge; exhibition catalogues; Report of R.S.A. for 1907; Scotsman, 25 Dec. 1906; Sir W. Armstrong's Scottish Painters, 1887; J. L. Caw's Scottish Painting, 1908.] J. L. C.

GRAHAM, WILLIAM (1839-1911), philosopher and political economist, born at Saintfield, co. Down, in 1839, was a younger son of Alexander Graham, farmer and horse-dealer, by his wife Maria Crawford, a descendant of a Scottish presbyterian family which came to Ireland in Charles II's time to escape religious persecution. The father died poor while his son was very young, and it fell to the mother, a woman of spirit and intelligence, to bring up the children —four sons and a daughter—amid many hardships. William obtained a foundation scholarship at the Educational Institute, Dundalk, and being well grounded there in mathematics and English was soon engaged as a teacher in the royal school at Banagher, where he remained till he entered Trinity College, Dublin, in July 1860.

At Trinity College Graham won distinction in mathematics, philosophy, and English prose composition. During most of his college course he worked outside the university as headmaster successively of two important schools in or near Dublin. But a foundation scholarship in mathematics which he won in 1865 gave him an annual stipend together with free rooms and commons. He graduated B.A. in 1867, and thereupon engaged in coaching students in mathematics and especially philosophy. His success as private tutor enabled him to give up his school work. He devoted much time to the study of philosophy, and in 1872 he published his first book, 'Idealism, an Essay Metaphysical and Critical,' a vindication of Berkeley against Hamilton and the Scottish school.

Graham, who had proceeded M.A. in 1870, left Dublin in 1873 to become private secretary to Mitchell Henry, M.P. [q. v. Suppl. II], but resigned the post in 1874 and settled in London. In 1875 he was appointed lecturer on mathematics

at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and he engaged at the same time in literary and tutorial work; but the best part of his time for some years was given to the preparation of the most important of his books, 'The Creed of Science,' which appeared in 1881. This is a work of great freshness and power, discussing how far the new scientific doctrines of the conservation of energy, evolution, and natural selection necessitated a revision of the accepted theories in philosophy, theology, and ethics. It was well received, running to a second edition in 1884, and it evoked the admiration of Darwin, Gladstone, and Archbishop Trench. In bigoted circles Graham's argument was foolishly credited with atheistic tendencies. This wholly unfounded suspicion caused the Irish chief secretary, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, to withdraw an offer which he made to Graham of an assistant commissionership of intermediate education in Oct. 1886. In London Graham was soon a welcome figure in the best intellectual society. His many friends there included men of the eminence of Carlyle, Lecky, and Froude. Carlyle wrote of finding in him 'a force of insight and a loyalty to what is true, which greatly distinguish him from common, even from highly educated and what are called ingenious and clever men.' One of his strong points was his conversational gift. Professor Mahaffy wrote of him at the time of his death, 'His highest genius was undoubtedly for intellectual recreation. In this he had few equals' (*Athenæum*, 25 Nov. 1911).

Meanwhile his increasing reputation had led to his election in 1882 to the chair of jurisprudence and political economy in Queen's College, Belfast. This post he held till 1909, when ill-health compelled his retirement. At Belfast he enjoyed the enthusiastic regard of a long succession of pupils. He was professor of law for ten years before he joined the legal profession. In 1892 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple without any intention of practising. His duties at Belfast allowed him still to reside most of the year in London, and in his leisure he produced a succession of works on political or economic subjects. 'Social Problems' came out in 1886, 'Socialism New and Old' in 1890, 'English Political Philosophy from Hobbes to Maine' in 1899, and 'Free Trade and the Empire' in 1904. He also read a paper on trusts to the British Association at Belfast in 1902, and was a frequent contributor to the 'Nineteenth Century,' 'Contemporary Review,' and 'Economic Journal.' He was for many years examiner in political economy and also in philosophy for the Indian civil service and the Royal University of Ireland, and in English for the Irish intermediate education department.

He received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1905. His health began to fail in 1907, and he died unmarried in a nursing home in Dublin on 19 Nov. 1911, being buried in Mount Jerome cemetery there.

[Graham's Autobiographical MS. notes; Irish Times, 20 Nov. 1911; personal knowledge.] J. R.

GRANT, GEORGE MONRO (1835–1902), principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, born on 22 Dec. 1835 at Albion Mines, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, was third child of James Grant, who, springing from a long line of Scottish farmers, emigrated from Banffshire in 1826, and married five years later Mary Monro of Inverness.

Owing to the accident of losing his right hand at the age of seven, the boy was brought up to be a scholar. At Pictou Academy he gained in 1853 a bursary tenable at either Glasgow or Edinburgh University. He chose Glasgow, and seven years later, on the completion of a distinguished course, he received his testamur in theology, and was ordained (Dec. 1860) by the presbytery of Glasgow as a missionary for Nova Scotia. He declined an invitation from Norman Macleod [q. v.] to remain in Glasgow as his assistant.

After occupying various mission-fields in his native province and in Prince Edward Island, he accepted a call in 1863 to the pulpit of St. Matthew's Church, the leading Church of Scotland church in Halifax. Grant, who saw the need of a native trained ministry for the established presbyterian church in Nova Scotia, struggled without success to establish a theological hall at Halifax, by way of supplement to Dalhousie College, which largely through his efforts was reorganised as a non-sectarian institution in 1863. Meanwhile he directed his efforts to the union of the presbyterian church throughout Canada. The federation of the provinces in 1867, which Grant eagerly supported, gave an impulse to the spirit of union, and 15 June 1875 saw the first General Assembly of the united church.

In 1877 Grant, who had for some years identified himself with educational reform,

became principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, a presbyterian foundation. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Glasgow University in the same year. Queen's University was at the time in financial difficulties, and he undertook two strenuous campaigns in 1878 and 1887 to obtain increased endowment from private sources. The immediate financial situation saved, Grant concentrated his energies upon securing adequate recognition and aid from the provincial legislature; but he was faced by a prejudice against state-aided denominational colleges, which was encouraged by the claim of the University of Toronto to be the only properly constituted provincial university. In 1887 Queen's University rejected federation with Toronto. But Grant's political influence steadily grew, and he secured for his university in 1893 a state-endowed school of mines, which subsequently became the faculty of practical science in the university. In 1898 Grant sought to sever the tie between the presbyterian church and the arts faculty of Queen's. In 1900 he forced his views upon the church assembly, but he died two years later, and the assembly of 1903 reversed his policy, which was not enforced till June 1911. Grant's preponderating influence in education led to an invitation (which was refused) from Sir Oliver Mowat [q. v. Suppl. II] in 1883 to resign his principalship and accept the portfolio of education in his cabinet. Grant held that the education administration in the province should be wholly withdrawn from politics.

Grant acquired an intimate knowledge of the country, having twice traversed the continent. In 1872 he accompanied Mr. (afterwards Sir) Sandford Fleming on his preliminary survey of a route for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in 1883, again with Mr. Fleming, he examined a route through the mountains. The first journey Grant recorded in 'Ocean to Ocean' (1873), and the impressions of both journeys are merged in four articles contributed to 'Scribner's Magazine' in 1880, and in 'Picturesque Canada,' a publication which he edited in 1884.

To the press and to periodicals Grant frequently communicated his views on public questions. His political comments in the 'Queen's University Quarterly' were widely read. He powerfully supported the new imperialism, and urged on Canada her imperial responsibilities. He became president of the Imperial Federation League, Ontario, in 1889. To religious literature Grant contributed one book of importance, 'Religions of the World' (Edinburgh 1894; 2nd edit., revised and enlarged, 1895). This has been translated into many European languages and into Japanese.

Grant showed his courage and independence at the close of his life in his trenchant criticism of the temperance party, which aimed at the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. To restore his health, which was impaired by his endowment campaign of 1887, Grant made a tour of the world in 1888. In 1889 he was elected moderator of the general assembly of the presbyterian church in Canada, and became LL.D. of Dalhousie University in 1892. In 1891 he was elected president of the Royal Society of Canada. He was president of the St. Andrew's Society, Kingston, from 1894 to 1896. In 1901 he was created C.M.G. He died at Kingston on 10 May 1902. He was buried in Cataraqui cemetery in the same town.

On 7 May 1867 Grant married Jessie, eldest daughter of William Lawson of Halifax, Nova Scotia. His only surviving child, William Lawson Grant, is professor of history in Queen's University, Kingston. A portrait of Grant by Robert Harris (1889) is in the Convocation Hall of Queen's University, Kingston; a bust by Hamilton McCarthy (1891) is in the library and senate room there.

[Life by W. L. Grant and Frederick Hamilton, Toronto, 1904, and Edinburgh and London 1905.] P. E.

GRANT, SIR ROBERT (1837–1904), lieutenant-general, royal engineers, born at Malabar Hill, Bombay, on 10 Aug. 1837, was younger son of Sir Robert Grant [q. v.], governor of Bombay, and was nephew of Lord Glenelg [q. v.]. His mother was Margaret (*d.* 1885), only daughter of Sir David Davidson of Cantray, Nairnshire, N.B., who married as her second husband Lord Josceline William Percy, M.P., second son of George fifth duke of Northumberland.

Robert was educated at Harrow with his elder brother Charles [see below]. When he was seventeen he passed first in a public competitive examination for vacancies in the royal artillery and the royal engineers caused by the Crimean war, and was gazetted second lieutenant in the royal engineers on 23 Oct. 1854, becoming first lieutenant on 13 Dec. of the same year.

After six months' training at Chatham Grant was sent to Scotland. In February

1857 he was transferred to the Jamaica command in the West Indies, and at the end of 1858 he served on the staff as fort adjutant at Belise in British Honduras. He passed first in the examination for the Staff College, just established; but after a few months there (Jan.–May 1859) he was aide-de-camp to Lieut.-general Sir William Fenwick Williams [q. v.], the commander of the forces in North America for six years. On 8 Aug. 1860 he was promoted second captain. He was at home for the final examination at the Staff College, in which he again easily passed first, despite his absence from the classes, and from January to June 1861 he was attached to the cavalry and artillery at Aldershot.

Finally returning from Canada in June 1865, Grant did duty at Chatham, Dover, and Portsmouth, and was promoted first captain on 10 July 1867 and major on 5 July 1872. From 1 Jan. 1871 to 1877 he was deputy assistant adjutant-general for royal engineers at the war office, and from 1877 was in command of the royal engineers troops, consisting of the pontoon, telegraph, equipment and depot units at Aldershot. He was promoted lieut.-colonel on 1 July 1878. In May 1880 he was appointed commanding royal engineer of the Plymouth subdistrict, and on 31 Dec. 1881 commanding royal engineer of the Woolwich district. He was promoted colonel in the army on 1 July 1882, and a year later was placed on half pay. He remained unemployed until 5 May 1884, when he was given the R.E. command in Scotland, with the rank of colonel on the staff.

On 20 March 1885 he left Edinburgh suddenly for Egypt to join Lord Wolseley, who had telegraphed for his services, as colonel on the staff and commanding royal engineer with the Nile expeditionary force. He served with the headquarters staff and afterwards in command of the Abu Fatmeh district during the evacuation, but he was taken seriously ill with fever and was invalided home in August. For his services he was mentioned in despatches of 13 June 1885 (*Lond. Gazette*, 25 Aug. 1885). Not anticipating so speedy a termination to the campaign, the authorities had filled up his appointment in Scotland and he had to wait nearly a year on half pay.

On 1 July 1886 Grant was appointed deputy adjutant-general for royal engineers at the war office. On 25 May 1889 he was created C.B., military division, and on 23 Oct. made a temporary major-general. Before he had quite completed his five years as deputy adjutant-general Grant was appointed to the important post of inspector-general of fortifications (18 April 1891), with the temporary rank of lieut.-general, dated 29 April 1891. He succeeded to the establishment of major-generals on 9 May 1891, and became lieut.-general on 4 June 1897. As inspector-general of fortifications Grant was an *ex-officio* member of the joint naval and military committee on defence, and president of the colonial defence committee. During his term of office important works of defence and of barrack construction were carried out, under the loan for defences and military works loan. His services were so highly valued that they were retained for two years beyond the usual term. He was promoted K.C.B. on 20 May 1896. On leaving the war office (17 April 1898) Grant's work was highly commended by the secretaries of state for war and the colonies, and he was awarded a distinguished service pension of 100*l.* a year. He was given the G.C.B. on 26 June 1902, and retired from the service on 28 March 1903. His health was failing, and he died on 8 Jan. 1904 at his residence, 14 Granville Place, Portman Square, London, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery.

Always cool and self-contained, Grant was gifted with a sure judgment and a retentive memory. A portrait in oils by C. Lutyens, painted in 1897, hangs in the R.E. officers' mess at Aldershot, and a replica is in Lady Grant's possession. She has also a portrait in oils of Sir Robert Grant by Henty, painted in 1887. He married in London, on 24 Nov. 1875, Victoria Alexandrina, daughter of John Cotes of Woodcote Hall, Shropshire, and widow of T. Owen of Condover Hall in the same county. There were three children of the marriage, a daughter who died young, and twin sons, both in the army, of whom the younger, Robert Josceline, was killed at Spion Kop on 24 Jan. 1900.

Sir Charles Grant (1836–1903), elder brother of Sir Robert Grant, was born in 1836, and educated at Harrow, Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Haileybury. He entered the Bengal civil service in 1858, was appointed a commissioner of the central provinces in 1870, and acting chief commissioner in 1879, when he became an additional member of the governor-general's council. In 1880 he was acting secretary to the government of India for the home, revenue, and agricultural departments, and in 1881 was appointed foreign secretary to the government of India. He

was created C.S.I. in 1881, and in 1885 K.C.S.I. on retirement. He died suddenly in London on 10 April 1903. He married: (1) in 1872 Ellen (*d.* 1885), daughter of the Rt. Hon. Henry Baillie of Redcastle, N.B.; and (2) in 1890 Lady Florence Lucia, daughter of Admiral Sir Edward Alfred John Harris, and sister of the fourth earl of Malmesbury. She was raised to the rank of an earl's daughter in 1890. Sir Charles Grant edited the 'Central Provinces Gazetteer' (2nd edit. 1870).

[War Office Records; Royal Engineers Records; The Times, 13 April 1903 and 9 and 10 Jan. 1904; Royal Engineers Journals, February 1904.] R. H. V.

GRANT DUFF, SIR MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE (1829–1906), statesman and author, elder son of James Grant Duff [q. v.] by his wife Jane Catherine, daughter of Sir Whitelaw Ainslie [q. v.], was born at Eden, Aberdeenshire, on 21 Feb. 1829. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy, the Grange School, and at Balliol College, Oxford (1847–50). Among his contemporary friends at Oxford were Henry Smith, Henry Oxenham, Charles Pearson, Goldwin Smith, Charles Parker, and John Coleridge Patteson. He graduated B.A. in 1850 with a second class in the final classical school, and proceeded M.A. in 1853. On leaving Oxford he settled in London and read for the bar, and in 1854 passed with honours, second to James Fitzjames (afterwards Mr. Justice) Stephen, who later became one of his most intimate friends for life, in the LL.B. examination of London University. In the same year (17 Nov.) he was called to the bar by the Inner Temple, and while a pupil in the chambers of William Ventris (afterwards Lord) Field [q. v. Suppl. II] joined the Midland circuit, and obtained his first brief because he was the only person present who could speak German. He was one of the earliest contributors to the 'Saturday Review,' and lectured at the Working Men's College, of which Frederick Denison Maurice was first principal.

In December 1857 Grant Duff was returned as the liberal member for the Elgin Burghs, and held this seat without intermission until he was appointed governor of Madras in 1881. In 1860 and in each subsequent year he addressed to his constituents an elaborate speech, mainly on foreign policy, and he came to speak on this topic with recognised authority. His knowledge of the subject, largely derived from intimate conversation with foreigners of distinction in their own languages, was singularly wide and accurate, and his treatment of it entirely free from political acerbity. These speeches, which were from time to time re-published collectively, possess historical interest.

When Gladstone formed his first ministry in 1868, Grant Duff was appointed (8 Dec.) under-secretary of state for India, and he retained the office until the ministry finally resigned in 1874. In that year he paid a first visit to India. In 1880 he joined the second Gladstone ministry as under-secretary for the colonies, being sworn a member of the privy council on 8 May. It is probable that neither the domestic nor the colonial policy of the government during the next twelve months was supported by Grant Duff with unreserved enthusiasm, and on 26 June 1881 he accepted without hesitation the offer of the governorship of Madras, which brought to an end his twenty-four years' unbroken representation of his constituency in the House of Commons.

The presidency of Madras during the period of Grant Duff's government was free from critical events, but he devoted himself strenuously and successfully to his administrative duties, and the minutes in which from time to time he recorded and commented on the course of public affairs were models alike of assiduity and of style. Sir Louis Mallet [q. v.], under-secretary for India, commented upon the receipt of the last he wrote, 'I doubt whether any previous governor has left behind so able and complete a record.' Grant Duff left Madras in November 1886, and after making some stay in Syria returned to England in the spring of 1887. In March he was invested at Windsor with the G.C.S.I. He had been made C.I.E. in 1881.

On settling again in England Grant Duff made no effort to re-enter political life. The home rule controversy had embittered politics in his absence, and he had neither the requisite physical robustness nor any relish for violent conflict. A scholar, a calmly rational politician, and a man of almost dainty refinement both physically and morally, he devoted himself thenceforward to study, to authorship, and to the cultivation of the social amenities in which his experience was probably as wide and as remarkable as that of any one of his contemporaries. He was in the habit of meeting or corresponding with almost everyone of any eminence in social life in England, and with many similar persons abroad. He was a member of almost every small

social club of the highest class. In February 1858, the month that he first took his seat in parliament, he was elected a member of the 'Cosmopolitan' and of the Athenæum. In 1889 he joined 'The Club,' and for some years before his death was its treasurer—'the only permanent official, and the guardian of its records.' He also belonged to the Literary Society (from 1872) and Grillion's (from 1889), and was in 1866 the founder of the Breakfast Club, and the most assiduous attendant at its meetings.

Grant Duff published numerous articles, essays, and memoirs, a volume of original verse (printed privately), and an anthology of the Victorian poets. All of them show learning, cultivation, and style; but the principal literary work he left behind him is his 'Notes from a Diary.' He began a diary in 1851, and from 1873 kept it with the intention that the bulk of it should be published. He published the first two volumes (1851–72) in 1897; further sets of two volumes each followed in 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1904, and 1905. The fourteen volumes bring the record down to 23 Jan. 1901, when Grant Duff kissed hands as a privy councillor on the accession of King Edward VII. He declares in his preface to the first two volumes that his object has been to make it 'the lightest of light reading,' and the most 'good-natured' of books. The 'Notes' contain practically no politics, but are a purely personal record of the people he met, and the things they said. The result is a collection of excellent stories and memorable sayings, which form a valuable contribution to social history.

Grant Duff travelled much. He visited at different times Coburg, Dresden, Russia, Spain, Darmstadt (during the war of 1870), Athens, the Troad, India (seven years before his appointment to Madras), Syria (where he spent a winter at Haifa in a house lent to him by Laurence Oliphant), and Bucharest. In all these places he frequented the society of rulers, ambassadors, authors, and other remarkable people. He received from M. Ollivier a full and confidential account of the political events immediately preceding the Franco-Prussian war. He met Garibaldi in the height of his fame, and was for many years on terms of friendship with the Empress Frederick of Germany. From 1866 to 1872 he filled for two consecutive terms the office of lord rector of Aberdeen University. From 1889 to 1893 he was president of the Royal Geographical Society, and from 1892 to 1899 was president of the Royal Historical Society. He was elected F.R.S. in 1901, and was nominated a Crown trustee of the British Museum in 1903.

In person Grant Duff was slight, delicately made, and habitually gentle in speech and manner, though he would upon occasion express himself with great animation. He suffered through life from indifferent health, and in particular from astigmatic vision to such an extent that it was extremely difficult for him to read or write for himself.

He was the tenant for considerable periods of Hampden House, Berkshire, York House, Twickenham, and Knebworth House. Finally he bought Lexden Park, near Colchester, and in each of these houses he practised a wide hospitality. He died at his London house on Chelsea Embankment on 12 Jan. 1906, and was buried at Elgin cathedral.

Grant Duff married on 13 April 1859 Anna Julia, only daughter of Edward Webster of North Lodge, Ealing. By her he had four sons and four daughters. His elder sons, Arthur and Evelyn, are respectively minister at Dresden and consul-general, with the rank of minister, at Buda-Pest. Grant Duff's portrait in crayons by Henry T. Wells, drawn for reproduction for Grillion's Club, is in the possession of Lady Grant Duff at Earl Soham Grange, Framlingham.

Grant Duff published, besides 'Notes from a Diary': 1. 'Studies of European Politics,' 1866. 2. 'A Political Survey,' 1868. 3. 'Elgin Speeches,' Edinburgh, 1871. 4. 'Notes on an Indian Journey,' 1876. 5. 'Miscellanies, Political and Literary,' 1878. 6. 'Memoir of Sir Henry Maine,' 1892. 7. 'Ernest Renan,' 1893–8. 8. 'Memoir of Lord De Tabley,' 1899. 9. 'A Victorian Anthology,' 1902. 10 'Out of the Past: some Biographical Essays,' 2 vols. 1903. 11. 'Gems from a Victorian Anthology,' 1904.

[Notes from a Diary; Banffshire Herald, 16 Jan. 1906; The Times, 13 Jan. 1906; Burke's Landed Gentry; private information; personal knowledge.] H. S.

GRANTHAM, Sir WILLIAM (1835–1911), judge, born at Lewes on 23 Oct. 1835, was second son of George Grantham of Barcombe Place, Sussex, by his wife Sarah, daughter of William Verrall of Southover Manor, Lewes. He was educated at King's College School, London, and was entered a student of the Inner Temple on 30 April 1860. A pupil in the chambers of James (afterwards Lord) Hannen [q. v. Suppl. I],

he obtained in January 1863 the studentship given by the council of legal education, and was called to the bar on the 26th of the same month. Choosing the south-eastern circuit, a good local connection in Sussex aided him at the start, and his pleasant manner, combined with courage, pertinacity, and great industry, soon secured him a steady practice. He obtained the reputation of being 'a very useful junior in an action on a builder's account, in a running-down case, in a compensation case, and especially in disputes in which a combined knowledge of law and horseflesh was desirable.' He took silk on 13 Feb. 1877, and was made a bencher of his Inn on 30 April 1880, serving the office of treasurer in 1904.

As a leader Grantham achieved considerable success on circuit, but in London he failed to make any conspicuous mark. His real and absorbing interest was in politics; a conservative of the most orthodox school, gifted with an excellent platform manner and considerable rhetorical power, Grantham took a prominent part in the conversion to tory democracy of the working-men of London and the home counties. At the general election of February 1874 he was returned together with James Watney for East Surrey by a large majority, which he substantially increased in April 1880. After the redistribution of seats in 1885 he was selected to contest the borough of Croydon, carved out of his old constituency, and although the seat was regarded by the local conservatives as a forlorn hope, he defeated his liberal opponent, Mr. Jabez Balfour, by over 1000 votes. There was no more accomplished or successful electioneer in the south of England, and his services were widely in request as a platform speaker. By the death of his elder brother George in 1880 he had become squire of Barcombe and lord of the manor of Camois Court, a position which gave him additional prestige in 'the country party.' He became deputy chairman and eventually chairman of the East Sussex quarter sessions. In parliament he was a fairly frequent speaker, with a special mission to unmask and defeat the machinations of Gladstone; he was conspicuous among the militant spirits on the conservative benches. In January 1886, before he had the opportunity of taking his seat on his re-election for Croydon, he was made a judge of the Queen's Bench Division, in succession to Sir Henry Lopes [q. v. Suppl. I], and was knighted. It was Lord Halsbury's first judicial appointment, and there were many conflicting claims among conservative lawyers. In 'Whitaker's Almanack' for 1886 the name of Sir John Gorst, then solicitor-general, was printed among the judges instead of that of Grantham.

On the bench he showed himself indefatigable and painstaking, and he never failed to clear his list on circuit. He was shrewd in his judgment of character, had a varied assortment of general knowledge, and his manly, downright ways made a favourable impression on juries. He had a competent knowledge of law for the ordinary work of *nisi prius*, and his industry and energy made a strong contrast to the methods of some of his colleagues. But he lacked the breadth of mind and the grasp of intellect necessary for trying great and complicated issues, and he was a very unsatisfactory judge in commercial cases. Among his failings was an inability to refrain from perpetual comment; his 'obiter dicta' brought him into collision at one time or another with nearly every class of the community—deans, publicans, chairmen of quarter sessions, the council of the bar, the Durham pitmen, his brother judges. His love of talking was not conducive to the dignity of the bench, and towards the close of his career he was given strong hints in the press that the public interest would be best served by his retirement.

In the spring of 1906 Grantham found himself on the rota of judges appointed to try election petitions, a task for which his strong and somewhat intemperate political views rendered him peculiarly unfit. His decisions at Bodmin, at Maidstone, and at Great Yarmouth, all of which favoured the conservative claims to the seats, caused much dissatisfaction. On 6 July 1906 a motion to take into consideration his proceedings at Yarmouth was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Swift MacNeill, nationalist M.P. for South Donegal. Grantham was severely criticised and as strongly defended. At the suggestion of the prime minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the house declined 'to take the first step in a course which must lead to nothing less than the removal of the judge from the bench.' Grantham felt the stigma deeply, but was unwise enough to revive the memory of the debate, some five years later (7 Feb. 1911), by an indiscreet speech to the grand jury at Liverpool, which brought upon him in the House of Commons from Mr. Asquith, the prime minister, the severest rebuke which has

ever been dealt to an English judge by a minister of the crown. Yet Grantham was perfectly sincere in his belief that in the discharge of his office he was uninfluenced by political partiality, nor was Mr. Arthur Balfour exceeding the truth when he declared in the course of the 1906 debate that 'a more transparently natural candid man than Mr. Justice Grantham never exercised judicial functions.'

A fine model of the English country gentleman, a liberal landlord, always ready to champion the cause of his poorer neighbours against local boards and the red tape of officialdom, Grantham was devoted to all out-of-door sports; he was a notable critic of horseflesh, was one of the founders of the Pegasus Club, and used to act as judge at the bar point to point races. An enthusiastic volunteer, he would sometimes appear at the 'Inns of Court' dinners in the scarlet coat, which had descended to him from an ancestor, of the old Bloomsbury Association or 'Devil's Own.' In the long vacation of 1910 he paid a visit to Canada, and won all hearts by his picturesque personality and outspoken opinions. Though he had sat on the bench for upwards of a quarter of a century, and had been for some years the senior puisne, his physical powers showed no sign of decay when he succumbed to a sharp attack of pneumonia, dying at his house in Eaton Square on 30 Nov. 1911. He was buried at Barcombe.

He married on 16 Feb. 1865 Emma, eldest daughter of Richard Wilson of Chiddingley, Sussex, who survived him; there was issue of the marriage two sons and five daughters. A portrait of Grantham by A. Stuart-Wortley is at Barcombe; an earlier oil painting by Bernard Lucas is in the possession of his younger son, Mr. F. W. Grantham.

[The Times, 1 Dec. 1911; Burke's Landed Gentry; Foster's Men at the Bar; Hansard, 4th series, clx. 370, 5th series, xxii. 366; personal knowledge.] J. B. A.

GRAY, BENJAMIN KIRKMAN (1862–1907), economist, son of Benjamin Gray, congregational minister, by his wife Emma Jane Kirkman, was born on 11 Aug. 1862 at Blandford, Dorset. He was educated privately by his father, and read omnivorously on his own account. In 1876 he entered a London warehouse, but found the work distasteful. His father vetoed, in 1882, a plan which he had formed of emigrating, and from 1883 to 1886 he taught in private schools, at the same time eagerly pursuing his own studies. Of sensitive and self-centred temperament, he interested himself early in social questions.

In September 1886 Gray entered New College, London, to prepare for the congregational ministry. He paid much attention to economics and won the Ricardo economic scholarship at University College. In 1892 he went to Leeds to work under the Rev. R. Westrope at Belgrave (congregational) Chapel. But congregational orthodoxy dissatisfied him, and in 1894 he joined the Unitarians. He served as unitarian minister at Warwick from that year till 1897. From 1898 to 1902 he was in London, engaged in social work at the Bell Street Mission, Edgware Road, and studying at first hand the economic problem of philanthropy. His views took a strong socialistic bent, and he joined the Independent Labour Party. But a breakdown in health soon compelled his retirement from active work. Removing to Hampstead he devoted himself to research into the history of philanthropic movements in England. In 1905 he lectured at the London School of Economics on the philanthropy of the eighteenth century. He died of angina pectoris on 23 June 1907, at Letchworth, whither he had been drawn by his interest in the social experiment of the newly established Garden City. His ashes were buried there after cremation. In 1898 Gray married Miss Eleanor Stone, who edited his literary remains.

'The History of English Philanthropy from the Dissolution of the Monasteries to the First Census' (1905) and 'Philanthropy and the State' (published posthumously, 1910) are substantial embodiments of much original research and thought. Gray traces through the social history of the nineteenth century a uniform tendency, whereby the effort of the individual is replaced by that of the State. In spite of his strong socialist convictions he writes with scholarly restraint and fairness, and throws light on tangled conditions of contemporary life.

[A Modern Humanist: miscellaneous papers by B. Kirkman Gray, with a memoir by H. B. Binns and Clementina Black, 1910.] G. S. W.

GREEN, SAMUEL GOSNELL (1822–1905), baptist minister and bibliophile, born at Falmouth on 20 Dec. 1822, was eldest son of the family of five sons and four daughters of Samuel Green, baptist minister, of Falmouth and afterwards of Thrapston and London, by his wife Eliza, daughter of Benjamin Lepard, of cultured Huguenot descent. From 1824 to 1834 Green was with his

family at Thrapston, and when they moved to Walworth in 1834 he was sent to a private school at Camberwell, where his literary tastes were encouraged. After leaving school, and until the age of nineteen, he worked in the printing-office of John Haddon in Finsbury, and then acted as tutor in private schools at Cambridge and Saffron Walden.

In 1840 he entered Stepney College (now Regent's Park College) to prepare for the baptist ministry, and graduated B.A. in the University of London in 1843. After ministerial posts at High Wycombe in 1844 and at Taunton in 1847, he became, in 1851, classical and mathematical tutor at Horton (now Rawdon) College, Bradford, and was from 1863 to 1876 president there. He impressed his students as a scholar of broad sympathies and a stimulating teacher (Prof. Medley in *Centenary of Rawdon College*, 1904; Rev. James Stuart in *Watford Observer*, Sept. 1905).

As a preacher Green proved a special favourite with children. Long connected with the Sunday School Union, where he succeeded his father as editor of the monthly 'Notes on Lessons,' he was elected in 1894 a vice-president of the union. His addresses and lectures to children on the Bible and his contributions to the 'Union Magazine' were afterwards separately published under various titles. He also wrote for children 'The Written Word' (12mo. 1871), a book of merit; 'The Apostle Peter' (1873; 3rd edit. 1883), and 'The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah' (2 vols. 1876–7). As the first Ridley lecturer at Regent's Park College in 1883, Green delivered the substance of his excellent 'Christian Ministry to the Young.'

In 1876 Green came to London to serve as editor, and in 1881 as editorial secretary, of the Religious Tract Society. Thenceforth his main energies were devoted to literary work, in which towards the end of his long life he was aided by his elder son, Prof. S. W. Green. His most important work was his 'Handbook to the Grammar of the Greek Testament,' published in 1870 (revised editions in 1880, 1885, 1892, and 1904), which was followed in 1894 by a primer which had also a wide circulation. A companion volume on the Hebrew of the Old Testament appeared in 1901. In 1898 he published his Angus lecture on 'The Christian Creed and the Creeds of Christendom'; in 1903 'A Handbook of Church History,' a compact and comprehensive manual; in 1904 a revised edition of Dr. Angus's 'Bible Handbook' (new and posthumous edition 1907), bringing that useful work up to date. In a revised edition of the English Bible (1877), designed by Joseph Gurney (1804–1879) [q. v.], Green, with Dr. George Andrew Jacob, headmaster of Christ's Hospital (1853–68), was responsible for the New Testament. For the Religious Tract Society's series of 'Pen and Pencil Sketches' he wrote wholly or in part 'Pictures from England' (1879 and 1889), 'France' (1878), 'Bible Lands' (1879), 'Germany' (1880), 'Scotland' (1883; new edit. 1886), and 'Italy' (1885).

Green was president of the Baptist Union at Portsmouth in 1895, and delivered from the chair two addresses, which were published. He also read a paper on 'Hymnody in our Churches,' a subject in which he was deeply interested. For John Rylands (1801–1888) [q. v.] of Manchester he printed for private circulation an admirable anthology, 'Hymns of the Church Universal' (1885), and was chairman of the editorial committee of the 'Baptist Hymnal.'

An appreciative and widely read critic of secular literature, he was the adviser of John Rylands's widow, of Stretford near Manchester, in various literary and benevolent schemes from the time of her husband's death in 1888. He and his third son, J. Arnold Green, assisted Mrs. Rylands in the erection of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, which was opened in 1899.

In 1900 Green received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of St. Andrews. Retaining his vitality to the last, he died at Streatham on 15 Sept. 1905, and was buried in Norwood cemetery. He married in October 1848, at Abingdon, Berkshire, Elizabeth Leader, eldest daughter of James Collier; she died on 23 May 1905, having issue three sons and one daughter. His third son, J. Arnold Green, born on 23 Aug. 1860, died on 13 Sept. 1907.

A presentation portrait in oils by H. A. Olivier, subscribed for in 1900 by students of Rawdon and other friends, was handed by Green to the college at its annual meeting in June 1905.

Besides the works mentioned and other smaller religious and educational works, Green published: 1. 'Religious Hindrances to Religious Revival,' 1845. 2. 'The Working-Classes of Great Britain, their Present Condition, &c.,' 1850. 3. 'Clerical Subscription and National Morality' (Bicentenary Lectures), 1862. 4. 'What do I believe?' 12mo. 1880; Welsh translation, 1882. 5. 'The Psalms of David and Modern Criticism,' 1893. 6. 'The Story of the Religious Tract Society,' 1899.

[Memoir by Rev. James Stuart in the Watford Observer, Sept. 1905, reprinted and extended in the Baptist Handbook, 1906; Christian World, 21 Sept. 1905; Athenæum, 23 Sept. 1905, p. 403; personal information kindly supplied by Professor S. W. Green.] C. W.

GREENAWAY, CATHERINE or KATE (1846–1901), artist, was born at Cavendish Street, Hoxton, on 17 March 1846, being the second daughter of John Greenaway, a draughtsman and engraver on wood, long connected with the earlier days of the 'Illustrated London News' and 'Punch.' Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Jones. Early residence at a farmhouse at Rolleston, a Nottinghamshire village, served to nourish and confirm her inborn love of art; and she early developed that taste for childhood and cherry blossoms which became, as it were, her fitting pictorial environment. As a girl she studied drawing in various places, eventually joining the art school at South Kensington, where the headmaster, Richard Burchett [q. v.], thought highly of her abilities. One of her contemporaries was Elizabeth Thompson (afterwards Lady Butler); another was Helen Paterson, afterwards Mrs. William Allingham. She later 'took the life' at Heatherley's, and studied under Alphonse Legros [q. v. Suppl. II] in the Slade School at University College. In 1868, being then twenty-two, she exhibited at the Old Dudley Gallery a water-colour drawing entitled 'Kilmeny.' This was followed by other works, e.g. the 'Spring Idyll' ('Apple Blossom)' of 1870, in which year she also sent to Suffolk Street for the first time 'A Peeper' (children playing), which foreshadowed her later successes in the domain of little people. In 1877 she sent to the Royal Academy (and sold for twenty guineas) her first contribution, 'Musing'; and in 1889 she was elected a lady member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, to which she frequently contributed portraits, studies, and designs. But long ere this date she had achieved a wide and well-earned reputation as an inimitable exponent of child-life, and an inventor of children's books of a specific and very original kind. Her country experiences had stored her imagination with quaint costumes and unhackneyed accessories, and her quiet habit of mind and fondness for the subject enabled her to create a particularly engaging gallery of small folk. She was also fortunate enough to find in William John Loftie [q. v. Suppl. II] and Henry Stacy Marks, R.A. [q.v. Suppl. I], friends judicious enough to persuade her to cultivate her own bent of invention. After preluding for Messrs. Marcus Ward of Belfast and for others in valentines and Christmas cards, and drawing for minor magazines, she made a first success in 1879 with 'Under the Window,' the precursor of a long line of popular works, which brought her both fame and money, and a list of which is given hereafter. She was occasionally tempted from her predestined walk by demands for book illustrations (e.g. Bret Harte's 'Queen of the Pirate Isle'), or by efforts on a larger and more ambitious scale; but in the main she went her own way, and confined herself generally to the field in which, though she had many imitators, she had no formidable rivals. Now and then, as in 'Under the Window' and 'Marigold Garden,' she was her own rhymer; but although she possessed a true poetic impulse, her executive power was hardly on a level with it. As an artist she had, however, not only popularity but many genuine admirers, who fully appreciated the individuality of her charm. Ruskin, of whom she was long a favoured correspondent, wrote enthusiastically of her work in 'Præterita' and elsewhere; and both in Germany and France she was highly estimated. Three exhibitions of her works took place at the Fine Arts Society during her lifetime, namely, in 1880, 1891, and 1898; and these were followed in January 1902 by a fourth after her death. She died in her fifty-fifth year, on 6 Nov. 1901, at No. 39 Frognal, Hampstead, the house which had been built for her by Mr. Norman Shaw, and where she resided with her parents. She was cremated at Woking, and her remains were interred at Hampstead cemetery.

Much of Miss Greenaway's preliminary work was done for the old 'People's Magazine,' 'Little Folks,' 'Cassell's Magazine,' and the pictorial issues of Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. She illustrated nine of Madame D'Aulnoy's 'Fairy Tales' (1871); Miss Kathleen Knox's 'Fairy Gifts' (1874); the 'Quiver of Love' (with Walter Crane), a collection of valentines (1876); Mrs. Bonavia Hunt's 'Poor Nelly' (1878); the 'Topo' of Lady Colin Campbell (1878), further described as 'A Tale about English Children in Italy'; and the 'Heir of Redclyffe' and 'Heartsease' (1879). Of her first real success, 'Under the Window, Pictures and Rhymes for Children' (1879), nearly 70,000 copies were sold in England, in addition to 30,000 French and German issues. Then came 'Kate Greenaway's

Birthday Book for Children' (1880), with verses by Mrs. Sale Barker; 'Mother Goose; or, the Old Nursery Rhymes' (1881); 'A Day in a Child's Life,' with music by Myles B. Foster, the organist of the Foundling Hospital (1881); and 'Little Ann and other Poems,' by Jane and Ann Taylor (1883). By the first three and the last of these five books she is said to have made a clear profit of 8000*l*. Next came a 'Painting Book of Kate Greenaway' (1884); the 'Language of Flowers' (1884); 'Mavor's English Spelling Book' (1884); 'Marigold Garden' (1885); 'Kate Greenaway's Alphabet' (1885); 'Kate Greenaway's Album' (1885); 'A Apple Pie' (1886); 'The Queen of the Pirate Isle,' by Bret Harte (1886); 'The Pied Piper of Hamelin,' by Robert Browning (1889); Kate Greenaway's 'Book of Games,' (1889); 'The Royal Progress of King Pepito,' by Beatrice F. Cresswell (1889); and the 'April Baby's Book of Tunes,' by the author of 'Elizabeth and her German Garden' (the Countess von Arnim) (1900). From 1883 (two issues) to 1895 she produced an annual 'Almanack.' In 1896 this was discontinued; but a final number appeared in 1897. She designed many very beautiful book-plates, that of Frederick Locker-Lampson [q. v. Suppl. I] being a fair example; and she also illustrated for Ruskin in 1885 (2nd edit. 1897) an old book of nursery rhymes for which he had a great admiration, 'Dame Wiggins of Lee and her Seven Wonderful Cats.'

[The chief authority for Kate Greenaway's life is the exhaustive volume published in 1905 by M. H. Spielmann and G. S. Layard. This, amply illustrated by reproductions of drawings and water-colours, and enriched by copious extracts from the artist's correspondence with Ruskin, is also written with much critical insight, and genuine sympathy for Miss Greenaway's aims and achievement. To a subsequent volume, Kate Greenaway: Sixteen Examples in Colour of the Artist's Work (Black's British Artists), 1910, Mr. Spielmann prefixed a short study. See also Ruskin's Fors Clavigera, and Præterita; Chesneau's La Peinture Anglaise, 1882; Alexandre's L'Art du Rire et de la Caricature, 1893; Recollections of Lady Dorothy Nevill, 1906; and the De Libris of the present writer, 1908, pp. 93–104. There is an attractive article in the Century Magazine, vol. 75, p. 183, by Mr. Oliver Looker-Lampson, M.P., with whose family Miss Greenaway was on terms of friendship.] A. D.

GREENIDGE, ABEL HENDY JONES (1865–1906), writer on ancient history and law, second son of Nathaniel Heath Greenidge by his wife Elizabeth Cragg Kellman, was born on 22 Dec. 1865 at Belle Farm Estate, Barbados, in which island his father's family had been settled since 1635. His father, for many years vicar of Boscobel parish, was afterwards headmaster of various schools, and enjoyed a high reputation as a teacher. The eldest son, Samuel Wilberforce, of St. John's College, Cambridge, was 25th wrangler in the Cambridge mathematical tripos of 1886, and died in 1890.

Greenidge was educated at Harrison College, Barbados, winning in 1884 the Barbados scholarship, and in the same year (15 Oct.) matriculating at Balliol College, Oxford. Elected to an exhibition in the following year, he was placed in the first class both in classical moderations in 1886 and in the final classical school in 1888. He graduated B.A. in the same year, and proceeded M.A. in 1891 and D.Litt. in 1904. On 5 Dec. 1889 he was elected, after examination, fellow of Hertford College. There he became lecturer in 1892 and tutor in 1902, and he retained these offices until his death. He was also lecturer in ancient history at Brasenose College from 1892 to 1905. He vacated his fellowship at Hertford on his marriage in 1895, and on 29 June 1905 was elected to an official fellowship at St. John's. He examined in the final classical school in 1895–6–7–8. He died suddenly at his residence in Oxford of an affection of the heart on 11 March 1906, and was buried in Holywell churchyard.

Greenidge married on 29 June 1895 Edith Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Lucy of Oxford, and had issue by her two sons. On 28 March 1907 a civil list pension of 75*l*. was granted to his widow 'in consideration of his services to the study of Roman law and history,' but she died on 9 July 1907.

In spite of his early death, and constant employment in academic teaching, Greenidge's literary work is notable for its quality and quantity. Shortly after graduating he contributed numerous articles to a new edition of 'Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities' (1890–1). His first book, 'Infamia, its Place in Roman Public and Private Law,' was published at Oxford in 1894. There followed 'A Handbook of Greek Constitutional History' (1896); 'Roman Public Life' (1901), and 'The Legal Procedure of Cicero's Time' (Oxford, 1901), which was the most important of Greenidge's completed works. He also revised Sir William Smith's 'History of Rome' (1897), and the first part (down to the death

of Justinian) of the 'Student's Gibbon' (1899). In 1903, in co-operation with Miss A. M. Clay, he produced 'Sources for Roman History, B.C. 133–70' (Oxford) designed to prepare the way for a new 'History of Rome.' In 1904 he contributed an historical introduction to the fourth edition of Poste's 'Gaius.' In the same year appeared the first volume of 'A History of Rome during the Later Republic and Early Principate,' covering the years 133 to 104 B.C. This work was designed to extend to the accession of Vespasian and to fill six volumes, but no second volume was issued. Much of Greenidge's most interesting work is to be found in scattered articles, more particularly in the 'Classical Review.' His merit as an historian lies in his accurate accumulation of detail, combined with critical insight and power of exposition, which were not unmixed with occasional paradox.

A portrait in oils, subscribed for by the boys of the school, hangs in the hall of Harrison College, Barbados.

[Oxford Magazine, vol. xxiv. nos. 16 and 17; Journal of Comp. Legislation, new series, vol. vii. pt. i. p. 282; private information.]

R. W. L.

GREENWOOD, FREDERICK (1830–1909), journalist, born in London on 25 March 1830, was eldest child in the family of eleven children of James Caer Greenwood, a coach-builder in Kensington, by his wife Mary Fish. His brother, James Greenwood, made a reputation as a voluminous story writer and journalist. Charles Greenwood (*d.* 1905), a popular sporting writer, best known as 'Hotspur' of the 'Daily Telegraph,' was no relation. Frederick, after being privately educated in Kensington, was apprenticed at about the age of fifteen to a firm of publishers and printers, but his indentures were voluntarily cancelled by the head of the firm in a year, and he was engaged as a reader. In 1851 Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co. consulted him as to the publication of the first English reprint of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' (*Tatler*, 4 Dec. 1901). From the age of sixteen he supported himself, and at twenty he married (1850).

Greenwood was soon writing for papers and magazines. In 1853 he contributed a 'Life of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte' to a general account of 'The Napoleon Dynasty,' described as written 'by the Berkeley men and another.' It was republished under his own name with the title 'Life of Napoleon III, Emperor of the French,' in 1855; in a brief introduction Greenwood 'confesses to little knowledge of "politics" and less care.' The book shows a real comprehension of politics, and gives promise of the writer's mature style and method. For a time his chief ambition was to make a reputation as a novelist and story writer. In 1854 appeared 'The Loves of an Apothecary.' To 'Tait's Magazine' he contributed a story, 'The Path of Roses,' republished with numerous illustrations in 1859. A three-volume novel, 'Under a Cloud,' written in collaboration with his brother James, appeared first in 'The Welcome Guest' and then as a separate publication in 1860. He was a constant contributor to the 'Illustrated Times,' a paper started by Henry Vizetelly [q. v.] in 1855, just before the repeal of the Stamp Act (cf. VIZETELLY'S *Glances Back*, 1893).

In September 1861 Greenwood became first editor of the 'Queen,' at the outset a profusely illustrated paper, which gave a certain prominence to fashions but was largely literary and political. In July 1863 the 'Queen' was combined with the 'Lady's Newspaper,' and Greenwood's connection with it ceased. Meanwhile he had established close relations with George Smith, chief proprietor of the publishing firm of Smith, Elder & Co. He contributed (Feb. 1860) 'An Essay without an End' to the second number of the 'Cornhill Magazine,' which Smith inaugurated under Thackeray's editorship. Greenwood's strongest story, 'Margaret Denzil's History,' which contains powerful drawing of character, appeared in the magazine in 1863, and separately in November 1864 (2 vols.). When Thackeray resigned the editorship in 1862, Greenwood and George Henry Lewes [q. v.] directed the 'Cornhill' under George Smith's superintendence. Lewes withdrew in 1864, and Greenwood was sole editor till 1868. But his bent was to journalism of the highest kind. A scheme for an independent daily paper, to be largely modelled both in form and tone on Canning's 'Anti-Jacobin,' had been for some time in his mind, and he had proposed it to Mr. Parker, owner and publisher of 'Fraser's Magazine,' who declined immediate action. Greenwood did not contemplate acting as editor, and consulted Carlyle on the choice of one. Meanwhile George Smith was considering a like design, and when Greenwood brought his scheme to him in 1864, he at once resolved to give it effect. Greenwood, to his surprise, was appointed editor. Smith's partner, Henry Samuel King, declined

responsibility, and the venture was Smith's personal concern. A brilliant band of contributors, most of whom were already in personal relations with Smith as a publisher, was collected. The paper was named the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' after the journal described in Thackeray's 'Pendennis.' The first number appeared on 7 Feb. 1865 [see SMITH, GEORGE, Suppl. I]. The 'Pall Mall' struggled with difficulty into financial success, but its triumph was secured early in 1866, by the publication in it of 'A Night in a Casual Ward, by an Amateur Casual,' three papers written by James Greenwood at the suggestion of his brother. In Greenwood's words they served 'to cut the rope of the balloon.' After 1868 Greenwood became entirely absorbed in the paper.

As editor he acquired an exceptional personal influence. Able writers covered under his guidance a wide field of interests, social, literary, and political. But the marked character of the 'Pall Mall' was given by Greenwood's individuality. (Sir) Leslie Stephen [q. v. Suppl. II], long a contributor, called the paper 'the incarnation of Greenwood.' His dominance was especially great on the political side. He had shared the liberal opinions of his generation, and he never became a conservative in the strict party sense. Thoroughly patriotic, he was no blind follower of any party leader. A vigilant observer of foreign affairs, and a profound admirer of Bismarck, he came to distrust Gladstone's domestic and foreign policy. The foreign policy of the conservative government of 1874–80 found in him an ardent champion. The keen watch he kept on events abroad enabled him in 1875 to acquire early information of the intention of the Khedive Ismail Pasha to sell his Suez Canal shares, and of the serious risk that they would pass into the possession of a French syndicate. He at once communicated first with the foreign secretary, Lord Derby, who was not inclined to move in the matter, and then with the prime minister, Lord Beaconsfield, who acted on his advice. There is no doubt that the purchase of the shares was first suggested by Greenwood, although his claim to that credit has been questioned (letters by Greenwood and others in *The Times*, 15 April, 11 May, 27 Dec. 1905; 13, 26 Jan., 10 Feb. 1906). Through the Russo-Turkish war of 1876–8 he vehemently attacked in the 'Pall Mall' Gladstone's sentimental crusade against Turkey, the maintenance of whose integrity was in his opinion a primary English interest.

In April 1880 the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' then (in Leslie Stephen's phrase) 'the most thorough-going of Jingo newspapers,' was presented by its proprietor, George Smith, to his son-in-law, Mr. Henry Yates Thompson, who avowed his intention to convert the paper into a radical political organ. Greenwood and all the members of the staff left. At the beginning of May the 'St. James's Gazette' was founded by some members of the firm of Antony Gibbs & Co., in order to give Greenwood the opportunity of continuing his advocacy of the old policy of the 'Pall Mall' [see GIBBS, HENRY HUCKS, LORD ALDENHAM, Suppl. II]. In the new paper Greenwood fought for the same cause with the same spirit and capacity as in the old. He powerfully advocated the occupation of Egypt in 1882, and was the wholehearted opponent of the Irish nationalists. No newspaper helped more effectively to destroy Gladstone's power and to prepare the way for the long predominance of the unionist party. But various causes, of which the strongest was the decline of a taste for serious journalism in the public, rendered it impossible for the 'St. James's' to attain to the prosperity of the 'Pall Mall.' After the death of one of the proprietors, George Gibbs, on 26 Nov. 1886 the financial control passed to his cousin Henry, who was not equally in harmony with Greenwood's views. In 1888 Greenwood persuaded Edward Steinkopff to buy the paper. But the new proprietor refused his editor the freedom he had so far enjoyed, and Greenwood retired suddenly and in anger within the year. In January 1891 he founded in pursuit of an early design the 'Anti-Jacobin,' at first as a threepenny and then as a sixpenny weekly paper. But the taste of the public was against him here also, and the 'Anti-Jacobin' was discontinued in January 1892.

Meanwhile Greenwood became a contributor to the 'Saturday Review' and other papers, and to 'Blackwood's' and the chief magazines, and he engaged anew in literature, publishing 'The Lover's Lexicon' in 1893 and 'Imagination in Dreams' in 1894. A series of papers which appeared in 'Blackwood's' under the general title of the 'Looker On' in 1898–9 ceased owing to the support given by the magazine to the war in South Africa. On that subject Greenwood shared the views of the pro-Boers. He always distrusted Mr. Chamberlain and the radical unionists, and had a scornful dislike of the South African financiers.

Greenwood, who was quick to detect

literary merit, was the private adviser of many literary men who achieved eminence. George Meredith was among his friends, and drew him as Richard Rockney in 'Celt and Saxon' (1910) (cf. W. T. STEAD in *Review of Reviews*, July 1910, p. 57). At a dinner given in his honour in London on 9 April 1905, Mr. J. M. Barrie spoke warmly of his debt to Greenwood's early encouragement. His editorial skill and instinct were only equalled by the perfect sincerity of his opinions, and his absolute disinterestedness. Greenwood died at his house in Sydenham on 14 Dec. 1909.

Greenwood's wife, Katherine Darby, whom he married in 1850, belonged to a landed family of Quaker connections in Hampshire. She died in 1900. Of Greenwood's five children, a son and two daughters survived him. His daughters were granted a civil list pension of 100*l.* in 1910.

[Information from the family; personal knowledge; Leslie Stephen's Life of Fitzjames Stephen, 1895; Herbert Paul's History of Modern England, 1905, vols. iii. and iv.; Tinsley, Random Recollections, i. 303. Maitland's Life of Leslie Stephen (1905) and Hyndman's Record of an Adventurous Career (1911) give estimates of Greenwood as editor from contributors' points of view.]

GREENWOOD, THOMAS (1851–1908), promoter of public libraries, son of William and Nanny Greenwood, was born at Woodley, near Stockport, Cheshire, on 9 May 1851, and educated at the village school. Benefiting by membership of a mutual improvement society conducted by William Urwick [q. v. Suppl. II.], then congregational minister of Hatherlow, Cheshire, he made excellent use of the Manchester public library and similar institutions. After serving as clerk in a local hat works he was for a short time a traveller with a Sheffield firm, and then for about three years assistant in a branch library at Sheffield. About 1871 he removed to London to join the staff of the 'Ironmonger.' In 1875 with W. Hoseason Smith he founded the firm of Smith, Greenwood & Co., afterwards Scott, Greenwood & Co., printers and publishers of trade journals and technical books. The firm at once founded the 'Hatters' Gazette,' and the 'Pottery Gazette,' an organ of the glass and china industries, and in 1879 the 'Oil and Colour Trades Journal.' Greenwood himself was the chief editor of these journals. He superintended all the publications of the firm, which included many important technical works.

His early acquaintance with public libraries and his personal gratitude to them convinced him of the need of increasing their number and improving their organisation. Thanks to his advocacy many rate-supported libraries were opened in London and elsewhere in commemoration of the jubilee of Queen Victoria. His manual on 'Public Libraries, their Organisation, Uses and Management,' appeared in 1886 and at once took standard rank. The work reached a fifth edition in 1894.

A warm admirer of Edward Edwards (1812–1886) [q. v.], a pioneer of municipal public libraries, Greenwood collected his personal relics and part of his library, and these he presented, with a handsome bookcase, to the Manchester public library, of which Edwards was the first librarian. In 1902 he wrote an interesting biography of Edwards, embodying the early history of the library movement, and he placed a granite monument over Edwards's grave at Niton, Isle of Wight.

Greenwood formed a large bibliographical library, illustrating all phases of bibliographical work and research, which he presented to the Manchester public library in 1906, making additions to it afterwards, and leaving at his death sufficient money for its maintenance. 'The Thomas Greenwood Library for Librarians' contains about 12,000 volumes. He also founded a small library at Hatherlow in honour of his old pastor William Urwick.

Formerly a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Greenwood travelled extensively, and in Japan in 1907 contracted an illness of which he died at Frith Knowl, Elstree, Hertfordshire, on 9 Nov. 1908. His remains after cremation at Golder's Green were interred at Hatherlow congregational church. He married Marianne, daughter of William Pettet, and had a son and two daughters.

In addition to the works named he wrote: 1. 'A Tour in the United States and Canada,' 1883. 2. 'Eminent Naturalists,' 1886. 3. 'Graee Montrose, an unfashionable novel,' 1886. 4. 'Museums and Art Galleries,' 1888. 5. 'Sunday School and Village Libraries,' 1892; 6. 'Greenwood's Library Year Book,' 1897, 1900, 1901.

[The Times, and Manchester Guardian, 11 Nov. 1908; Oil and Colour Trades Journal, 14 Nov. 1908 (with portrait); Who's Who, 1908; W. E. A. Axon in Library Association Record, June 1907 (description of the library for librarians); personal knowledge.] C. W. S.

GREGO, JOSEPH (1843–1908), writer on art, born on 23 Sept. 1843 at 23 Granville Square, Clerkenwell, was elder son of Joseph Grego (1817–1881), a looking-glass manufacturer, by his wife Louisa Emelia Dawley. His grandfather, Antonio Grego, a native of Como, settled in London before 1821 as a looking-glass manufacturer, the firm becoming Susan Grego & Sons in 1839, and Charles & Joseph Grego in 1845. After education at private schools Grego was for a time with Lloyds, the underwriters. Inheriting the spirit of collecting from his father, he drifted into that pursuit, combining it with dealing, art journalism, and authorship. He specialised as writer and collector in the work of Gillray, Rowlandson, Morland, and Cruikshank, and was an acknowledged authority on all of them. He was chiefly responsible for the edition of James Gillray's 'Works' in 1873, although the name of Thomas Wright (1810–77) [q. v.] alone appears in the title-page, and he edited 'Rowlandson the Caricaturist' (2 vols. 4to, 1880). Both books, which illustrate Grego's comprehensive and thorough method of work, became standard books of reference. He collected much material for a life of Morland, which he did not complete. In 1904 he published 'Cruikshank's Water Colours,' with an introduction and reproductions in colours. In 1874 he compiled a volume of 'Thackerayana' (dated 1875), based upon books with marginal and other sketches, from Thackeray's sale; owing to copyright difficulties the volume was immediately suppressed, but was reissued in 1898 (cf. *Athenæum*, 9 May 1908). A frequent writer on art in periodicals and the press, and editor of 'Pears' Pictorial,' 1893–6, he wrote 'History of Parliamentary Elections in the Old Days, from the Time of the Stuarts to Victoria' (1886; new edit. 1892), and edited R. H. Gronow's 'Reminiscences' with illustrations 'made up' from contemporary prints (1889); Vuillier's 'History of Dancing,' to which he contributed a sketch of dancing in England (1898); 'Pictorial Pickwickiana: Charles Dickens and his Illustrators' (2 vols. 1899); and Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield,' including Forster's essay on the story (1903).

Grego, who was always ready to lend prints and drawings for public exhibitions, occupied much of his time in organising exhibitions, chiefly of 'English Humorists in Art.' He was himself facile with his pencil, doing much work as a designer of theatrical costumes, and etching the designs of others. He invented a system of reproducing eighteenth-century colour prints in such exact facsimile that they have often been mistaken for originals. He was a director of Carl Hentschel, Ltd., photo-engravers, 1899–1908, and a substantial shareholder in the firm of Kegan Paul & Co. (of which company he was a director from Jan. 1903 till his death) and of the 'Graphic' Company.

He died unmarried on 24 Jan. 1908 at 23 Granville Square, where he was born and which he occupied all his life. His vast accumulations of prints, drawings, and books were dispersed on his death (at Christie's 28 April and 4 June 1908, and at Puttick and Simpson's April, June, and July 1908).

Jules Bastien-Lepage drew a small head of Grego in pen and ink on a visit to London, about 1880–1.

[The Times, 28 Jan. 1908; Athenæum, 2 Feb. 1908; Graphic, 1 Feb. 1908 (with portrait from a photo); information kindly supplied by his only sister, Mrs. Bruce Johnston, by Mr. Thomas J. Barratt, and by Mr. H. Thornber.] W. R.

GREGORY, SIR AUGUSTUS CHARLES (1819–1905), Australian explorer and politician, born on 1 Aug. 1819 at Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire, was second son of Lieutenant Joshua Gregory, of an old Nottinghamshire family, by his wife Frances, sister of Charles Blissett Churchman of London. His father, a lieutenant in the 78th regiment (Ross-shire *Buffs*), was wounded at El Hamed in Egypt, and compelled to retire from the service, receiving in lieu of pension a grant of land in the new settlement on the Swan River (now Western Australia), whither he went with his wife and family in June 1829.

After being privately educated in England and in his new home, young Gregory in 1841 obtained employment in the survey department of Western Australia, and in August 1842 he was appointed assistant surveyor, holding the office till November 1854. In 1846, having obtained leave of absence, he began exploring work in the interior of the continent, starting on 7 August from Bolgart Spring, accompanied by his brothers Francis Thomas and Henry. He was soon stopped, however, in his progress eastward by an immense salt lake which compelled him to turn north-west, where he discovered some excellent seams of coal at the headwaters of the river Irwin. In September 1848 he led a party (sometimes known as the 'Settlers' Expedition') to the northward, and succeeded in reaching a point 350 miles north of Perth. The

results of the expedition were to reveal the pastoral wealth of the Murchison and Champion Bay districts and the discovery of a lode of galena in the bed of the Murchison river. Later in the same year Gregory accompanied the governor, Capt. Charles *Fitzgerald, R.N., on a visit to the mineral* discovery, which proved to be of more importance than was at first supposed.

In 1855–6 Gregory undertook an expedition under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society with the dual purpose of exploring the previously unknown interior of the northern territory of Australia and searching for traces of the lost explorer Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig Leichhardt[q. v.]. Starting from the mouth of the Victoria river, the party ascended that rivor to its source, crossed the watershed to the southward-flowing Sturt creek, and then made its way to the gulf of Carpentaria and thence to the Dawson and across the northern peninsula to the east coast. The result was the shedding of much light on the rivers of this region, the discovery of the water parting formed by the Newcastle ranges, and the charting in sixteen months of 5000 miles of hitherto unknown wilds, but no certain traces of Leichhardt were found. For his achievements on this expedition Gregory was in 1857 awarded the founder's medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

In 1858 he undertook his last exploring expedition, when he was despatched by the New South Wales government to renew the search for Leichhardt. He started from Sydney on 12 Jan. and reached the Barcoo in April. In latitude 24° 25′ and longitude 145° S. he found a tree marked L and some stumps of others which had been felled with an axe. In May he reached the Thompson river, and followed it till it ran out in plains of baked clay. He then pushed down Cooper and Strzlecki Creek, and arrived at Adelaide after a seven months' exploration, which left the fate of Leichhardt as much in doubt as ever.

On his return from his last expedition he was employed in defining the southern boundary of Queensland, and became surveyor-general for the new colony, a post which he held from 23 Dec. 1859 to 11 March 1875. Thenceforward until 1 Sept. 1879 he was geological surveyor of the southern district of the colony. On 10 Nov. 1882 he was nominated a member of the legislative council, but did not take his seat till 26 June 1883. He played a prominent part in the debates, his intimate knowledge of the country and its resources and his fund of scientific and other information securing him an attentive hearing even from those who differed from him. It was his custom to sit always on the opposition benches, in order that he might be more free to criticise the various government *measures.*

Gregory took an active interest in municipal affairs. He was one of the first members of the Toowong shire council, and when the shire was gazetted a town in 1902 he was chosen first mayor. He was a trustee of the Queensland Museum from 1876 to 1899, and from 1876 to 1883 sat on the commission to inquire into the condition of the aborigines.

He took a keen interest in scientific work of all kinds, and in 1895 was president at Brisbane of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, devoting his opening address to a sketch of the geological and geographical history of Australia.

He was created C.M.G. on 27 Feb. 1875, and K.C.M.G. on 9 Nov. 1903. He died unmarried on 25 June 1905 at his residence, Rainworth, Brisbane, and was buried in Toowong cemetery.

Gregory, according to Sir Hugh Nelson, 'contributed more to the exact physical, geological, and geographical knowledge of Australia than any other man, for his explorations have extended to west, north, east, south, and central Australia.' He *was joint author of 'Journals* of Australian Exploration' (Brisbane, 1884) with his brother, Francis Thomas [Gregory (1821–1888), who was in the survey office of Western Australia from 1842 to 1860; Francis accompanied his brother Augustus in his first exploring expedition in 1846, and led two expeditions himself in 1858 and 1861, being awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1863; going to Queensland in 1862, he was nominated to the legislative council in 1874, and was for a short time postmaster-general in the first McIlwraith Ministry.

[The Times, and Brisbane Courier, 26 June 1905; West Australian, 27 June 1905; eographical Journal, vol. 26, 1905; Western Australian Year Book for 1902–4; Mennell's Dict. of Australas. Biog., 1892; Burke's Colonial Gentry, 1891; Favence's History of Australian Exploration, 1888; Blain's Cyclopædia of Australasia, 1881; Heaton's Australian Dictionary of Dates, 1879; Howitt's History of Discovery in Australia, vol. ii. 1865; Tenison Woods's History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia, vol. ii. 1865.] C. A.

GREGORY, EDWARD JOHN (1850–1909), painter, born in Southampton on 19 April 1850, was grandson of John Gregory, engineer-in-chief of the auxiliary engines in Sir John Franklin's last Arctic expedition, and was eldest child (in a family of three sons and five daughters) of Edward Gregory, a ship's engineer, by his wife Mary Ann Taylor. On leaving Dr. Cruikshank's private school at fifteen he entered the drawing-office, in his native town, of the Peninsular and Oriental steamship company, in whose employ his father sailed; but though always keenly interested in all kinds of mechanism, he had set his mind upon being a painter. Making the acquaintance at Southampton of Hubert Herkomer (now Sir Hubert von Herkomer, R.A.), whose family had settled there, he started a life-class with him. In 1869 Gregory went to London, and with Herkomer joined the South Kensington Art School. Subsequently he studied for a short time at the Royal Academy. He was soon employed in the decorations of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and in 1871, with his friends Herkomer and Robert Walker Macbeth [q. v. Suppl. II], began working for the 'Graphic,' which had just been started by William Luson Thomas [q. v. Suppl. I]. Gregory at first contributed sketches from the theatres, but soon freely transcribed sketches sent home from the French army at the front by Mr. Sydney P. Hall. Gregory's illustrations, which were sometimes signed by both himself and Hall, discovered the variety and ingenuity of his draughtsmanship. He ceased to work regularly for the 'Graphic' about 1875.

Gregory was not a frequent exhibitor at Burlington House. His mark as a painter was first made by an oil-painting, 'Dawn' (now in the possession of Mr. John Sargent, R.A.), originally shown at Deschamps' gallery in 1879. Much of his best work appeared at the exhibitions of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, of which he was elected associate in 1871 and member in 1876. He succeeded Sir James Linton as president in 1898. From 1875 to 1882 his contributions to the Academy were mainly portraits, including that of Dunoan McLaren, M.P., a replica of which is in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. As early as 1883 he was elected with Macbeth to the associateship, and he became academician in 1898, after the completion and exhibition of his 'Boulter's Lock: Sunday Afternoon,' a work which hardly justified the years of elaboration spent upon it.

Gregory's art was honoured abroad, both his oils and his water-colours being awarded gold medals at the international exhibitions of Paris (1889 and 1900) and Brussels (1898), and at the Munich Jahresausstellung (1891). Probably his water-colours and some of his drawings on wood will have a more enduring fame than his oils. In all mediums he showed cleverness and resource as a draughtsman, and a technical skill that was especially remarkable in his water-colours. His art suffered in the end through a fastidious preoccupation with the technical problems of his craft. For many years his paintings, which were not numerous, were acquired as soon as they were finished by Charles J. Galloway of Manchester, at whose death they were dispersed with the rest of his collection at Christie's on 24 June 1905, Gregory's water-colours bringing large prices.

Besides 'Dawn' and 'Boulter's Lock,' Gregory's principal oil pictures were 'Piccadilly: Drawing-room Day' (R.A. 1883); 'Last Touches,' 'St. George' (which was etched by Paul Rajon), 'Miss Galloway,' 'The Intruders' (R.A. 1884); 'Marooning' (now in the Tate Gallery) (R.A. 1887); 'Fanny Bunter' and 'Après,' his diploma picture (R.A. 1890); and 'Spoils of Opportunity' (R.A. 1893). His chief contributions to the Royal Institute were: 'The Inception of a Song,' 'The Honeymoon,' 'Sir Galahad,' 'The Sanctum Invaded,' 'A Look at the Model,' 'Souvenir of the Institute,' 'The Fugitive,' 'Master Nowall.'

Gregory, despite a bad stammer, showed unusual aptitude for affairs as president of the Institute and was a conscientious and popular visitor at the schools of the Academy, in the counsels of which he exerted much weight. He died at his residence, Brompton House, Great Marlow, on 22 June 1909, and was buried in Great Marlow churchyard. He married in 1876 Mary, daughter of Joseph Joyner, who survived him without issue.

'A Look at the Model' (the property of Mr. H. W. Henderson) and the 'Souvenir of the Institute' are self-portraits. Two other portraits of himself, painted by him in 1875 and 1883, are in the possession of Mrs. Alfred Henry, London. A portrait by John Parker, R.W.S., belongs to his widow. Early in his career Gregory was invited to contribute his portrait to the Uffizi Gallery at Florence, but never finished one to his satisfaction.

[Private information; Graves's Royal Academy Exhibitors, 1905–6.] D. S. M.

GREGORY, ROBERT (1819–1911), dean of St. Paul's, born at Nottingham on 9 Feb. 1819, was the eldest son of Robert Gregory, merchant, of Nottingham by his wife Anne Sophia, daughter of Alderman Oldknow, grocer, Nottingham. His parents were methodists; both died in 1824. Educated privately, Gregory entered a Liverpool shipping-office in 1835. At the age of twenty-one, influenced by the 'Tracts for the Times,' he resolved to be ordained. He was admitted a gentleman commoner of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, on 2 April 1840; graduated B.A. in 1843, proceeding M.A. in 1846, and D.D. in 1891; was Denyer theological prizeman in 1850; and was ordained deacon in 1843, priest in 1844, by the bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. After serving the curacies of Bisley, Gloucestershire (1843–7), Panton and Wragby, Lincolnshire (1847–51), and Lambeth parish church (1851–3), Gregory was from 1853 to 1873 vicar of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth. A zealous incumbent, he improved the church, built schools, founded a school of art, and closely identified himself with church work in elementary education. In 1867 he was select preacher at Oxford, and served on the royal commission on ritual.

In 1868 Gregory was appointed canon of St. Paul's, but for five years still held his Lambeth living. In 1870 H. P. Liddon [q. v.] became canon, and in 1871 R. W. Church [q. v. Suppl. I] was made dean. With them Gregory worked in fullest harmony for the attainment of Church's purpose, 'to set St. Paul's in order, as the great English cathedral, before the eyes of the country' (*Life and Letters of Dean Church*, p. 200). As treasurer of the cathedral he negotiated with the ecclesiastical commission the arrangement of the cathedral finances which helped to make reform possible. The changes made were not universally welcomed, but Gregory was unmoved by criticism. Church described him as 'of cast iron' (*Life and Letters*, p. 235). Four lectures contrasting the social conditions of England in 1688 and 1871, delivered by Gregory in St. Paul's in Nov. 1871, drew on him the charge of misusing the cathedral. The advance in the cathedral ritual and the decoration of the fabric led to hostility, which reached its height in the litigation of 1888–9 over the reredos, during which Gregory zealously supported the policy of Frederick Temple [q. v. Suppl. II], bishop of London.

For forty-three years Gregory was a member of the lower house of Canterbury convocation. He entered it as proctor for the archdeaconry of Surrey in 1868, and became proctor for the dean and chapter in 1874. His influence was immediately felt, more especially on educational questions and in defence of higher Anglican policy. W. C. Magee in 1881 wrote of him as 'the Cleon of the lower house' (*Life*, ii. 154); and J. W. Burgon, in a published letter of the same year, said 'In the lower house of convocation you . . . obtain very much your own way.' On the delivery of the Purchas judgment, Gregory joined Liddon in telling John Jackson [q. v.], bishop of London (2 March 1871), that the judgment would not be obeyed by them [see PURCHAS, JOHN]. In 1873 he was forward in defence of the Athanasian Creed; in 1874 he presented to convocation a petition in favour of retaining the impugned 'ornaments' of the church; in 1880, during the burials bill controversy, he favoured the abandonment by churchmen of the graveside service, if nonconformists could also be silenced. In 1881 he supported the memorial for the toleration of ritual, and in convocation presented a gravamen and reformandum to the same effect. An ardent supporter of church schools and long treasurer of the National Society, Gregory was elected a member of the London school board in 1873, but did not seek re-election when his three years' term ended. He was also a member of the education commission in 1886, and of the City parochial charities commission in 1888.

Appointed dean of St. Paul's on the death of Church in 1890, and installed on 5 Feb. 1891, Gregory continued his predecessor's policy, carried out in the face of some criticism the decoration of the cathedral with mosaics, and retained to advanced age the closest interest in the cathedral work. He resigned on 1 May, died at the deanery on 2 Aug. 1911, and was buried in the crypt of St. Paul's. He combined a simple faith and clear convictions, firmly held and boldly defended, with much administrative ability and singular devotion to the life and work of his cathedral. He was twice married: (1) in 1844 to Mary Frances, daughter of William Stewart of Dublin (*d.* 1851), by whom he had two sons who survived him; and (2) in 1861 to Charlotte Anne, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, by whom he had four daughters, of whom three survived him. A portrait by Sir William Richmond, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1899, now hangs in the dining-room of the St. Paul's deanery.

In addition to some sermons, Gregory

published: 1. 'Are we better than our Fathers?' 1872. 2. 'The Position of the Priest ordered by the Rubrics in the Communion Service interpreted by themselves,' 1876. 3. 'Elementary Education: Some Account of its Rise and Progress in England,' 1895.

[The Times, 3 and 7 Aug. 1911; Guardian, 4 and 11 Aug. 1911; The Autobiography of Robert Gregory, ed. by Ven. W. H. Hutton, 1912; John Hannah, a Tribute of Affection, Two Sermons, with Memoirs of Robert and Anne Sophia Gregory (Nottingham, 1824); J. J. Hannah, The Lighter Side of a Great Churchman's Character, 1912; W. P. W. Phillimore, County Pedigrees, vol. i. Nottinghamshire; T. Fowler, History of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, pp. 318, 444; J. O. Johnston, Life of H. P. Liddon, 1904, pp. 145–8; Davidson and Benham, Life of A. C. Tait, 1891, vol. ii. chap. xxix.; M. C. Church, Life and Letters of Dean Church, 1895, pp. 200 seq.; J. W. Burgon, Canon Robert Gregory: a Letter of Friendly Remonstrance, 1881.] A. R. B.

GRENFELL, GEORGE (1849–1906), baptist missionary and explorer of the Congo, born at Ennis Cottage, Trannack Mill, Sancreed, near Penzance, on 21 Aug. 1849, was son of George Grenfell of Trannack Mill, afterwards of Birmingham, by his wife Joanna, daughter of Michael and Catherine Rowe of Botree, Sancreed. Grenfell shared with Francis Wallace Grenfell, first baron Grenfell, and William Henry Grenfell, first baron Desborough, a common ancestor in Paskow Greinfield (1658). Educated at a branch of King Edward's school, Birmingham, Grenfell was apprenticed to Messrs. Scholefield & Goodman, a hardware and machinery firm in Birmingham. The loss of an eye in early life in no way impaired his energy. Though his parents were anglicans he soon joined Heneage Street baptist chapel, where he was admitted to membership by baptism on 7 Nov. 1864. Influenced by the lives of David Livingstone [q. v.] and Alfred Saker (1814–1880), the 'Apostle of the Cameroons,' Grenfell, in September 1873, entered the Baptist College, Stokes Croft, Bristol, and on 10 Nov. 1874 the Baptist Missionary Society accepted him for work in the Cameroons under Alfred Saker. The two arrived there in January 1875. Grenfell's earliest work consisted in following the Yabiang river up to Abo and in discovering the lower course of the Sanaga river as far as Edea.

Grenfell, who moved to Victoria, Cameroons, in 1877, continued to explore the rivers inland, especially the Wuri, and in 1878 made an ascent of the Mongo ma Loba mountain. On 5 Jan. 1878 he was instructed to undertake pioneer work with the Rev. T. J. Comber up the Lower Congo. After the discoveries in 1877 of Sir Henry Morton Stanley [q. v. Suppl. II], Mr. Robert Arthington of Leeds had offered 1000*l.* to the Baptist Missionary Society for such work. A preliminary expedition, with the help of the (Dutch) Afrikaansche Handels-Vereeniging, preceded Grenfell and Comber's arrival at San Salvador on 8 Aug. 1878. Received there by the King of Kongo, Dom Pedro V or Ntolela, they pushed on to the Makuta country, but at Tungwa the chief forbade their proceeding towards the Upper Congo. Soon Grenfell co-operated with Comber and others in starting mission stations at Musuko, Vivi, Isangila, and Manyanga in July 1881, and so to Stanley Pool. On 28 Jan. 1884, in a small steel 'tender,' twenty-six feet long, Grenfell set out to survey the Congo up to the Equator at a point 18° long. E., passing the mouth of the Kwa river and visiting Bolobo, Lukolela, and Irebu, and inspecting the confluence of the Mubangi and the Congo. He now made his headquarters at Arthington, near Leopoldville, and on 13 June 1884 he successfully launched at Stanley Pool the Peace, a river steamer, with seven water-tight compartments of Bessemer steel, which was built by Messrs. Thornycroft, at Chiswick, at Mr. Arthington's cost, and under Grenfell's supervision, in 1882. It was constructed to draw only eighteen inches when carrying six tons of cargo, and to take to pieces at the cataracts.

On 7 July 1884 the Peace started on her first voyage of discovery, taking Gronfell and Comber along the Kwa, Kwango, and Kasai rivers. On the second Peace expedition (13 Oct. 1884) 'he was unquestionably the first to prove the independent status of the Mubangi'; discovered the Ruki or Black river; navigated the Ikelomba; found himself in contact with actual cannibals in the Bangala region; ascended the Itimbiri or Rubi river up to 2° 50′ N. lat.; visited Tippoo Tib (Tipu-Tipu) at Stanley Falls on 24 Dec. 1884; and followed the Mubangi for 200 miles up to what have since been called Grenfell Falls, 4° 40′ N. lat., 'by far the most northerly point yet reached in the exploration of the Congo basin' (Sir H. H. Johnston, *G. Grenfell and the Congo*, pp. 116, 127).

On the third voyage of the Peace (2 Aug. 1885) Grenfell was accompanied by his wife,

his little daughter, von François, a German explorer, and eight native children from the mission schools. This time his object was to explore the affluents of the Congo from the east and the south—the Lulongo, the Maringa, and the Busira or Juapa, on which he found dwarf tribes (the Batwa).

His fourth journey (24 Feb. 1886), in company with Baron von Nimptsch, of the Congo Free State, and Wissmann, the German explorer, took him up the main stream of the Kasai, thence up the Sankuru, the Lubo, and the Lulua (careful notes being taken of the Bakuba and Bakete tribes), and so back to the Congo and on to Stanley Falls. On the fifth voyage (30 Sept. 1886) he passed up the Kwa and the Mfini to Lake Leopold II, and on the sixth (December 1886), with Holman Bentley, he explored the Kwango up to the Kingunji rapids. In all these journeys he made exact observations, which were published in 1886 by the Royal Geographical Society, and together with his chart of the Congo Basin gained for him the founder's medal of the society in 1887.

During his furlough he was received by King Leopold at Brussels in July 1887. Hearing (9 Aug.) of the death of Comber, he returned at once to the Congo and was busily occupied on the Peace in supplying the needs of the mission stations. But in September 1890 the Congo Free State, in spite of protest, impounded the vessel for operations against the Arabs. Grenfell came home and after long negotiations the Peace was restored, an indemnity being declined. A second steamer, the Goodwill, also made by Messrs. Thornycroft, was launched on the Upper Congo, December 1893.

On 13 Aug. 1891, Grenfell, who had received the Belgian order of Leopold (chevalier), was invited to be Belgian plenipotentiary for the settlement with Portugal of the frontier of the Lunda, and was allowed by the Baptist Missionary Society to accept the offer. On 17 Nov. 1892 Grenfell and his wife reached Mwene Puto Kasongo, the headquarters on the Kwango of the brutal Kiamvo, with whom they had a peaceful interview. Below the Tungila he met Senhor Sarmento, the Portuguese plenipotentiary, and after inspecting the rivers of the Lunda district the party reached St. Paul de Loanda (partly by railway) on 16 June 1893, the delimitation being agreed upon during July. He was made commander of the Belgian order of the Lion and received the order of Christ from the king of Portugal.

From 1893 to 1900 Grenfell remained chiefly at Bolobo on the Congo, where a strong mission station was established. After a visit to England in 1900, he started for a systematic exploration of the Aruwimi river, and by November 1902 had reached Mawambi, about eighty miles from the western extreme of the Uganda protectorate. Between 1903 and 1906 he was busy with a new station at Yalemba, fifteen miles east of the confluence of the Aruwimi with the Congo. Meanwhile he found difficulty in obtaining building sites from the Congo Free State, which accorded them freely to Roman catholics. He grew convinced of the evil character of Belgian administration, in which he had previously trusted. In 1903 King Leopold despatched at Grenfell's entreaty a commission of inquiry, before which he gave evidence, but its report gave him little satisfaction. Grenfell died after a bad attack of blackwater fever at Basoko on 1 July 1906. His salary never exceeded 180*l.* a year. Grenfell was twice married: (1) On 11 Feb. 1876, at Heneage Street baptist chapel, Birmingham, to Mary Hawkes, who died, after a premature confinement, at Akwa town on the Cameroon river on 10 Jan. 1877; (2) in 1878, at Victoria, Cameroons, to Rose Patience Edgerley, a West Indian. His eldest daughter, Patience, who, after being educated in England and at Brussels, returned to the Congo as a teacher, died of hæmaturic fever at Bolobo on 18 March 1899.

A memorial tablet was unveiled in Heneage Street baptist chapel, Birmingham, on 24 September 1907.

Grenfell was an observant explorer (cf. Bentley, *Pioneering on the Congo*, ii. 127–128) and an efficient student of native languages. He promoted industrial training, and gave every proof of missionary zeal.

[The Times, 1 Aug. 1906; Sir Harry Johnston, George Grenfell and the Congo, 1908, 2 vols.; George Hawker, Life of George Grenfell, 1909 (portraits); W. Holman Bentley, Life on the Congo (introduction by G. Grenfell), 1887; Shirley J. Dickins, Grenfell of the Congo, 1910; Lord Mountmorres, The Congo Independent State, 1906, pp. 110 ff.]

E. H. P.

GRENFELL, HUBERT HERBERT (1845–1906), expert in naval gunnery, born at Rugby on 12 June 1845, was son of Algernon Grenfell, a clerk, by his wife Maria Guerin Price.

Joining the navy as a cadet on 13 Dec. 1859, when fourteen, Grenfell passed out first from the Britannia, and gained as sub-lieutenant the Beaumont Testimonial in

1865. He qualified as gunnery lieutenant in 1867, and was appointed first lieutenant on H.M.S. Excellent on 22 Sept. 1869. While holding this appointment he worked out with Naval Engineer Newman what are claimed to have been the first designs of hydraulic mountings for heavy naval ordnance. He also engaged in literary work of a technical character, contributing to 'Engineering' and service journals. On 31 Dec. 1876 he was made commander, and on 1 May 1877 was appointed, on account of his linguistic attainments, second naval attaché to the maritime courts of Europe. He also acted as naval adviser to the British representatives at the Berlin Congress of 1878. On 22 Sept. 1882 the sloop Phœnix, under his command, foundered off Prince Edward Island. No lives, however, were lost. Grenfell retired with the rank of captain on 2 Dec. 1887.

Grenfell was afterwards for many years associated with the experimental work of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. He was the first to direct the Admiralty's attention to the night-sighting of guns; and about 1891, on the introduction of the incandescent electric lamp, he invented his 'self-illuminating night sights for naval ordnance.' The invention was for fifteen years attached to all heavy guns in the British navy, and was adopted by some foreign navies. Grenfell was also one of the first to suggest the use of sight-scales marked in large plain figures for naval guns, and advocated, though without success, the adoption of a telescopic light for day use. He also worked out the arrangement subsequently adopted for quick-firing field artillery, by which the changes of angle between the line of sight and the axis of the bore which are required when firing at a moving target can be effected without altering the line of sight.

In April 1877 Grenfell read before the Institution of Naval Architects an able paper advocating the trial of Grüson's chilled cast-iron armour in England, and in 1887 he published 'Grüson's Chilled Cast-Iron Armour' (translated from the German of Julius von Schutz). He helped to form the Navy League, and served at one time on its executive committee. He died at Alverstoke, Hampshire, on 13 Sept. 1906.

[The Times, 26 Sept. 1906; Engineering, 28 Sept. 1906; Capt. H. Garbett, Naval Gunnery, 1897; C. Orde Brown, Armour and its Attacks by Artillery, 1893; Clowes, History of the Royal Navy, vol. 7, 1903; the Navy List, Jan. 1888.] S. E. F.

GREY, Mrs. MARIA GEORGINA, whose maiden name was Shirreff (1816–1906), promoter of women's education, born on 7 March 1816, was younger daughter of Admiral William Henry Shirreff by his wife Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the Hon. David Murray; Emily Shirreff [q. v.] was her elder sister. In youth Maria was constantly abroad, and became an accomplished linguist. In later years, until she was prevented by ill-health, she went every winter to Rome. She early interested herself in the condition of women's education and position. On 7 Jan. 1841 she married her first cousin, William Thomas Grey (1807–1864), nephew of the second Earl Grey [q. v.] Her husband, who was a wine merchant in London, died on 13 March 1864. There were no children of the marriage.

Mrs. Grey collaborated with her sister, Miss Shirreff, in 'Passion and Principle' (1841), and in 'Thoughts on Self-Culture' (1850), but after her husband's death in 1864 concentrated her attention on women's education.

When the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission of 1870 revealed the unsatisfactory condition of the education of girls in this country, Mrs. Grey read a paper at the Social Science Congress at Leeds, October 1871, advocating the establishment throughout England of large day schools for girls with boarding-houses in connection. For that purpose she formed in 1872 the 'National Union for the Higher Education of Women.' A mercantile company was created under the style of 'The Girls' Public Day School Company,' which provided the funds needed to give practical effect to the purposes of the union. Until 1879 Mrs. Grey was organising secretary of the union, which was dissolved in 1884. In 1906 the company was converted into a trust, which now (1912) has thirty-three schools and over 7000 pupils.

In order to ensure a supply of competent teachers for these new girls' schools, Mrs. Grey founded a training college for women teachers in secondary schools, of which again she acted as honorary organising secretary. The college was opened in 1878, with four students, in premises lent by William Rogers [q. v.], rector of Bishopsgate. After a removal in 1885, the college was installed in 1892 in its present quarters at Brondesbury, and became known as the Maria Grey Training College. Mrs. Grey throughout helped the college by donations of money and by unceasing effort to interest others in the work.

Mrs. Grey, who was an admirably persuasive speaker, was at the same time

a strong advocate of the parliamentary enfranchisement of women, She was a member of the central society of the women's suffrage movement. In 1877 she wrote the pamphlet 'The Physical Force Objection to Woman's Suffrage.'

For the last fifteen years of her life Mrs. Grey was an invalid, but she maintained to the end her interest in women's education and progress. She died on 19 Sept. 1906 at 41 Stanhope Gardens, Kensington.

Many of her speeches were published as pamphlets. Besides the books in which she collaborated with Miss Shirreff, she published in 1858 a novel, 'Love's Sacrifice'; in 1887 a translation of Rosmini Serbati's 'The Ruling Principle of Method applied to Education'; and in 1889 'Last Words to Girls on Life in School and after School.'

[The Times, 21 and 24 Sept. 1906; Journal of Education, Oct. 1906; Burke's Peerage; cf. Hare's Story of My Life, vol. iv.; private information.] E. L.

GRIFFIN, Sir LEPEL HENRY (1838–1908), Anglo-Indian administrator, born at Watford, Hertfordshire, where his father was serving as locum tenens, on 20 July 1838, was only son of the three children of Henry Griffin, incumbent of Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk, by his wife Frances Sophia, who had a family of four sons and six daughters by a first husband, Mr. Welsh.

Griffin was educated at Malden's preparatory school, Brighton, and then at Harrow, which he soon left, on account of illness. After tuition by Mr. Whitehead of Chatham House, Ramsgate, he passed the Indian civil service examination in 1859, and was posted to the Punjab as an assistant commissioner on 17 Nov. 1860. 'His conversational powers and ready wit made him popular in society; but he soon proved himself in addition an effective writer, a fluent speaker, and, despite a somewhat easy-going manner, a man of untiring industry' (*Journ. East India Assoc.* April 1908). He is the original of the brilliant civilian portrayed in Sir Henry Cunningham's novel 'Chronicles of Dustypore' (1875), and was credited with the authorship of Aberigh Mackey's 'Twenty-one Days in India' (1880), satiric sketches of Anglo-Indian life, which first appeared anonymously in 'Vanity Fair' (1878–9). Sir Robert Montgomery [q. v.], lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, turned Griffin's literary abilities to good purpose by selecting him to prepare historical accounts of the principal Punjab families and of the rulers of the native principalities. The work, which involved immense research, was based both on official documents and on records and information gathered from the chiefs and nobles themselves. His 'Punjab Chiefs,' historical and biographical notices of the principal families of the Punjab (Lahore, 1865); 'The Law of Inheritance to Sikh Chiefships previous to the Annexation' (Lahore, 1869); and 'The Rajas of the Punjab' (Lahore, 1870; 2nd edit. London, 1873), at once took rank as standard works.

Griffin served as under-secretary to the local government from April 1870; officiating secretary from March 1871; on special duty to frame track rules between the Punjab and Rajputana from February 1873; and as superintendent of the Kapurthala state from April 1875. He was on special duty at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and was appointed permanent chief secretary of the Punjab in November of that year. His official minutes, rapidly dictated to shorthand writers, were models of style.

Griffin's great opportunity came in the later phases of the Afghan war. 'After lengthened consideration,' wrote Lord Lytton semi-officially in Feb. 1880, 'I have come to the conclusion that there is only one man in India who is in all respects completely qualified by personal ability, special official experience, intellectual quickness and tact, general commonsense and literary skill, to do for the government of India what I want done as quickly as possible at Kabul, and that man is Mr. Lepel Griffin.' Accordingly in March 1880 the viceroy furnished Griffin with an elaborate minute on the policy to be adopted in Afghanistan, and gave him superintendence of negotiations at Kabul, in subordination only to the military commander, Sir Frederick (now Earl) Roberts. Griffin reached Kabul on 20 March, and at once entered into communication with Abdur Rahman, who had returned to the country after ten years' exile in Russian territory, and was beginning to establish himself in Afghan Turkestan. Griffin by his masterly tact overcame Abdur Rahman's suspicions of English policy and finally, in circumstances which seemed most unpromising, helped to establish him on the Afghan throne and to inspire him permanently with a friendly feeling for England.

Before Griffin's labour was completed Lytton resigned; but the new viceroy, Lord Ripon [q. v. Suppl. II], offered Griffin sympathetic support. At a durbar at Kabul on 22 July the wishes and intentions of the government were explained to the Afghans by Griffin in a Persian speech, and Abdur Rahman was

formally acknowledged as Ameer of Kabul, Griffin meeting him at Zimma, sixteen miles north of Kabul, a few days later, and discussing the conditions of British recognition and questions of future relationship. Griffin's official minute, dated 4 Aug., gave impressions of the new ruler which subsequent events proved singularly correct. 'The interview had the happiest results,' writes Lord Roberts in his 'Forty-one Years in India,' 'and must have been extremely gratifying to Mr. Griffin, whom we all heartily congratulated on the successful ending to the very delicate and difficult negotiations, which he had carried on with so much skill and patience.' The British defeat at the hands of Ayub Khan at Maiwand on 27 July slightly postponed the settlement, and Griffin remained at Kabul until the withdrawal of the British troops after the rout of Ayub Khan's army by General Roberts on 1 Sept. He was made C.S.I. in July 1879, and K.C.S.I. in May 1881. He also received the Afghan medal. The Ameer admired Griffin's skilful diplomacy, and wrote that 'he deserved the title of "Lord of Kabul" just as much as Roberts did that of "Lord of Kandahar"' (Abdur Rahman's *Life*, 1900, ii. 115).

After this triumph Griffin became agent to the governor-general in central India in February 1881. He was instrumental in effecting valuable reforms in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, and some smaller states, and he won the regard of the chiefs. His action in securing in 1884 the degradation of Sidik Hasan Khan, second consort of Shah Jehan, Begam of Bhopal from 1868 to 1901, for his usurpation of power and his covert disloyalty is warmly commended by her daughter, the present Begam Sultan Jahan, in 'An Account of My Life' (1912). When home on leave in 1886 Griffin was a royal commissioner for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and at the Queen Victoria jubilee in the following year he was on special duty with the Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar of Indore. Refusing Lord Dufferin's invitation to supervise the reorganisation of Burma, after the annexation of the upper province in 1886, Griffin remained in central India until his retirement from the service in January 1889. He had hoped for the lieutenant-governorship of his old province in 1887, when Sir Charles Aitchison [q. v. Suppl. I] retired, but his unconventional frankness seems to have made the government shy of giving adequate recognition to his exceptional abilities.

On educational policy in India Griffin held original views. His constant intercourse with the Indian aristocracy bred in him distrust of the system of making the English language the sole instrument of the higher native education. With Dr. G. W. Leitner (1840–1899), principal of the Government College, Lahore, he early in his career urged the employment in teaching of the Indian vernaculars, and the award of honours for proficiency in Eastern literature and learning, as well as for English. Ultimately at his instigation a university college was established in 1870 at Lahore to give effect to these principles, and when the Punjab University was created there in Oct. 1882, one of the five faculties was for Oriental learning. Yet the Oriental faculty which alone sought to employ in tuition other languages than English never flourished and is now practically defunct (*Quinquennial Report on Indian Education*, 1902–7). The Inayat Ali-Griffin prize is annually given in his memory for the highest marks in Mahommedan law in the first law examination. Griffin further helped Leitner to establish without much success the Oriental Institute at Woking, to enable Indian students in England to adhere to their caste and communal customs. Griffin also founded in 1885, with Leitner and Mr. Demetrius Boulger, the first editor, the 'Asiatic Quarterly Review,' which long enjoyed a prosperous career.

On settling in England Griffin interested himself in literature, finance, and politics. As chairman of the Imperial Bank of Persia he did much for British prestige in Persia, and in 1903 the Shah conferred upon him the imperial order of the lion and the sun. He was also chairman of the Burma ruby mines, and was on the boards of other companies. From 1894 to his death he was chairman of the East India Association, which disinterestedly advocated the interests of India. He took an active part in its proceedings, which were fully reported in the 'Asiatic Quarterly Review.'

He constantly wrote in the magazines and spoke in public on Indian questions, and while upholding the conservative view of Indian administration, showed a warm regard for the Indian people as well as for the native princes. He vigorously espoused the cause of Indians in the Transvaal and elsewhere in South Africa, heading deputations to the secretaries of state for India and the colonies on the subject in 1907. He was a supporter of the liberal unionist cause in home politics, and in 1900 he contested unsuccessfully West Nottingham in their interest.

Griffin died of pneumonia at his residence, Cadogan Gardens, London, on 9 March 1908. The body was cremated at Golder's Green and his ashes were deposited in the private chapel of Colonel Dudley Sampson, Buxshalls, Lindfield, Sussex.

He married on 9 Nov. 1889 Marie Elizabeth, elder daughter of Ludwig Leupold of La Coronata, Genoa, Italy, agent to the North German Lloyd S.N. Co. at Genoa; she survived him with two sons, born in 1898 and 1900 respectively. His widow afterwards married Mr. Charles Hoare. A drawing of Griffin by C. W. Walton is reproduced in the Begam's 'Account of My Life' (1912), p. 128.

In addition to the books already mentioned Griffin wrote: 1. 'The Great Republic,' a hostile criticism of the United States of America, 1884, reproducing articles in the 'Fortnightly Review.' 2. 'Famous Monuments of Central India,' fol. 1886. 3. 'Ranjit Singh' in 'Rulers of India' series, 1892.

[Record of Services, Bengal Estab., 1888; India Office List, 1907; Lord Lytton's Indian Administration, 1899; Roberts, Forty-one Years in India, 1898; Imp. Gaz. of India, vols. viii. and xx.; Sultan Jahan Begam's Life, 1912; Ameer Abdur Rahman's Life, 1900; Journ. East India Assoc., April 1908; The Times, and Standard, 11 March 1908; Indian Rev., June 1904; notes kindly supplied by Mr. F. L. Petre; personal knowledge.] F. H. B.

GRIFFITH, RALPH THOMAS HOTCHKIN (1826–1906), Sanskrit scholar, born at Corsley, Wiltshire, on 25 May 1826, was son of Robert Clavey Griffith (1792–1844), rector of Corsley (1815–44) and of Fifield Bavant, also in Wiltshire (1825–44), by his wife Mary Elizabeth Adderly, daughter of Ralph Hotchkin of Uppingham Hall. Educated first at Westminster school and then at Uppingham, Ralph proceeded with an exhibition from Uppingham to Queen's College, Oxford, which he entered as a commoner on 16 March 1843. Obtaining an honorary fourth class in classics, he graduated B.A. on 29 Oct. 1846, and proceeded M.A. on 22 June 1849. At Oxford he became a pupil of Professor Horace Hayman Wilson [q. v.], and gaining the Boden Sanskrit scholarship in 1849, continued the study of Sanskrit to the end of his life. From 1850 to 1853 he was assistant master of Marlborough College, of which he was also librarian. In 1853 he joined the Indian educational service, and on 17 December became professor of English literature at the Benares Government College. His promotion was rapid: on 1 June 1854 he became headmaster of the college. He encouraged sport, and showed thorough sympathy with Indian students. In the following year he was entrusted, in addition to his other duties, with the charge of the Anglo-Sanskrit department; and in 1856 he was appointed inspector of schools in the Benares circle.

During his first eight years in India (1853–61) Griffith devoted himself not only to the study of Sanskrit but to that of Hindi, the most widely spoken vernacular of northern India, under Pandit Rām Jason, the head Sanskrit teacher of the college, to whom he was much attached. Throughout the Mutiny Griffith worked quietly in his bungalow amid the surrounding disorder and tumult.

On the retirement of James Robert Ballantyne [q. v.] in 1861 Griffith succeeded to the principalship of the Benares College. He held the post for seventeen years, in the course of which he acted three times for short periods as director of public instruction. On 15 March 1878 he left the Benares College after a quarter of a century's service, and from that date till 1885 was director of public instruction in the North-west Provinces and Oudh. His success in official life, both as an administrator and a teacher, was uninterrupted. On his retirement he received a special pension, the honour of C.I.E., and the thanks of the government. Calcutta University made him a fellow.

Unmarried and without close family ties in England, Griffith, after reaching India in 1853, never saw his native country again. On his retirement he withdrew to Kotagiri, a beautiful hill station, some 7000 feet high, in the Nilgiri district, Madras, residing with his brother Frank, an engineer in the public works department of the Bombay presidency, who had settled there in 1879. At Kotagiri he tranquilly engaged in the study and translation of the Vedas. He died (7 Nov. 1906) and was buried there.

An enthusiastic lover of flowers and of poetry, he was sensitive and reserved, but genial in sympathetic society. His pupils and admirers at Benares perpetuated his memory on his retirement in scholarships and prizes at the Sanskrit college. In the college library hangs a photograph of his portrait painted by F. M. Wood.

Griffith was attracted by the literary rather than by the linguistic side of Sanskrit. But he rendered a great service to the direct study of the language by founding in 1866 the 'Pandit,' a monthly journal of the Benares College, devoted to Sanskrit literature. This he edited for eight years. More than forty annual volumes have already appeared.

To the translation of Sanskrit poetry Griffith devoted himself for nearly half a century. He began at Marlborough College with his 'Specimens of Old Indian Poetry' (1852), containing selections tastefully translated in various rhyming metres from the two great epics, the 'Mahābhārata' and the 'Rāmāyana,' and from the works of India's greatest poet, Kālidāsa. An extract from the drama 'Śakuntalā' is in blank verse. At Marlborough also he made a translation in heroic couplets of Kālidāsa's court epic, the 'Kumāra-sambhava,' under the title of 'The Birth of the War-god' (1853; 2nd edit. 1879). There followed 'Idylls from the Sanskrit' (1866), selections similar to those in his first book, and 'Scenes from the Rámáyan' (1868). His translation of the whole epic, the 'Rámáyan of Válmíki,' in rhyming octosyllabic couplets, occasionally varied by other metres, was completed in five volumes (1870–5). Having paid some attention to the study of Persian, he published in 1882 a version of 'Yuzuf and Zuleika,' which was his only excursion in translation outside Sanskrit.

After his retirement to the Nilgiri Hills, Griffith turned from classical Sanskrit to the sacred scriptures of the Hindus, the Vedas. The 'Rigveda' or Veda of hymns, which represent the higher religion of the ancient Indo-Aryans, appeared in a verse translation entitled 'Hymns of the Rigveda, with a Popular Commentary,' in four volumes (Benares, 1889–92; 2nd edit. 2 vols. 1896–7). There followed the 'Hymns of the Sāmaveda,' or Veda of chants concerned with the Soma ritual (Benares, 1893); the 'Hymns of the Atharvaveda,' or Veda mainly consisting of magical spells (2 vols. Benares, 1895–6), and finally 'The Texts of the White Yajurveda,' or sacrificial Veda (Benares, 1899). In these translations Griffith abandoned rhyme and rendered each verse by one syllabically harmonising with the original and generally divided into corresponding hemistichs. Griffith's command of poetical diction enabled him to reproduce the form and spirit of the ancient hymns better than by means of prose or of rhyming verse. His method of interpretation is eclectic; it follows partly the mediæval commentators, partly the researches of Western scholars, supplemented by investigations of his own. His renderings cannot be reckoned authoritative, but they are the only versions that present the general spirit of the ancient hymns to the English reader in an attractive form. Thus Griffith was not only the most voluminous, but also the best translator of ancient Indian poetry that Great Britain has yet produced.

[Griffith's published works; Foster's Alumni Oxonienses; Who's Who, 1904; information furnished by the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford; letter from Mrs. H. L. Griffith (sister-in-law); note supplied by Pandit Rama Krishna (formerly professor of mathematics at Benares and at Agra, retired collector of Ghazipur).] A. A. M.

GRIFFITHS, ARTHUR GEORGE FREDERICK (1838–1908), inspector of prisons and author, born on 9 Dec. 1838, at Poona, India, was second son of Lieut.-colonel John Griffiths of the 6th Royal Warwickshire regiment. After education at King William's College, Isle of Man, he entered the army as ensign in the 63rd (now Manchester) regiment on 13 Feb. 1855. He was present at the siege and fall of Sevastopol, and took part in the expedition to Kinburn, for which he received the Crimean medal. He was promoted lieutenant on 27 July 1855. In 1856 his regiment was stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, but on being nominated aide-de-camp to Sir William Eyre [q. v.], commanding the troops in British North America, Griffiths was transferred to Toronto. The appointment, however, was not confirmed by the war office, and he returned home on leave. He pursued his military studies at the Hythe school of musketry, and in 1860 he passed fifth into the Staff College. In Nov. 1861, owing to the threatened war with the United States over the 'Trent' affair, Griffiths was ordered to rejoin his regiment at Halifax. He was promoted captain on 12 Feb. 1862.

From 1864 to 1870 he was brigade major at Gibraltar. His administrative capacity was recognised by his appointment to the temporary charge of the convict establishment at Gibraltar; and his success in enforcing discipline led him to enter the prisons service at home. Griffiths was deputy-governor of Chatham (1870–2), of Millbank (1872–4), and of Wormwood Scrubbs prisons (1874–81). From 1878 to 1896 he was inspector of prisons, and undertook the task of unifying the methods of administration throughout the country. He became an acknowledged authority on European prison systems and on the history of London gaols. His 'Memorials of Millbank' (1875; 2nd edit. 1884) and 'Chronicles of Newgate' (1884) were serious works of research; and he added to his reputation in 1890 by winning the Tsar's gold medal for a monograph on John

Howard [q. v.]. In 1896 he represented England at the international congress of criminal anthropologists at Geneva.

Griffiths retired from the army with the rank of major on 13 May 1875, and devoted his leisure to literature and journalism. He had already some experience as editor of the 'Gibraltar Chronicle' in 1864; and he became a frequent contributor to many journals. He edited papers and magazines so widely different as 'Home News' (1883–88), the 'Fortnightly Review' (1884), and the 'World' (1895). From 1901 to 1904 he was editor of the 'Army and Navy Gazette' in succession to Sir William Howard Russell [q. v. Suppl. II].

But it was as a writer of sensational tales of prison life that Griffiths was best known to the public, and in such stories as 'Secrets of the Prison House' (1893), 'A Prison Princess' (1893), 'Criminals I have known' (1895), 'Mysteries of Police and Crime' (1898; 3rd edit. 1904), 'The Brand of the Broad Arrow' (1900), and 'Tales of a Government Official' (1902), he revealed his extensive experience of the habits and characteristics of the criminal classes. His detective stories, like 'Fast and Loose' (1885), 'No. 99' (1885), 'The Rome Express' (1896), and 'A Passenger from Calais' (1905), were modelled on those of Gaboriau, and were inspired by his intimate acquaintance with French police methods. In his earlier novels, 'The Queen's Shilling' (1873), 'A Son of Mars' (1880; 2nd edit. 1902), and 'The Thin Red Line' (1886; 2nd edit. 1900), he drew mainly on his Crimean experiences, while 'Lola' (1878) was a faithful transcript of garrison life at Gibraltar. Altogether he published thirty novels.

He also contributed to the official 'History of the War in South Africa, 1889–1902' (1906–10; 4 vols.); and was author of several popular historical works.

Griffiths was a genial companion, a keen sportsman, and an amusing raconteur. He died at Victoria Hotel, Beaulieu, in the South of France, on 24 March 1908. He married on 18 Jan. 1881 Harriet, daughter of Richard Reily, who survived him.

[Fifty Years of Public Service, by Arthur Griffiths, 1904 (frontispiece portrait); The Times, 26 March 1908; Army and Navy Gazette, 28 March 1908; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

G. S. W.

GRIGGS, WILLIAM (1832–1911), inventor of photo-chromo-lithography, son of a lodge-keeper to the duke of Bedford at Woburn, Bedfordshire, was born there on 4 Oct. 1832. Losing his father in childhood, he was apprenticed at the age of twelve to the carpentering trade, and coming to London when eighteen, he was employed as an artisan in the Indian Court of the Great Exhibition of 1851. He improved his scanty education at night classes at King's College and elsewhere, and in 1855 was selected to be technical assistant to the reporter on Indian products and director of the Indian Museum, then in the India House, Leadenhall Street.

His artistic tastes and keen interest in photography were encouraged by Dr. John Forbes Watson [q. v.], who became his chief in 1858, and at his instance Griggs was installed at Fife House, Whitehall, pending completion of the India office, in a studio and workshops for photo-lithographic work. He had familiarised himself with the processes of photo-zincography discovered by the director-general of the Ordnance Survey, General Sir Henry James [q. v.]. By careful experiment he found that the use of cold, instead of hot, water in developing the transfer left the gelatine in the whites of the transfer, thus giving firmer adhesion to the stone and serving as a support to the fine lines. He also invented photo-chromo-lithography by first printing from a photo-lithographic transfer a faint impression on the paper to serve as a 'key,' separating the colours on duplicate negatives by varnishes, then photo-lithographing the dissected portions on stones, finally registering and printing each in its position and particular colour, with the texture, light and shade of the original.

He greatly cheapened the production of colour work by a simplified form of this discovery, viz. by a photo-lithographic transfer from a negative of the original to stone, printed as a 'key' in a suitable colour, superimposing thereon, in exact register, transparent tints in harmony with the original. Opaque colours, when necessary, were printed first. So far from keeping secret or patenting these improvements, Griggs described and gave practical demonstrations of them to the London Photographic Society (14 April 1868). He was thus a pioneer in the wide diffusion of colour work and half-tone block-making, and helped to bring about rapid cylindrical printing. But for his 'brilliant and painstaking work, chromo-lithography as a means of illustrating books would be almost a lost art, like that of coloured aquatint' (Martin Hardie's *English Coloured Books*, 1906, pp. 255–6).

Griggs established photo-lithographic works at his Peckham residence in 1868,

soon after the publication of his first notable achievement—the beautiful plates illustrating Dr. Forbes Watson's 'Textile Manufactures and Customs of the People of India' (1866), which was followed by those illustrating 'Tree and Serpent Worship in India' (1868), by James Fergusson [q. v.]. He also reproduced some of the Prince Consort's drawings for Queen Victoria, and was thereafter chromo-lithographer to her Majesty and subsequently to King Edward VII. Though the contents of the India Museum were dispersed between South Kensington and elsewhere in 1878, he continued to serve the India office till Sept. 1885, thenceforth devoting himself exclusively to his own business.

In reproductions of old manuscripts and letterpress texts Griggs was as successful as in chromo-lithography. His production of fifty copies of the 'Mahābhāsya' (the standard authority on Sanskrit grammar), consisting of 4674 pages (1871), was carried out for 6000*l.* less than the estimate for a tracing of the original MS. by hand. More widely known, however, are his Shakespeare quartos, with critical introductions by Frederick James Furnivall [q. v. Suppl. II] and others, in 43 vols. (1881–91), which were sold at 6*s.* each, while the hand-traced facsimiles by E. W. Ashbee, superintended by James Orchard Halliwell-Phillipps [q. v.], had been sold at five guineas each.

On the initiative of Sir George Birdwood, who gave him constant encouragement, Griggs secured in 1881 the patronage of the committee of council on education for a series of shilling 'Portfelios of Industrial Art,' 200 of which have been issued, chiefly selected from the Chinese, Persian, Arabian, Sicilian, Italian, Russian, and Spanish specimens at South Kensington. Under an arrangement with the government of India, also negotiated at Sir George's instance, he issued from Jan. 1884 the quarterly 'Journal of Indian Art and Industry,' in imperial quarto (2*s.*), which is still carried on by his successors in business. A notable work in the same field, edited by Colonel T. H. Hindley, was his 'Asian Carpet Designs' (1905) of 150 coloured plates, sold at 18*l.* a copy. Nor was he less successful in illustrating such works as Dr. James Burgess's reports on the archæology of Western India through a long series of years, and his 'Ancient Monuments of India' (1897 to 1911); Colonel T. H. Hindley's many works on the art and history of Rajputana; facsimiles of illuminated MSS. at the British Museum (1889–1903), and other works for the trustees; Sir Richard Temple's 'Thirty-Seven Nats' in Burma (1906); and many scientific works, such as Dr. M. C. Cooke's 'Illustrations of British Fungi' (2nd edit. 6 vols. 1884–8) and his 'Handbook' thereof (2nd edit. 1887). The fullest, though by no means a complete, list of Griggs's works is given in the 'Journal of Indian Art,' Jan. 1912.

Griggs married in 1851 Elizabeth Jane Gill (*d.* 1903), and in his later years was assisted in business by his two sons. The firm of W. Griggs & Sons was formed into a public company on 20 Dec. 1906. He was for a time managing director, but owing to ill-health resigned all connection with the company in January 1910.

He died at Worthing on 7 Dec. 1911, being buried in the Forest Hill cemetery. His second son, Walter, carries on an independent business on his father's lines.

[Sir George Birdwood's introd. to Relics of Hon. E.I.Co., 1909; Martin Hardie's English Coloured Books, 1906; Journ. of Photographic Soc. of London, No. 192, 18 April 1868; Photo-Chromo-Lithography, pamphlet by Griggs, 1882; Journ. of Indian Art, Jan. 1912, obit. by Col. Hindley; The Times, 8 Dec. 1911; Printers' Register, 8 Jan. 1912; information supplied by Mr. Walter Griggs; personal knowledge.] F. H. B.

GRIMTHORPE, first BARON. [See BECKETT, SIR EDMUND, 1816–1905.]

GROOME, FRANCIS HINDES (1851–1902), Romany scholar and miscellaneous writer, second son of Robert Hindes Groome [q. v.], archdeacon of Suffolk, was born at his father's rectory of Monk Soham on 30 Aug. 1851. Through his father's mother there was a family connection with East Dereham, and, there is some ground for believing, blood-relationship with George Borrow [q. v.]. In 1861 he was at school at Wyke Regis, near Weymouth. From 1865 to 1869 he was at Ipswich grammar school under Dr. H. A. Holden [q. v. Suppl. I], where he distinguished himself both in Latin prose and in Latin verse. There too he won several cups for rowing, and helped to found and edit a school magazine. He read for a year with Francis de Winton at Boughrood on the Wye, and went up to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, matriculating in October 1870; in 1871 he was elected postmaster of Merton College. Even in early boyhood gypsy life seen in glimpses had exercised a singular fascination over him; an assistant master at Ipswich had given him some real knowledge of Romany and of gypsy lore; and

at Oxford he came to know gypsies intimately, a fact which gave a new turn to his life. He left Oxford without taking a degree, spent some time at Göttingen, and for years lived much with gypsies at home and abroad; he travelled on the Puszta with Hungarian gypsies, and elsewhere with Roumanian and Roumelian companies, and he married in 1876 a wife of English gypsy blood, Esmeralda Locke, from whom he afterwards separated.

In 1876 Groome settled down to regular literary work in Edinburgh. He was soon one of the most valued workers on the staff of the 'Globe Encyclopædia' (6 vols. 1876–9). In 1877 he began to edit 'Suffolk Notes and Queries' in the 'Ipswich Journal.' He edited the 'Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland' (6 vols. 1882–5; 2nd edit. 1893–5), which took rank as a standard work of reference. In 1885 he joined the literary staff of Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, and as sub-editor and copious contributor gave invaluable assistance in preparing the new edition of 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' (10 vols. 1888–92). He had a large share in a gazetteer (1 vol. 1895), and was joint-editor of a biographical dictionary, both published by the same house. Meanwhile he was an occasional contributor to 'Blackwood's Magazine,' the 'Bookman,' and other periodicals, wrote many articles for this Dictionary, and did much systematic reviewing for the 'Athenæum.' 'A Short Border History' was issued in 1887. The delightful sketches of his father and his father's friend, Edward FitzGerald, published as 'Two Suffolk Friends' in 1895, were expanded from two articles in 'Blackwood's Magazine' in 1889 and 1891.

At the same time Groome wrote much on gypsies. His article on 'Gipsies,' contributed to the ninth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' made him known to the world as a gypsyologist. 'In Gipsy Tents' (1880; 2nd edit. 1881) recorded much of his own experience. He was joint-editor of the 'Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society' (1888–92; revived in 1907), and a paper by him on 'The Influence of the Gypsies on the Superstitions of the English Folk' was printed in 1891, in the 'Transactions of the International Folk-Lore Congress.' Mr. Watts-Dunton has said that in Groome's remarkable Romany novel with the oddly irrelevant name of 'Kriegspiel' (1896) 'there was more substance than in five ordinary stories,' the gypsy chapters, with autobiographical elements, being 'absolutely perfect.' 'Gypsy Folk Tales' (1899) contains over seventy tales with variants from many lands, and the elaborate introduction is a monument of erudition and ripe scholarship. He produced also an edition of Borrow's 'Lavengro' (1901), with notes and a valuable introduction. When his working powers failed him, Groome was assisting in the preparation of a new edition of 'Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature' (3 vols. 1901–1903); and for more than a year he was a confirmed invalid. He died in London on 24 January 1902, and was buried beside his father and mother in Monk Soham churchyard.

Nothing in Groome's life is more remarkable than that he should have passed so swiftly and cheerfully from a veritable Bohemia of romance into the bondage of systematic labour, and have worked in the new conditions with a rare efficiency. A singularly alert, swift, and eager intellect, he was unwearied in research, impatient of anything less than precision, a frank and fearless critic; thoroughly at home in wide fields of historical and philological research, and in some of them a master. A man of strong convictions and not a few prepossessions, he had a knowledge of the romantic side of Scottish history such as few Scotsmen possess, notably of Jacobite literature in all its ramifications native and foreign. His vivacious style showed a marked individuality. Men like Swinburne and Mr. Watts-Dunton cherished his friendship, and he maintained a correspondence with eminent scholars all over Europe (e.g. August Friedrich Pott and Franz von Miklosich); some of his many letters to C. G. Leland are quoted in Mrs. Pennell's 'Life of Leland' (1906).

[Who's Who, 1900; Scotsman, 25 Jan. 1902; Mr. Watts-Dunton's memoir in Athenæum, 22 Feb. 1902; information from brothers; personal knowledge.] D. P.

GROSE, THOMAS HODGE (1845–1906), registrar of Oxford University, born at Redruth in Cornwall on 9 Nov. 1845, was fourth son of James Grose. An elder brother, James, went to India in 1860 in the civil service, and died as member of council at Madras on 7 June 1898. Educated at Manchester grammar school, under the strenuous high-mastership of Frederick William Walker [q. v. Suppl. II], Grose was elected to a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1864. He was one of the few to obtain four first classes, two in moderations and two again in the final schools (classics and mathematics).

He graduated B.A. in 1868, proceeding M.A. in 1871. He entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, but his plans changed and he did not go to the bar. In 1870 he was elected to a fellowship at Queen's College, being appointed tutor in the following year, and there the rest of his life was spent. In 1872 he was ordained deacon, but his clerical work was confined to the duties of college chaplain and sermons in the chapel. In 1887 he was elected to the hebdomadal council, and in 1897 to the office of university registrar, which he held till his death. In 1871 he had been president of the Union; and in 1887, when the finances of the society were in low water, he was appointed to the new office of senior treasurer, which likewise he continued to hold till his death. Between 1876 and 1898 he served as examiner in the school of literæ humaniores no less than a dozen times. He was also president of the Association for the Education of Women and of the Women's Suffrage Society, and latterly a member of the education committee of the Nottinghamshire county council. His only contribution to literature was to assist Thomas Hill Green [q. v.] in editing 'The Philosophical Works of David Hume' (1874–5).

Grose's best work was done in his rooms at Queen's. Shy and reserved in manner, with gestures that were awkward and a voice that was gruff, he won the respect and affection of many generations of undergraduates. Himself unmarried, he devoted his time and his money to fatherly relations among an ever expanding circle of those who were to him in the place of sons. He followed closely every stage of his pupils' future life, however far removed they might be from Oxford. In his early years he had been a keen fives-player and an Alpine climber. He was a member of the Alpine Club from 1900 till death. Latterly his chief outdoor pursuit was field botany. Almost to the last he travelled much abroad, his interest being divided between natural scenery and art museums. In 1894 he paid a nine months' visit to India. His rooms ultimately became a storehouse of artistic objects and photographs brought back from foreign lands. He died in college, after a long and painful illness, on 11 Feb. 1906, and was buried at Holywell cemetery. The Union Society, who had two years before presented him with a service of silver plate inscribed 'Viro strenuo, suis carissimo, optime de societate merito,' adjourned their debate out of respect to his memory. His portrait by R. E. Morrison was presented by members of the college in 1903 and was hung in the college hall. After his death a memorial fund was formed for the assistance of undergraduates in need of aid.

[Personal knowledge; two pamphlets on the occasion of his death, printed at Oxford for private circulation, 1906.] J. S. C.

GUBBINS, JOHN (1838–1906), breeder and owner of race-horses, born on 16 Dec. 1838 at the family home, Kilfrush, co. Limerick, was fourth son of Joseph Gubbins by his wife Maria, daughter of Thomas Wise of Cork. Of three surviving brothers and five sisters, the third brother, Stamer, who was 6 feet 6 inches tall and of proportionate build, joined the army, and, attaining the rank of captain, distinguished himself in the Crimean war, where, discarding his sword, he carried a heavy blackthorn stick; subsequently he bred horses at Knockany, where he died on 7 Aug. 1879, aged forty-six, owing to the fall upon him of a horse which he had been 'schooling' over fences.

John Gubbins, after being educated privately, inherited the Knockany property from his brother Stamer, and purchased the estate of Bruree, co. Limerick. A fortune was also left him by an uncle, Francis Wise of Cork. Settling at Bruree in 1868, he spent about 40,000*l.* in building kennels and stables, and buying horses and hounds. He hunted the Limerick country with both stag and fox hounds, and was no mean angler, until forced to stop by the operations of the Land League in 1882.

From youth he took a keen interest in horse-racing. At first his attention was mainly confined to steeplechasers, and he rode many winners at Punchestown and elsewhere in Ireland. He was the owner of Seaman when that horse won the grand hurdle race at Auteuil, but had sold him to Lord Manners before he won the Grand National at Liverpool in 1882. Usna was another fine chaser in his possession. Buying the stallions Kendal and St. Florian, he bred, from the mare Morganette, Galtee More by the former and Ard Patrick by the latter. Galtee More won the Two Thousand Guineas and the St. Leger as well as the Derby in 1897, and was afterwards sold to the Russian government for 21,000*l.*, who later passed him on to the Prussian government for 14,000*l.* The latter government also bought Ard Patrick for 21,000*l.* a day or two before he won the Eclipse stakes of 10,000*l.* in 1903, when he defeated

Sceptre and Rock Sand after an exceptionally exciting contest. Other notable horses bred by John Gubbins were Blairfinde (winner of the Irish Derby) and Revenue. In 1897 he headed the list of winning owners with a total of 22,739*l.*, and was third in the list in 1903. His horses were at various times trained by H. E. Linde (in Ireland), Joussiffe (at Lambourn), and S. Darling (at Beckhampton.) After 1903 John Gubbins was rarely seen on a racecourse owing to failing health, and in 1904 he sold his horses in training. In 1905, however, his health having apparently improved, he sent some yearlings to Cranborne, Dorset, to be trained by Sir Charles Nugent, but before these horses could run he died at Bruree on 20 March 1906, and was buried in the private burial ground at Kilfrush. He was high sheriff of co. Limerick in 1886, as well as J.P. and D.L. A warm-hearted, genial personality, he was a kind and indulgent landlord and employer, and a sportsman of the best type.

In 1889 he married Edith, daughter of Charles Legh, of Addington Hall, Cheshire; she predeceased him without issue. His estates passed to his nephew, John Norris Browning, a retired naval surgeon.

[Notes supplied by Mr. D. R. Browning, of Bruree, co. Limerick; Burke's Landed Gentry; Sportsman, 21 March 1906; Baily's Magazine, May 1906; Ruff's Guide to the Turf.] E. M.

GUINNESS, HENRY GRATTAN (1835–1910), divine and author, born on 11 Aug. 1835 at Montpelier House, near Kingstown, Ireland, was eldest son in the family of one daughter and three sons of John Grattan Guinness (1783–1850), captain in the army, who saw service in India. His mother was Jane Lucretia, daughter of William Cramer (an accomplished violinist and composer, who was son of Johann Baptist Cramer [q. v.]), musical composer, and was widow of Captain J. N. D'Esterre, who was killed by Daniel O'Connell [q. v.] in a duel in Feb. 1815. His grandfather, Arthur Guinness of Beaumont, co. Dublin, established the first Sunday school in Ireland in Dublin in 1786. During their father's lifetime the family lived variously at Dublin, Liverpool, Clifton, and Cheltenham. After education at private schools at Clevedon and Exeter, Guinness at the age of seventeen went to sea, and travelled through Mexico and the West Indies. On his return to England in March 1853 he experienced religious 'conversion.' In Jan. 1856 he entered New College, St. John's Wood, London, was ordained as an undenominational evangelist in July 1857, and entered on evangelistic work, to which he thenceforth devoted his life at home and abroad. He met with great success as a preacher in London, rivalling Charles Haddon Spurgeon [q. v.] in popularity, and preaching often at the Moorfields Tabernacle, the charge of which he was offered but declined. There followed preaching tours on the Continent in Jan. 1858, in Ireland in Feb. 1858 and in 1859, and in America from Nov. 1859 to May 1860. After his first marriage on 2 Oct. 1860 he and his wife spent twelve years in incessant travelling. He visited Canada in 1861 and Egypt and Palestine in 1862. He then held a short pastorate at Liverpool, and afterwards worked in Ireland. Towards the close of 1865 Guinness took a house at 31 Bagot Street, Dublin, with a view to forming a training home for evangelists and missionaries. In 1866 he also conducted in Dublin the Merrion Hall Mission, and there he helped to bring Thomas John Barnardo [q. v. Suppl. II] under religious influence. In 1867 he left Dublin for Bath. Work in France occupied much of his time from 1868 to 1872. Next year he founded in London, and directed till his death, the East London Institute for Home and Foreign Missions, for the training of young men and women for home and foreign missionary work. The Institute was first located at 29 Stepney Green, and subsequently at Harley House, Bow. Barnardo was a co-director. During the first year the students numbered 32. At the end of three years branches were formed in London, and one was installed at Hulme Cliff College, Curbar, Derbyshire. Accommodation was provided for 100 men and women; over 1100 men and women have since been trained.

With the opening up of the Congo and the publication of H. M. Stanley's letters at the end of 1877, Guinness and his wife resolved to concentrate on foreign missions. A monthly magazine, 'The Regions Beyond,' was started in 1878. The Livingstone Inland Mission was formed in the Congo in 1878, and in 1880 became a branch of the institute, with Guinness as director and Mrs. Guinness as secretary. It was transferred to the control of the American Baptist Missionary Union in 1884 (see Mrs. Guinness's *The New World of Central Africa*, 1890). A new mission to the interior of Africa, the Congo Balolo Mission, was founded in 1889, and others followed in South America—in Peru in 1897, and the Argentine in 1899. The organisations were combined

in 1899 to form 'The Regions Beyond Missionary Union,' an unsectarian body whose activities were further extended to India by the formation of the Behar mission in the Bengal presidency in 1901.

Although Guinness did not himself visit the interior of Africa, he went in the interest of his societies to Algeria in 1879, to America in 1889 (where he inspired the creation in Boston and Minneapolis of training institutions similar to his own), to India and Burma in November 1896, and to China and Japan in 1897. A second visit to Egypt in 1900 bore good fruit among the Sudanese. In 1903 Guinness went with his second wife on a five years' missionary tour round the world, visiting Switzerland (1903), America and Canada (1904), Japan and China (1905), Australia and New Zealand (1906), and South Africa (1907). He received the degree of D.D. from Brown University, Providence, U.S.A., in 1889.

Guinness died after four months' illness on 21 June 1910 at Bath, where he spent his last two years, and was buried in the Abbey cemetery there. He was twice married. His first wife, Fanny (1831–1898), daughter of Edward Marlborough Fitzgerald (*d.* 1839), and grand-daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald of Dublin, whom he married at Bath on 20 Oct. 1860, was one of the first women evangelists. She joined in all her husband's work, was secretary of the East London Institute and of the Livingstone Inland Mission, was editor of 'The Regions Beyond' from 1878, and, besides collaborating with her husband, independently published 'The Life of Mrs. Henry Denning' (Bristol, 1872) and 'The New World of Central Africa' (1890). She died at Cliff House, Curbar, Derbyshire, on 3 Nov. 1898, and was buried in Baslow churchyard. She had six daughters, of whom two only survived childhood, and two sons. All the children engaged in their parents' missionary efforts. The eldest son, Dr. Harry Grattan Guinness (*b.* 1861), is a director of the mission at Harley House. The younger daughter, Lucy Evangeline (Mrs. Karl Kumm, 1865–1906), edited 'The Regions Beyond' for some nine years after her mother's death, published books on South America and India, and was a writer of verse. Her father published a memoir of her in 1907. Guinness married secondly, on 7 July 1903, Grace, daughter of Russell Hurditch, by whom he had two sons.

In collaboration with his first wife Guinness published several works on prophecy. The most important, 'The Approaching End of the Age in the Light of History, Prophecy, and Science,' published in 1878 (8th edit. 1882), went through fourteen editions. Other joint publications were 'Light for the Last Days' (1886) and 'The Divine Programme of the World's History' (1888). Guinness published also in 1882 a translation of Brusciotto's grammar of the Congo language, and 'A Grammar of the Congo Language as spoken in the Cataract Region below Stanley Pool,' containing specimen translations from the Bible, which were printed separately as 'Mosaic History and Gospel Story.' His many other volumes included 'The City of the Seven Hills,' a poem (1891), and 'Creation centred in Christ' (2 vols. 1896).

[The Times, 22 June 1910; Men and Women of the Time, 1899; Thirteen Sermons, 1859 (with brief sketch of Guinness's life and portrait at age of 22); Harper's Weekly, 1860 (portrait); In Memoriam number of Regions Beyond, Jan.–Feb. 1911 (with portraits); Enter Thou, New Year's number of Regions Beyond, 1899, containing memoir of Mrs. Guinness with illustrations; J. S. Dennis, Christian Missions and Social Progress, 3 vols. 1906; Dwight, Tupper, and Bliss, Encyc. of Missions, 1904; James Marchant, Memoirs of Dr. Barnardo, 1907.] W. B. O.

GULLY, WILLIAM COURT, first Viscount Selby (1835–1909), Speaker of the House of Commons, born in London on 29 Aug. 1835, was second son of Dr. James Manby Gully [q. v.], the well-known physician of Great Malvern, by Frances, daughter of Thomas Court. He was educated privately, and at the early age of sixteen went to Trinity College, Cambridge. He was popular at the university and was chosen president of the Cambridge Union. In 1856 he graduated B.A. with a first class in the moral sciences tripos, then recently established, and proceeded M.A. in 1859. On 26 Jan. 1860 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and joined the northern circuit. He shared the usual struggles of a junior barrister, and there is a well-authenticated story of a meeting between three members of the circuit who, despairing of their prospects at home, agreed to try their fortunes in India or the colonies. But they reconsidered their determination, and all of them rose to eminence in their own country. The three were Charles Russell [q. v. Suppl. I], afterwards lord chief justice of England, Farrer Herschell [q. v. Suppl. I], afterwards lord chancellor of Great Britain, and Gully, who gradually established a good practice at the bar, especially in commercial cases at Liverpool. He had a sound knowledge of law, and a fine presence and attractive personality.

According to a contemporary, who spoke with intimate knowledge, he 'was one of the straightest advocates a circuit ever saw.' He 'took silk' in 1877, was elected a bencher in 1879, and eventually became leader of the northern circuit.

In 1880 he felt that his position at the bar justified him in entering political life, and at the general election of that year he stood as a liberal candidate for Whitehaven, where the Lowther influence was strong against him. His opponent was George Cavendish Bentinck, and he was defeated by 182 votes. Nor was he more successful in 1885, when he tried again and was again defeated by the same opponent. It was not until 1892 that he obtained a seat in the House of Commons. Robert Ferguson, the liberal member for Carlisle, dissented from Gladstone's home rule policy, and at the general election of 1892 Gully was selected as a liberal candidate in his place. He was opposed by F. Cavendish Bentinck, but was returned by a majority of 143, and retained the seat until he left the House of Commons. In the same year he was appointed recorder of Wigan.

In the House of Commons Gully did not take a very active part in debates, but was known, and liked, as a quiet member, apparently more interested in his professional than in his political work. His opportunity came in 1895. In the April of that year Mr. Speaker Peel resigned his post. The liberal majority was small, dwindling and precarious, and the unionists resolved to nominate a member of their own party as his successor. The candidate whom they selected was Matthew White Ridley [q. v. Suppl. II], afterwards home secretary and first Viscount Ridley. On the liberal side Mr. Leonard Courtney (now Lord Courtney of Penwith), who had been chairman of ways and means, was suggested by the cabinet. But his attitude on the Irish question and his somewhat brusque individualism were certain to alienate liberal and nationalist votes. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman [q. v. Suppl. II] avowed his willingness to take the post, and he would apparently have been accepted by the unionists. But Sir William Harcourt was unwilling to lose so valuable a colleague. Then Gully was suggested as a 'safe' man, whom all the sections of the liberal party would support. The suggestion is said to have come from Henry Labouchere. Gully was adopted as the liberal candidate, and on 10 April he was elected against Sir Matthew White Ridley by a majority of eleven votes. The opposition resented their defeat, and it was intimated that in the event of an early change of government the unionist party, if returned to power at a general election, would not feel bound to continue Gully as speaker in a new parliament. On 25 June, after Lord Rosebery's retirement, Lord Salisbury became prime minister, parliament was dissolved on 8 July, and at the general election the unionist party obtained a large majority. Gully's seat at Carlisle was contested, but he succeeded in retaining it by an increased majority. During the short interval which elapsed between Gully's election to the office of speaker and the dissolution of parliament he had firmly established his reputation as an excellent occupant of the chair, and when the new parliament met in August the notion of opposing his re-election was abandoned, the tradition of continuing in office an efficient speaker was maintained, and on the motion of Sir John Mowbray, the father of the house, he was unanimously re-elected. He retained his office, after another re-election in 1900, until his retirement in March 1905.

Gully had a difficult task to perform in succeeding the majestic and awe-inspiring Peel, but he proved himself equal to the task. Handsome, dignified, courteous, impartial, he sustained the judicial traditions of many parliamentary generations. His professional training enabled him to master quickly the rules and practice of the house, and his judicial temperament secured their impartial application. There were some who criticised his interpretation of them as too technical, to others it sometimes appeared that, as is natural to men of sensitive conscience, he inclined too much, in cases of doubt, to the side to which he was politically opposed; but no one ever questioned his fairness of mind. One regrettable incident lost him the confidence of the Irish nationalist party. On 5 March 1901, at a sitting of the committee of supply, the chairman, Mr. Lowther (afterwards speaker), had granted the closure, and a division was called; but when the order was given to clear the house, about a dozen Irish members refused to leave their seats. The speaker was sent for, and repeated the order; but the members refused to leave the house, and were forcibly removed by the police. The rule thus enforced was not embodied in any standing order and has since been expressly repealed. But there is no doubt that it represented the then existing practice of the House. Whether its enforcement could have been avoided is a

question about which anyone acquainted with the difficulties of such situations would hesitate to express a confident opinion.

In March 1905, after nearly ten years' service, Gully found himself compelled, on the ground of health, to resign the office of speaker. The strain of his work was much increased by the serious illness of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached. In accordance with custom, he received a peerage and a pension, and a vote of thanks from the House of Commons. He took as his title (Viscount Selby) the family name of his wife. Release from his official duties restored his health, and during the remaining years of his life he was a regular attendant at debates of the House of Lords, and served the public in many ways. He was chairman of the royal commission on motor cars, and also of the commission on vaccination; chairman of the board of trade arbitration committee in 1908, and a member of the permanent arbitration court at the Hague. He was also chairman of the executive committee of the Franco-British Exhibition of 1908. Gully was made an hon. LL.D. of Cambridge in 1900, and an hon. D.C.L. of Oxford in 1904, and received the freedom of the City of London on his resignation of the office of speaker. His health greatly suffered from his wife's death on 15 Nov. 1906. He was taken seriously ill whilst staying at Menaggio, on the lake of Como, in September 1909, and being brought home made a temporary recovery. He died on 6 November in that year at his country seat, Sutton Place, Seaford, and was buried at Brookwood. He married on 15 April 1865 Elizabeth Anne Walford (*d.* 1906), eldest daughter of Thomas Selby of Whitley and Wimbush in Essex. He had issue four daughters and two sons. His elder son, James William Herschell, succeeded to the peerage. His younger son, Edward Walford Karslake, was for many years private secretary both to his father and to his father's successor as speaker, and is now examiner of private bills for the two houses of parliament. The best portrait of Gully is that by Sir George Reid in the speaker's official house. Another portrait, painted by the Hon. John Collier in 1898, is in the hall of the Inner Temple. A cartoon portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1896.

[The Times, 8–11 Nov. 1909; Carlisle Express and Examiner, 13 Nov. 1909; A. I. Dasent, Lives of the Speakers, 1911; personal knowledge.] C. P. I.

GURNEY, HENRY PALIN (1847–1904), man of science, eldest son of Henry Gurney by his wife Eleanor Palin, was born in London on 7 Sept. 1847. He entered the City of London School in 1856, under the headmastership of Dr. Mortimer, and remained there until 1866; at the school he gained the Beaufoy mathematical medal, and was head of the school in science in 1865. In 1866 he proceeded to Clare College, Cambridge, where he specialised in science and mathematics. He rowed in his college boat, and ran for the university in the inter-university sports of 1868 and 1869. He graduated B.A. in 1870 as fourteenth wrangler, and was fourth in the first class of the natural science tripos. At the university Gurney studied mineralogy and crystallography under Professor William Hallowes Miller [q. v.], and acted for a while as Miller's deputy. Gurney was also the senior lecturer at Clare College in mathematics and natural sciences. Elected to a college fellowship in April 1870, he held it until 1883, when he was senior fellow of his college. In 1871 he took holy orders, and was appointed curate to Canon Beck, rector of the college living of Rotherhithe, and subsequently officiated for many years as curate at St. Peter's Church, Bayswater. Shortly after his marriage in 1872 he became lecturer for Walter Wren at Wren's tutorial establishment in Powis Square, Bayswater. Gurney's sound mathematical knowledge, clear method of teaching, and powers of organisation were found of such value that he became in 1877 managing partner of the firm of Wren & Gurney, which rapidly acquired celebrity as a preparatory establishment for young men wishing to enter the army, the Indian civil service, and other home or foreign office departments.

Meanwhile he had kept up his interest in mineralogy, and in 1875 he published his only book, a small but clear and useful work on crystallography, one of the manuals of elementary science issued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. In 1876 Gurney helped to found the Crystallogical Society, and was a member of its first council. In 1894 he was appointed to the post of principal of the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in succession to Dr. William Garnett. At a critical period in the history of the College of Science Gurney showed tact, ability, and powers of conciliation and administration. Next year Gurney added the duties of professor of

mathematics to the burden of the principalship, retaining the chair until 1904. In 1895 he took a prominent part in founding a department of mineralogy and crystallography at the college, and was himself the first lecturer, giving his services gratuitously. In 1896 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Durham.

To meet the additional accommodation which the growth of the college made imperative, Gurney arranged an influential public meeting at Newcastle in 1899, where a strong committee was formed to collect subscriptions. In 1901, at Gurney's suggestion, the Armstrong Memorial Fund was devoted to the completion of the college, as a memorial of Lord Armstrong. The college thereupon took the name of Armstrong College. The new buildings were duly commenced in 1904.

Gurney died through a mountain accident in Switzerland on 13 Aug. 1904, having apparently lost his footing whilst out alone on La Rousette near Arolla. He was buried at Ganarew in Herefordshire. In 1872 he married at Whitchurch, Herefordshire, Louisa, daughter of the Rev. H. Selby Hele of Grays, Essex. He left a family of nine daughters; the eldest, Mary, is head mistress of the Newcastle high school for girls.

Gurney was essentially a teacher and an organiser of teaching, who combined great abilities as an administrator with a sound knowledge of scientific principles and marked powers of clear exposition. He acted as chaplain to the bishop of Newcastle, and warden and chaplain of the Newcastle diocesan house of mercy. For the first supplement of this Dictionary he wrote the memoir of Lord Armstrong. He also privately printed 'The Continuity of Life' (1876) and 'A Sermon on Words' (1882), and contributed notes on geology to the 'Transactions' of the Institute of Mining Engineers.

There is a bust of Gurney by Mr. C. Neuper in Armstrong College library, and an oil painting by A. H. Marsh in the hall.

[Mineralogical Mag., vol. xiv. Oct. 1904, No. 63, pp. 61–4; Newcastle Diocesan Gaz., Sept. 1904, p. 110; the Northerner, vol. v. No. 1, Nov. 1904, p. 2; Lady Claro Mag., vol. iv. No. 1, Oct. term, 1904, p. 7; City of London School Mag., No. 169, March 1905, p. 3.] H. L.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM (1835–1908), legal writer, born at Culhorn House, Stranraer, on 17 Aug. 1835, was son of George Guthrie of Appleby, chamberlain to the earl of Stair, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Robert McDonall. Educated at Stranraer Academy and at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, he passed to the Scottish bar in 1861, but never acquired much practice in the courts. Devoting himself to the study of law, he became editor of the 'Journal of Jurisprudence' (1867–74) and an official reporter of cases decided in the court of session (1871–4). In 1872 he was appointed registrar of friendly societies for Scotland, and in 1874 one of the sheriff-substitutes of Lanarkshire. In 1881 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh University, and in 1891 represented the Faculty of Advocates at the International Law Association. In 1903 he was raised to the position of sheriff-principal at Glasgow, where he took a prominent and useful part in public affairs. He died in the house of his son, David Guthrie, C.A., Glasgow, on 31 Aug. 1908. He was buried in the Cathcart cemetery, Glasgow. He married Charlotte Carruthers, daughter of James Palmer of Edinburgh, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

Guthrie was an industrious legal writer. His principal publications (all at Edinburgh) were: 1. The fourth edition of Robert Hunter's 'Treatise on the Law of Landlord and Tenant,' 1876. 2. 'Select Cases decided in the Sheriff Courts of Scotland,' 1878. 3. Translations of Savigny's 'Private International Law' (copiously annotated), 1869, 1880. 4. Editions of Erskine's 'Principles of the Law of Scotland,' 1870, 1874, and 1881. 5. Editions of Bell's 'Principles of the Law of Scotland,' 1872, 1885, 1889, and 1899. He also edited George Guthrie's 'Bank Monopoly the Cause of Commercial Crises' (1864 and 1866) and 'The Law of Trades Unions in England and Scotland under the Trade Union Act of 1871' (1873).

[The Times, Scotsman, and Glasgow Herald, 2 Sept. 1908.] G. W. T. O.

H

HADEN, SIR FRANCIS SEYMOUR (1818–1910), etcher and surgeon, the son of Charles Thomas Haden, M.D. (1786–1824), was born at 62 Sloane Street on 16 Sept. 1818. A biographical notice of his father by Dr. Thomas Alcock was prefixed to his work, 'Practical Observations on the Management and Diseases of Children,' published posthumously in 1827. His mother, Emma, was daughter of Samuel Harrison [q. v.], the vocalist, and was herself an excellent musician.

Haden received his general education at Derby School, Christ's Hospital, and University College, London, and continued his professional studies in the medical schools of the Sorbonne, Paris, and at Grenoble, where he acted as prosecteur in 1839, and, later, lecturer on surgical anatomy at the military hospital. In 1842 he became a member, and in 1857 a fellow, of the Royal College of Surgeons. From 1851 to 1867 he was honorary surgeon to the Department of Science and Art. He had settled in private practice at 62 Sloane Street in 1847, moving in 1878 to 38 Hertford Street, Mayfair. In addition to the labours of a large private practice, he found time for much public work in relation to surgical science, serving on the juries of the International Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, and contributing in this capacity in 1862 an exhaustive report, remarkable for its championship of the operation of ovariotomy. He was consulting surgeon to the Chapel Royal, a vice-president of the obstetrical society of London, and one of the principal movers in the foundation of the Royal Hospital for Incurables in 1850. Throughout his life he maintained a vigorous campaign against cremation, as well as against certain abuses which had become more or less inseparable from the old-fashioned methods of burial, advocating a natural 'earth to earth' burial, which he effected by his invention of a *papier-mâché* coffin. He published on the subject several pamphlets, 'The Disposal of the Dead,' 'A Protest against Cremation,' 'Earth to Earth' (1875), and 'Cremation an Incentive to Crime' (2nd edit. 1892). Among his fellow practitioners he was noted for an instinctive power of diagnosis, due largely to a disciplined sense of vision. Much of his spare time in the evenings while a student in Paris was spent in the art schools, and quite apart from his purely artistic inclination he was always a staunch advocate of the use of drawing in training the hand and eye of the surgeon.

Haden sought relaxation from his professional work of surgeon, which he pursued till 1887, in the art and study of etching. His etched work, although technically that of an amateur, is the chief memorial of his life. Except for a few plates after Turner, and some family portraits after Wright of Derby, his work is entirely original. It includes a few portraits and figure studies, but is chiefly devoted to landscape. Here he was an artist of great truth and keenness of vision, and his best work shows a real sense of style, a true appreciation of the value of line, and a thorough command of an eminently virile technique. Most of his etchings, which number two hundred and fifty in all (Nos. 56 and 57 in Dr. Harrington's catalogue are in reality different states of a single plate), were done during the years of his greatest professional activity. He was not only assiduous in drawing and etching when in the country, but even on his professional rounds he was seldom without a plate in his pocket or in the carriage, ready to use the etching needle to record his impressions as another would a note-book.

Six of his plates, the records of an Italian journey, date as early as 1843–4, but there was an interval of fourteen years before he took up etching again in 1858. By that time Haden had come into close relations with James Abbott McNeill Whistler [q. v. Suppl. II], whose half-sister Dasha Delano Whistler, Haden married on 16 Oct. 1847. The etchings of Whistler and Haden bear traces of a mutual influence which is well exemplified in portraits by both (HARRINGTON, No. 9; WEDMORE, No. 25) of Lady Haden reading by lamplight. The two etchings were done on the same evening in 1858, the year in which Whistler published the thirteen prints of the 'French set.'

One half of Haden's etchings were produced in the decade succeeding 1859, sixty-eight being done in the two years 1864–5 alone. Then in 1877, when he was staying at Newton Manor with Sir John Charles Robinson, and afterwards travelling with Robinson in Spain, he completed his record

number for one year, etching thirty-nine plates. Between 1859 and 1887 he was intermittently regular in his pastime, two years being the longest interval that he allowed to pass without etching a plate. After 1887 no plate is recorded until 1896, and in the next three years, 1896–8, he did eighteen plates, including a considerable number of mezzotints, a process which he chiefly practised at this late period of his activity. His last plate, a sketch of Woodcote Park, done on a pewter plate from the artist's bedroom window, is dated 1901.

Except for the twenty-five etchings which appeared in Paris under the title 'Études à l'eau-forte' in a portfolio with text by Philippe Burty (1865–6), nearly all Haden's etchings were put into commerce separately by the artist. Pieces of capital importance in the sale-room are the 'Thames Fishermen' (HARRINGTON, No. 11); 'By-road in Tipperary' (*ib.* No. 30); the larger 'Shere Mill Pond' (*ib.* No. 38); 'Sunset in Ireland' (*ib.* No. 51); 'La Belle Anglaise' (*ib.* No. 90); the 'River in Ireland' (*ib.* No. 91), and, most popular of all, the 'Breaking up of the Agamemnon' (*ib.* No. 145), a subject repeated in a later plate (*ib.* No. 229). But these *pièces capitales* are by no means the best of his work, which is as often found in the plates of less rarity and value. Special praise is due to the series of dry-points done in 1877 near Swanage, e.g. 'Windmill Hill,' No. 1 (H. No. 163); and for breadth and vigour of style in pure etching 'Sawley Abbey' (*ib.* No. 148); 'By Inveroran' (*ib.* No. 149); the 'Inn, Purfleet' (*ib.* No. 139); the 'Essex Farm' (*ib.* No. 155); and the 'Boat House' (*ib.* No. 156).

Haden's practical services to British etching include the foundation in 1880 of the Society (now the Royal Society) of Painter-Etchers, whose president he remained until his death. His public service was rewarded in 1894 by a knighthood, and his distinction recognised abroad by honorary membership of the Institut de France in 1905, the Académie des Beaux Arts, and the Société des Artistes Français. He was elected a member of the Athenæum in 1891 under Rule II. Among the medals awarded him at various times for etching were Grands Prix at the Expositions Universelles at Paris in 1889 and 1900. He exhibited etchings in the Royal Academy from 1860 to 1885, using the pseudonym of H. Dean in the exhibitions of 1860 to 1864. He also produced a large number of landscape drawings (now preserved in the collections of Mr. F. Seymour Haden, Dr. H. N. Harrington, the Victoria and Albert Museum, and elsewhere), some of the earliest being in water-colour, but the majority executed in black chalk, charactorised by great breadth and vigour of handling; he received a medal for some exhibited at the International Exhibition, Chicago, 1893. Most of Haden's etchings were done direct on the copper without the aid of preliminary studies, but drawings which were used as studies for twenty-seven etchings are known.

The chief collections of his etchings are in the British Museum, the Avery collection in the New York Public Library, the Allbright Art Gallery, Buffalo, and the private collections of Dr. H. N. Harrington (who was one of Haden's executors) and Mr. Harris B. Dick of New York. Special exhibitions of his etchings were held by the Fine Art Society (1878–9), at the Corporation Art Gallery, Derby (1886), by the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers (1889), Wunderlich & Co., New York (1890), P. & D. Colnaghi (1901), F. Keppel & Co., New York (1901, 1903, 1904, 1906, 1908–9), Grolier Club, New York (1902), at the Salon d'Automne, Paris (1907), by Obach & Co., London (1907), T. & R. Annan & Co., Glasgow (1910), Ernest Brown & Phillips, Leicester Galleries (1911, Dr. H. N. Harrington's collection, with his valuable preface to the catalogue).

As a critic and writer on art, Haden will be chiefly remembered as a pioneer of the scientific criticism of Rembrandt's etchings (of which he had a considerable collection). He was largely responsible for the Rembrandt exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1879, and his introductory remarks to the catalogue gave the chief impetus to the criticism that has divided so much school work from the master's own etching. In addition to this introduction (published separately in 1879 as 'The Etched Work of Rembrandt'; French trans. 1880), his most valuable publications on art include 'About Etching' (1879; 3rd edit. 1881), 'The Relative Claims of Etching and Engraving to rank as Fine Arts and to be represented as such in the Royal Academy' (1883), 'The Art of the Painter-Etchers' (1890), 'The Royal Society of Painter-Etchers' (1891) (this and the preceding reprinted from the 'Nineteenth Century'), 'The Etched Work of Rembrandt, True and False' (a lecture, 1895), his 'Presidential Address to the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, 1901' (1902).

On retiring from his London practice in 1887 Haden lived in the neighbourhood of Alresford, Hampshire. From 1888 he resided at Woodcote Manor, an old Elizabethan house, where he died on 1 June 1910. Lady Haden died in 1908. By her he had one daughter and three sons, his eldest son, Francis Seymour, C.M.G., being distinguished in the colonial service in South Africa.

There are two painted portraits of Haden, both done by Jacomb Hood in 1892, one being in the possession of his son, Mr. F. Seymour Haden, the other belonging to the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers. There is a portrait drawing by Alphonse Legros (done about 1883, and onee in the possession of Messrs. Keppel of Now York). His portrait was etched by himself (3 plates), L. Flameng (1875), L. Lacretello (1878). W. Strang (1883), H. von Herkomer (2 plates, 1892), and Percy Thomas (1900); it was engraved by C. W. Sherborn (1880), and was mezzotinted by A. Legros (1881). G. Robinson (1887), and Sir Frank Short (1911, after the Painter-Etchers' portrait by Jacomb Hood).

[H. N. Harrington, Descriptive Catalogue, 1910 (including a comploto series of reproductions of the etchings); The Times, 2 June 1910; information supplied by his son, Mr. Francis Seymour Haden.] A. M. H.

HAIG BROWN, WILLIAM (1823–1907), master of Charterhouse, born at Bromley by Bow, Middlesex, on 3 Dec. 1823, was third son of Thomas Brown of Edinburgh by his wife Amelia, daughter of John Haig, of the family of 'Haig of Bemersyde.' In his tenth year he received a presentation to Christ's Hospital, where he remained, first in the junior school at Hertford, and later on in London, until 1842. Throughout life he maintained a close connection with the Hospital, of which he became a 'donation governor' in 1864, and from that time took an active part in the work of the governing body, his experience being of especial service in connection with the removal of the school to Horsham in 1902. He was author, in 1899, both of 'The Christ's Hospital Carmen' in Latin, and of 'The School Song' in English, with an added version in Greek, French, and German. In 1842 he entered Pembroke College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1846 as eighth junior optime in the mathematical and second in the first class in the classical tripos. Elected a fellow in October 1848 (M.A. 1849), and taking holy orders (deacon 1852 and priest 1853), he engaged in college work until 1857, when he was appointed headmaster of Kensington proprietary school.

In 1863, on the resignation of Dr. Richard Elwyn of the headmastership of Charterhouse, Haig Brown was appointed his successor on 12 Nov., in spite of the long established tradition that 'the Schoolmaster,' such was then his title, should have been educated at the school. On his first public appearance in Charterhouse at the Founder's Day dinner (12 Dec.), Haig Brown sat next to Thackeray, who died twelve days later. Next year Haig Brown proceeded LL.D. at Cambridge.

The position of Charterhouse was at this time critical. Placed in the heart of London, and with the new Smithfield Market at its doors, its existence as a boarding-school was rapidly becoming impossible, and the report of the Public Schools' Commission, issued early in 1864, definitely recommended its removal. Apart from the objections of politicians like A. S. Ayrton [q. v. Suppl. I], who denounced the removal as an injury 'to twenty, thirty, or even 50,000 families in the metropolis,' who had a claim to benefit by its endowments, a stubborn resistance was offered by the governors and their chairman, Archdeacon Hale, the master of the hospital, whose authority was then superior to that of 'the Schoolmaster.' Haig Brown thereupon issued a circular to old Carthusians, laying the whole case before them, the result being that they voted in the proportion of ten to one for removal, while he also won over Lord Derby, an influential governor, who became prime minister in June 1866, and he secured the support of Gladstone, who had recently been made a governor. In May 1866 the governors decided on the removal, and a private bill, giving the necessary powers, was introduced in the House of Lords, passed the House of Commons on 16 August, and became law four days later.

The new and admirable site at Godalming was accidentally discovered by Haig Brown, who, when on a visit to his wife's father at his rectory of Hambledon in the neighbourhood, heard that the 'Deanery Farm estate' was for sale, walked over the same day, and made up his mind. The governors, who had sold a large portion of their London estate to Merchant Taylors' school for a price far below its real value, refused, by what proved to be a very costly error, to purchase more than fifty-

five acres, a large part of which was useless either for buildings or for playing-fields, and made provision for the accommodation of only about 180 boys. But the main point was carried; the first sod was turned on Founder's Day 1869, and on 18 June 1872 the new school was occupied by 117 old and 33 new boys. From that moment its progress was marvellous. 'The Schoolmaster' no longer occupied a position subordinate to the 'Master' of the hospital, but by the appointment of a 'new governing body of Charterhouse school' (distinct henceforth from the 'governors of Charterhouse'), in accordance with the Public Schools Act of 1868, he became a headmaster, with the very ample statutory powers which that act bestowed. Once Haig Brown held power he knew how to use it. Fearless himself, he inspired all around him with his own courage and confidence. Within a few years, in addition to the three houses originally built by the governors, eight others were erected by various masters entirely at their own risk, until by September 1876 the number of boys had grown to 500, the number to which it was then wisely limited, though it afterwards crept up to 560. In 1874 the school chapel was consecrated, and from then for more than thirty years frequent additions were made to the school in the shape of class-rooms, a hall, a museum, and new playing-fields. When Haig Brown retired in 1897 he had earned the title which he everywhere bore of 'our second Founder.'

In 1872 the future of Charterhouse was precarious; in 1897 it was secure; and the result was mainly due to the powerful, single-minded personality of the headmaster. He was not a great teacher, certainly no theorist about education, no lover of exact rules, and rather one who allowed both boys and masters the largest measure of independence. Like the other three great schoolmasters of the century, Arnold, Thring, and Kennedy, he neither sought nor received ecclesiastical preferment. Though bold to make changes, he was loyal to the past, so that he became the living embodiment of 'the spirit of the school,' both in its old and its new 'home.' A man 'of infinite jest,' though he could be very stern, he was always very human, so that 'Old Bill,' as he was called, was an object equally of awe and of affection.

On his retirement from the school in 1897 he was appointed master of Charterhouse (in London). He took an active part in the government of the hospital, and remained an energetic member of the governing body of the school. Among other distinctions bestowed on him were those of honorary canon of Winchester in 1891, and honorary fellow of Pembroke, his old college at Cambridge, in 1898. He was also made officier de l'Académie in 1882, and officier de l'Instruction publique in 1900. He died at the Master's lodge at the hospital on 11 Jan. 1907, and was buried in the chapel at Charterhouse School.

Haig Brown married, in 1857, Annie Marion, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. E. Rowsell. During the forty years of his school work she rendered him untiring assistance. By her he was father of five sons and seven daughters.

As a memorial of his work at the school a seated statue in bronze by Harry Bates, A.R.A. (who died before the work was wholly finished), was set up in front of the school chapel in 1899. His portrait by Frank Holl (etched by Hubert von Herkomer) was placed in the great hall in 1886.

Haig Brown's published works are the 'Sertum Carthusianum' (1870); 'Charterhouse Past and Present' (Godalming, 1879); and 'Carthusian Memories and other Verses of Leisure' (with portrait, 1905), a collection of various prologues, epilogues, epigrams, and other fugitive pieces. Three of his hymns, 'O God, whose Wisdom made the Sky,' 'O God, Thy Mercy's Fountains,' and 'Auctor omnium bonorum,' have a permanent place in the service for Founder's Day, and are worthy of any collection.

[William Haig Brown of Charterhouse, written by some of his pupils, edited by his son, H. E. Haig Brown, 1908; personal knowledge.] T. E. P.

HAIGH, ARTHUR ELAM (1855–1905), classical scholar, born at Leeds on 27 Feb. 1855, was third son, in a family of three sons and two daughters, of Joseph Haigh, chemist, by his wife Lydia, daughter of Charles James Duncan. He was educated at Leeds grammar school, where he gained nearly every school distinction. On 22 Oct. 1874 he matriculated from Corpus Christi College, Oxford, with a scholarship, and began his lifelong career of study and teaching at the university. As an undergraduate he was versatile and successful. He took a first class in classical moderations in 1875 and in literæ humaniores in 1878; he won the two Gaisford prizes for Greek verse (1876) and Greek prose (1877), the Craven scholarship (1879), and the Stanhope prize for an essay on the 'Political Theories of

Dante' (1878). He made pungent and witty speeches at the Union on the liberal side, and he rowed in the Corpus eight when it was near the head of the river. On graduating B.A. in 1878 (M.A. 1881) he was elected to a fellowship at Hertford, which he held till 1886. He became classical lecturer at Corpus also in 1878, and for the next twenty-seven years was constantly engaged in teaching at that and other colleges. In 1901 he was admitted fellow of Corpus, and was appointed senior tutor the following year. He was classical moderator in 1888–9, and again in 1897–8.

Haigh collaborated with T. L. Papillon in an edition of Virgil with a very careful text (1892); and he published 'The Attic Theatre' (1889) and 'The Tragic Drama of the Greeks' (1896). These works, which gave Haigh a general reputation, exhibit sound scholarship, independent judgment, the faculty of lucid exposition, and a wide range of classical and miscellaneous reading.

Haigh laid more stress than most Oxford tutors of his time on verbal accuracy and the need for close textual study. But the limitations of his method were consistent with broad and sympathetic literary interests. He studied English literature with the same fastidious diligence which he bestowed upon the classics, and was a cultivated and extremely well-informed critic of the English poets, and of some of the greater writers of Germany, France, and Italy.

Haigh took little part in university business or society, living a tranquil family life and cherishing a few intimate friendships. He died somewhat suddenly, at his residence in the Parks at Oxford on 20 Dec. 1905, and was buried in Holywell churchyard.

In Aug. 1886 he married Matilda Forth, daughter of Jeremiah Giles Pilcher, J.P., D.L. She predeceased him in July 1904, leaving four children.

[Personal knowledge; Foster's Alumni Oxonienses; article by A. G. (i.e. A. D. Godley, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford) in the Oxford Magazine, 24 Jan. 1906.] S. J. L.

HAINES, SIR FREDERICK PAUL (1819–1909), field-marshal, born on 10 Aug. 1819, at the Parsonage Farm, Kirdford, Sussex, was youngest child in the family of three sons and a daughter of Gregory Haines, C.B. (1778–1853), who was in Wellington's commissariat throughout the Peninsular war and at Waterloo, and ended his career as commissary-general in Ireland, by his wife Harriet, daughter of John Eldridge of Kirdford. The father was descended from prosperous Sussex yeomen, of whom the most remarkable was Richard Haines (1633–1685), author, among other works, of 'The Prevention of Poverty' (1674) and 'A Method of Government for Public Working Almshouses' (1679). Educated at Midhurst school and in Brussels and Dresden, Frederick, following the example of his two elder brothers, entered the army, being gazetted ensign in the 4th (the King's Own) regiment on 21 June 1839. He joined his regiment at Bangalore, where his eldest brother, Gregory, had just married a daughter of Sir Hugh (afterwards the first viscount) Gough [q. v.], who was in command of the Mysore division. This family connection led in 1844 to the appointment of Haines, who had been promoted lieutenant in 1840, as A.D.C. to Gough, then commander-in-chief in the East Indies. In the first Sikh war he was acting military secretary to the commander-in-chief, and fought at Moodkee and at Ferozeshah, where he was dangerously wounded. His services were rewarded by a captaincy, without payment, in the 10th foot (May 1846), whence he exchanged, in March 1847, into the 21st foot (the Scots fusiliers). From 23 May 1846 to 7 May 1849 he was military secretary to Lord Gough, and was present at the skirmish at Ramnuggur, the operations for the crossing of the Chenab, and the battles of Chillianwalla and Gujerat. For the services rendered in this capacity he was given a brevet majority in June 1849 and a brevet lieut.-colonelcy in August 1850.

In 1854 Haines accompanied the 21st foot to the Crimea, and was present at the actions of the Alma and Balaclava. His rank as a brevet lieut.-colonel placed him at the battle of Inkerman (5 Nov. 1854) in command of a small body of troops. The detachment held for six hours the barrier on the post road which guarded the approach to the second division camp, and the exploit in Kinglake's opinion 'augments the glory of the day as far as concerns the English, and gives much more simplicity, and consequently more grandeur, to the battle than would otherwise belong to it.' Haines was also responsible for sending troops to silence the Russian artillery on Shell Hill, and thus helped to bring the battle to its final crisis. After the battle of Inkerman he succeeded to a majority in the 21st foot, and he was promoted to a brevet colonelcy (28 Nov. 1854) in recognition

of his conduct. In April 1855 he was gazetted lieut.-colonel, unattached, and from June 1855 to January 1856 he was assistant adjutant-general at Aldershot where the camp was in course of construction. From June 1856 to June 1860 he was military secretary to the commander-in-chief at Madras, Sir Patrick Grant [q. v. Suppl. I], and accompanied him to Calcutta during the interval between the death of General Anson and the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell in the summer of 1857. In Oct. 1859 he was gazetted lieut.-colonel of the 8th foot, which he commanded from Sept. 1860 to Aug. 1861. After brief periods of service as an acting brigadier-general at Aldershot, as deputy adjutant-general at headquarters in Ireland, and as a brigadier-general in Ireland, he was promoted major-general (Nov. 1864) and held the command of the Mysore division from March 1865 to March 1870. On his return from India he became quartermaster-general at headquarters from Nov. 1870 to March 1871, and from May 1871 to Dec. 1875 was commander-in-chief at Madras, becoming a K.C.B. in 1871 and a lieutenant-general in 1873.

From April 1876 to April 1881 Haines was commander-in-chief in India. From the beginning of his term of office the attention of the Indian government was occupied by difficulties with Russia and with Afghanistan. When an Anglo-Russian war seemed imminent, in 1876, he strongly opposed a proposal of the viceroy, Lord Lytton [q.v.], for an invasion of central Asia by a small force (*Life*, pp. 216–24). He did not oppose Lytton's 'forward policy,' and he regarded the Afghan war as inevitable; but he differed entirely from the viceroy's estimate of the forces required for the purpose, and he disapproved of such measures as Cavagnari's suggestion of a surprise attack on Ali Musjid. He believed that the Kuram valley, to the strategic value of which Lytton and his confidential adviser, Sir George Colley [q. v.], attached great importance, was a *cul-de-sac* and useless as a military route to Kabul. The reinforcements on which Haines insisted at the outset of the campaign of 1878–9 proved to be required, and for his general supervision of the war he received the thanks of both houses of parliament and was given the grand cross of the Star of India in July 1879. He was made G.C.B. in 1877, and on the institution of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1878 he became, *ex officio*, C.I.E.

In the Afghan campaign of 1879–80 Haines had again serious differences with Lord Lytton about the Kuram route, the number of troops required, and the relation of the commander-in-chief to commanders in the field. His relations with Lytton's successor, Lord Ripon [q. v. Suppl. II], were more cordial, but his warnings of the danger of an attack on Kandahar by Ayub Khan were disregarded by the viceroy. He acquiesced unwillingly in General Burrows' advance on the Helmund river, and ordered Bombay troops to move up in support. After the defeat of Burrows at Maiwand (27 July 1880) Haines suggested the relief of Kandahar by a force from Kabul commanded by General Roberts. For his services in the conduct of operations in the war of 1879–80 Haines received again the thanks of both houses of parliament, and was offered a baronetcy, which he declined. The close of his term of command was occupied with discussions about the recommendations of the Indian Army Commission of 1879, from which he dissented, urging the continuance of separate presidential armies.

From 1881 until his death Haines lived in London. He represented the British army at the Russian manœuvres of 1882 and at the German manœuvres of 1884. He had become a general in 1877 and was raised to the rank of field-marshal in 1890. He was colonel of the royal Munster fusiliers from 1874 to 1890, when he became colonel of his old regiment, the royal Scots fusiliers. In his closing years he was much interested in foreign policy, especially in central Asian questions, in art, the drama, and in cricket. He died in London on 11 June 1909, and was buried in Brompton cemetery.

Haines married in 1856 Charlotte (*d.* 1881), daughter of Col. E. Miller of the Madras army, and had three sons. A portrait by the Hon. John Collier (1891) is at the United Service Club, Pall Mall, London. A caricature by J. T. C. appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1876.

[Memoir of Richard Haines, 1633–85, by Charles Reginald Haines, privately printed, 1899; Army Lists; A. W. Kinglake, Invasion of the Crimea, vol. vi. 1877; G. B. Malleson, Ambushes and Surprises, 1885; Report and Evidence of the Indian Army Commission of 1879; R. S. Rait, Life of Hugh, First Viscount Gough, 1903, and Life of Sir Frederick Haines, 1911; Lady Betty Balfour's Lord Lytton's Indian Administration, 1899; H. B. Hanna, Second Afghan War, 3 vols. 1899–1910; The Times, 14 June 1909.] R. S. R.

HALIBURTON, ARTHUR LAWRENCE, first BARON HALIBURTON (1832–1907), civil servant, third son of Thomas Chandler Haliburton [q. v.] and Louisa, daughter of Capt. Lawrence Neville, was born at Windsor, Nova Scotia, on 26 Dec. 1832. He was educated at King's College in that town, the oldest university in the dominion, from which he received in 1899 an honorary D.C.L. degree. He was called to the Nova Scotian bar in 1855, but a few months later he received a commission in the commissariat department of the British army, and during the later stages of the Crimean war he served as a civil commissary at the base in Turkey. After the Peace of Paris he was posted to the forces in Canada. In November 1859 he was appointed deputy assistant commissary general, and transferred to the London headquarters; in 1869 he was made assistant director of supplies and transports, resigning his commission in the army and formally entering the civil service. In this capacity he consolidated and greatly simplified the chaotic arrangements which regulated the transport and travelling allowances of the army at home. In 1872 he was appointed deputy accountant general in the military department of the government of India, which post he held till 1875; on returning to the war office he acted as chairman of a committee which brought about a much-needed decentralisation and effected substantial economies in that office. In 1878 he was appointed director of supplies and transport, and it devolved upon him to supervise the victualling of the army during eight campaigns, which included the Nile expedition of 1884–5. On the testimony of Lord Wolseley no army that he had been associated with was so well fed as the British troops were on that occasion, in circumstances of unprecedented difficulty. In recognition of his services, Haliburton was made C.B. in 1880 and K.C.B. in 1885. On the abolition of the office of civilian director of supplies and transports in 1887 he was placed temporarily on the retired list; but after serving on several important public inquiries at home and abroad he became in May 1891 assistant under-secretary for war, and in 1895 permanent under-secretary, which office he held till his retirement by operation of the age-limit in 1897. He was made G.C.B. in that year, and in 1900 was raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Haliburton of Windsor in the province of Nova Scotia and dominion of Canada.

In 1891 he served as representative of the war office on the committee, of which Lord Wantage [q. v. Suppl. II] was the head, to investigate the terms and conditions of service in the army. His dissentient report contained a strong defence of the principle of the existing short service system, and effectually neutralised the recommendations in the direction of modifying it upon which the rest of the committee stood agreed. In December 1897, after his retirement from the war office, he conducted a vigorous newspaper campaign in 'The Times' against Arnold-Forster [q. v. Suppl. II] and others on the same topic of 'Short versus Long Service.' His letters were subsequently reprinted in pamphlet form; as were also another series contributed to the same newspaper in 1901 on 'Army Administration in Three Centuries.' It is no exaggeration to say that he was the first to explain to the public generally, and to not a few among military critics, the real nature of Lord Cardwell's reforms and of the army reserve created by them. During his later years he became a convert to the principle of universal service, and a few weeks before his death he formulated in the pages of the 'Nineteenth Century' a scheme for universal military training. He died at Bournemouth on 21 April 1907, and was buried at Brompton cemetery. Haliburton represented the finest type of civil servant, uniting indefatigable industry with great lucidity of expression and breadth of view. He worked, moreover, in complete harmony with the military officials in the war office, and his opinion was held in high regard by those soldiers on the active list who were best versed in the problems of military administration. On 3 Nov. 1877 he married Marian Emily, daughter of Leo Schuster and widow of Sir William Dickason Clay, second baronet; she survived him without issue.

[Lord Haliburton, a Memoir of his Public Services, by J. B. Atlay, 1909; private information.] J. B. A.

HALL, CHRISTOPHER NEWMAN (1816–1902), congregationalist divine, born at Maidstone on 22 May 1816, was son of John Vine Hall [q. v.], proprietor of the 'Maidstone Journal,' by Mary, daughter of James Teverill of Worcester. Educated at Rochester and at Totteridge, he entered his father's printing house at fourteen, working successively as compositor, reader, and reporter. In 1837 he went to Highbury College, in training for the congre-

gational ministry, graduated B.A. at London University in 1841, and in 1842 was ordained pastor of Albion Church, Hull. There he gathered a large congregation, was in demand as a preacher, and in 1834 issued his first publication, a sermon on 'Christian Union.' His tract 'Come to Jesus,' issued in 1848, made his name widely known. Over 4,000,000 copies in some forty languages or dialects were circulated during the author's life.

In 1854 Hall became minister of Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars, the scene of Rowland Hill's labours. His success was pronounced. As a mental discipline, he read for the degree of LL.B. at London University, which with a law scholarship he obtained in 1856. During the American civil war he was conspicuous for his advocacy of the northern cause, and in 1866 he was appointed chairman of the Congregational Union. He was warmly welcomed on visiting Canada and the United States in 1867, was made D.D. of Amherst University, and afterwards declined the offer of a pastorate in Chicago. During the controversy attending the education act of 1870 Hall sought to effect a reconciliation between W. E. Forster, the minister in charge of the measure, and nonconformist members of the Birmingham League, who distrusted Forster's policy. Hall was also the means of bringing Gladstone, with whom he became well acquainted, into conference with representative nonconformists. Throughout his career he sought to promote closer relations between church and dissent. In 1876 the congregation of Surrey Chapel moved to Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, built, mainly through Hall's exertions, at a cost of 64,000*l*. In 1892 he resigned his pastorate, and in the same year received the D.D. degree from Edinburgh University. He died in London on 18 Feb. 1902, and was buried at Abney Park cemetery.

Hall was an accomplished preacher, a man of wide sympathies, artistic feeling and evangelical fervour. For many years his work was done amid circumstances of great trial. He married, on 14 April 1846, Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Gordon of Hull. They separated in 1870. Litigation followed. Hall filed and withdrew a petition for divorce in 1873, but was successful in a second suit, which he initiated in 1879, when a counter-charge of adultery against him was withdrawn. A decree nisi was made absolute on 17 Feb. 1880. On 29 March 1880 he married Harriet Mary Margaret, eldest daughter of Edward Knipe, of Water Newton, Huntingdonshire, who survived him. There were no children of either marriage. Busts in terra cotta and bronze by Edward Onslow Ford [q. v. Suppl. II] were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1878 and 1885 respectively.

Hall, in addition to many tracts, minor works, and several volumes of verse, containing seven hymns in 'common use' (JULIAN'S *Dictionary of Hymnology*), published: 1. 'The Author of "The Sinner's Friend,"' 1860, a brief memoir of his father, whose autobiography he edited in 1865. 2. 'Plain Truths Plainly Put,' 1861. 3. 'Sermons,' Boston and New York, 1868. 4. 'Homeward Bound and other Sermons,' 1869. 5. 'From Liverpool to St. Louis,' 1870. 6. 'Prayer: its Reasonableness and Efficacy,' 1875. 7. 'The Lord's Prayer: a Practical Meditation,' 1883. 8. 'Gethsemane: or Leaves of Healing from the Garden of Grief,' 1891. 9. 'Atonement, the Fundamental Fact of Christianity,' 1893. 10. 'Newman Hall: an Autobiography,' 1898.

[Hall's Autobiography, 1898; The Times, 9 Aug. 1879, 18 Feb. 1880, 19 Feb. 1902; T. W. Reid's Life of W. E. Forster, 1888, i. 539–42.] A. R. B.

HALL, FITZEDWARD (1825–1901), philologist, born at Troy, New York, on 21 March 1825, was eldest in the family of five sons and one daughter of Daniel Hall, lawyer, by his wife Anginetta Fitch. A younger brother, Benjamin Homer Hall, was a barrister and was city chamberlain of New York (1874–7 and 1884–5). After education at his native town, at Walpole, New Hampshire, and Poughkeepsie, Hall took the civil engineer's degree at Troy Rensselaer polytechnic in 1842. He early showed a passion for English words and phrases, which grew with his maturer years. He entered Harvard in 1846, but before his 'commencement' he was sent early in 1846 to Calcutta in pursuit of a runaway brother. Wrecked off the Ganges in September, and compelled for the moment to stay in India, Hall took lessons in Hindustani and Sanskrit, and finally resolved to remain in order to master the languages. After three years in Calcutta (where he studied Hindustani, Persian, Bengalee, and Sanskrit) and five months at Ghazipur, Hall removed to Benares in January 1850. At the government college there Hall was appointed tutor in Feb. 1850 and professor of Sanskrit and English in 1853. In July 1855 he became

inspector of public instruction for Ajmere-Merwárá at Rajputana, and in Dec. 1856 for the central provinces at Saugor. There he served as a rifleman for nine months during the Sepoy mutiny. He then spent eighteen months in England, France, and America, and revisiting England in 1860 received the hon. degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University. He finally left India in 1862, and settled in London as professor of Sanskrit, Hindustani, and Indian jurisprudence in King's College, and librarian at the India office. From 1864 till his death he was examiner in Hindustani and Hindî for the civil service commissioners; he was also examiner in Sanskrit in 1880, and in English in 1887.

From his early years in India, Hall devoted himself with exceptional zeal and industry to the study of both Indian and English literature and philology. While at Benares he followed the example of the principal of the college, James Robert Ballantyne [q. v.], in discovering many unknown Sanskrit manuscripts, and in editing and translating several Sanskrit and Hindî works. He was the first American to edit a Sanskrit text, viz. 'The Âtmabodha, with its commentary, and the Tattvabodha,' two Vedanta treatises (Mirzapur, 1852). Subsequently he edited and published at Calcutta the 'Sankhyapravachana' (1856) and the 'Sankhyasâra' (1862), fourteenth- and sixteenth-century works respectively on the Sankhya materialist system of philosophy; the 'Sûryasiddhanta' (1859), the 'Vâsavadattâ' (1859), and the 'Daśarûpa, with its commentary and four chapters of Bharata's Nâtyaśâstra' (1865). He also prepared in 1859 a valuable classified 'Index to the Bibliography of Indian Philosophical Systems.' Of works in Hindî, Hall published 'The Tarkasangraha, translated into Hindî from the Sanskrit and English' (Allahabad, 1850); 'The Râjanîti,' a collection of Hindu Apologues (Allahabad, 1854); and 'The Siddhântasangraha' (Agra, 1855). He also translated into Hindî Ballantyne's 'Synopsis of Science' (Agra, 1855) and edited his Hindî Grammar (London, 1868), and a Hindî Reader (Hertford, 1870). Other of Hall's works on India were 'Lectures on the Nyâya Philosophy,' in both Sanskrit and English (Benares, 1862); and 'A Rational Refutation of the Hindu Philosophical Systems, translated from the Hindî and Sanskrit' (Calcutta, 1862). He subsequently re-edited and annotated (Sir) Horace Hayman Wilson's translations of the 'Rigvedasaṁhitâ' (1866) and of the 'Vishnupurâna' (vols. 1–5 pt. 1, 1864–70; vol. 5 pt. 2 (index), 1877).

While librarian at the India office Hall directed much of his attention to English literature. He edited some books (1864–9) for the Early English Text Society, of which he was an original member of committee. In 1869 he retired from the India office and removed to The Hill House, Marlesford, Suffolk. There he divided his time between his edition of the 'Vishnupurâna' and research in English philology. 'Recent Exemplifications of False Philology' (New York, 1872) contained a pungent criticism of Richard Grant White's 'Words and their Uses' (New York, 1870). 'Modern English' (1873) and 'On English Adjectives in -able' (1877) contained much that was new and valuable. From 1878, when Dr. (afterwards Sir) James A. H. Murray became editor of the 'New English Dictionary,' Hall rendered the undertaking material aid. 'As a voluntary and gratituous service to the history of the English language, [he] devoted four hours daily to a critical examination of the proof sheets, and the filling up of deficiencies, whether in the vocabulary or the quotations' (Preface to *New Eng. Dict.*, Oxford, 1888). During the same period Hall contributed down to M some 2200 words and expressions in the Suffolk dialect, which he had heard and noted, to Prof. Wright's 'Dialect Dictionary.' He left at his death hundreds of long lists of quotations for Sir James Murray's use.

Hall died at his home at Marlesford, Suffolk, on 1 Feb. 1901. His ashes after cremation were interred in Oakwood cemetery, Troy, New York. He married at Delhi in 1854 Amelia Warde (*d.* 1910), daughter of Lieut.-colonel Arthur Shuldham of the East India Company's service. Of five children of the marriage, three died young; a son and daughter survived him. There is a brass tablet to Hall's memory in Marlesford church. He received in 1895 the hon. degree of LL.D. from Harvard, to which during his lifetime he gave some thousand Oriental manuscripts, many of them unique.

[New York Nation, 14 Feb. 1901 (memoir by Wendell Phillips Garrison); Modern Language Notes, Brooklyn, March 1901; Bookman, New York, xiii. 516, July 1901 (with portrait taken in 1893); Appleton's Cycl. of American Biogr. 1887; The Times, 15 Feb. 1901; information from Sir J. A. H. Murray, and from son, Mr. Richard D. Hall.] W. B. O.

HALL, Sir JOHN (1824–1907), premier of New Zealand, born at Hull on 18 Dec. 1824, was third son of George Hall, shipowner, of Hull and of Elloughton, Yorkshire. In his eleventh year he went abroad to finish his education in Germany, Switzerland, and Paris. He spent the three years 1840–3 in a merchant's office at Hull. In 1843 he entered the secretary's department of the London General Post Office, and soon became private secretary to the secretary of the post office. He served as a volunteer in the hon. artillery company and as a special constable during the Chartist riots of 1848.

In 1852 he emigrated to Lyttelton, New Zealand, bought a neighbouring sheep run, and remained a prominent citizen of the province of Canterbury for the rest of his life. In 1853 the provincial councils were called into being by Sir George Grey [q. v. Suppl. I], and Hall became the member for Christchurch district of the Canterbury provincial council, on which he sat, except during his occasional absences from the colony, until the councils were abolished in 1876 by act of the central legislature. From 7 Feb. to May 1855 he was provincial secretary, and from May 1855 to 1859 was a member of the provincial executive. After a visit to England he became in 1862 member for the Mount Cook district; in 1864 he was re-elected to the provincial executive and was until 1869 secretary for public works.

Meanwhile he had been made resident magistrate for Lyttelton, sheriff, and commissioner of police on 27 Nov. 1856; a resident magistrate for the colony on 27 April 1857; and a justice of the peace in May 1857. From December 1858 to July 1863 he was a resident magistrate for Christchurch, and from January 1862 to 15 June 1863 first mayor of Christchurch. He was also the first chairman of Selwyn county council, and chairman (in 1869) of the Westland provincial council. In June 1863 he was commissioner of the Canterbury waste lands board. As a provincial politician he is best known as the originator of the road board system in Canterbury, and for his sheep ordinance.

In 1855 elections were held for the first responsible parliament that assembled in New Zealand, and Hall was one of the Christchurch members for the house of representatives until 1859. On 20 May 1856 he became colonial secretary under Sir William Fox [q. v. Suppl. I], but the ministry lasted only for a fortnight; during that period Hall spoke against voting by ballot. On his return from England in 1862 he was called to the legislative council (4 July). Resigning in February 1866, he was at once re-elected to the lower house by the Heathcote division as a supporter of Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld [q. v.] and an opponent of provincialism, holding the seat till 1872. He was a member of the executive council under the Stafford ministry (24 Aug. 1866–28 June 1869), postmaster-general (24 Aug. 1866–5 Feb. 1869), and electric telegraph commissioner (12 Oct. 1866–5 Feb. 1869). In 1867 he attended the intercolonial postal conference in Melbourne. During 1868 he acted as colonial treasurer during Sir William Fitzherbert's absence and drew up an able financial statement.

In 1872 he was called to the legislative council. He was a member of the executive council 20 July–10 November 1872, and colonial secretary in the Waterhouse cabinet from 11 Oct. 1872 till 3 March 1873. Ill-health then drove him to England till 1875. He became a member of the executive council under (Sir) Harry Atkinson [q. v. Suppl. I], without a portfolio, on 1 Sept. 1876. On 13 Sept. the government resigned, and he was not reappointed in the reconstituted ministry on account of his health.

As a prominent Anglican he strongly opposed the education act of 1877, which established secular education. Withdrawing from the upper house, he was chosen member for Selwyn in the general election of 1879. For some months he was leader of the opposition, and early in October he carried a hostile motion against Sir George Grey by a small majority. On the 8th he formed a ministry. He remained premier, supported by Sir Frederick Whitaker [q. v.] and Sir Harry Atkinson, until 21 April 1882; ill-health then compelled his retirement, but he continued to advise his colleagues. In the same year he visited England and was made a K.C.M.G. Premier during a period of great commercial depression, Hall was continually faced by a need for retrenchment and fresh taxation. The chief work of his government was the repeal of Sir George Grey's land-tax, the suppression of a Maori demonstration headed by the prophet Te Whiti, and the passing of the triennial parliaments bill and the universal suffrage bill, both measures which had been supported by the party he defeated.

Hall again sat in the house of representatives for Selwyn from 1883 until 1894, when he retired from political life. In 1890 he represented New Zealand at Melbourne,

at the first conferenco on Australasian federation. In 1893 he introduced into the ministry's electoral bill an amendment conferring the vote upon women, a reform which he had always actively supported. It was passed into law on the eve of the general election. In 1905 he was chosen master of the Leathersellers' Company in London, but was unable to leave New Zealand to take the office. In 1906, the year of the New Zealand exhibition, he became first mayor of Greater Christchurch. On 25 Oct. he fell ill, and on 25 June 1907 he died at Park Terrace, Christchurch, and was buried in the family vault in Hororata cemetery.

He married in 1861 Rose Anne (*d.* 1900), daughter of William Dryden, of Hull. By her he had issue three sons and one daughter.

[Mennell's Dict. of Australasian Biog.; Gisborne's New Zealand Rulers and Statesmen, 1897 (with portrait); Rusden's Hist. of New Zealand; Reeves' The Long White Cloud; speeches and obituary notices in New Zealand Times, Auckland Star, Canterbury Times, 3 July 1907 (portrait).] A. B. W.

HALLÉ [formerly NORMAN-NERUDA], WILMA MARIA FRANCISCA, LADY HALLÉ (1839-1911), violinist, was third child and second daughter of Josef Neruda (1807–75), organist of the cathedral of Brünn, Moravia, where she was born on 21 March 1839. Almost in infancy Wilma began to play the violin. Her teacher was Leopold Jansa. At the age of seven she played one of Bach's sonatas at Vienna, and her fine rendering excited general astonishment. A tour through North Germany with her family followed. On 30 April 1849 she appeared at the Princess's Theatre, London, and on 11 June played a concerto of De Bériot at the Philharmonic concerts. Other tours through Europe spread her fame. In 1864 she made most successful appearances at Paris, and there she married in the same year Ludwig Norman, a Swedish musician, taking the surname of Norman-Neruda. She returned to London in 1869, appeared at the Philharmonic concerts, and remained till Christmas, leading the quartets at the Monday popular concerts. The favour accorded her brought her back to London every winter. She was specially distinguished as a quartet-leader. In 1876 Prince Alfred, afterwards duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, joined with Earls Dudley and Hardwicke in presenting her with the celebrated Stradivarius violin that had belonged to Ernst. In 1885 she was left a widow. On 26 July 1888 she married her second husband, Sir Charles Hallé [q. v. Suppl. I], with whom she had long been professionally associated. After his death in 1895 King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, became president of an influential committee which was formed to raise a fund for her benefit. As a result, the title-deeds of a palace at Asolo were presented to Lady Hallé. After the death on 11 Sept. 1898 of her only son (by her first husband) in a mountaineering accident in the Dolomites, Lady Hallé settled at Berlin as a teacher, re-visiting England every year and being formally appointed in 1901 violinist to Queen Alexandra. On 25 Jan. 1908 she played at the concert in London in memory of Joachim, who was one of her frequent associates. She died at Berlin from inflammation of the lungs on 15 April 1911. Effective technique, superb bowing, an indefinable touch of genius in her interpretations gave her a unique place among violinists; her tone scarcely yielded in fulness to the greatest male performers.

[The Times, 17 April 1911; Strad, May 1911; Musical Standard, 20 March 1902 (portrait); Grove's Dict. of Music, arts, Noruda, Stradivari, and Violin, and the Appendix; A. Ehrlich, Berühmter Geiger (Engl. edit. with portrait); personal reminiscences from 1872.] H. D.

HALLIDAY, SIR FREDERICK JAMES (1806–1901), first lieutenant-governor of Bengal, son of Thomas Halliday of Ewell, Surrey, was born there on Christmas Day 1806. A younger brother, General John Gustavus (*b.* 1822), long served on the Mysore commission. Halliday entered Rugby in 1814, and completed his education at the East India College, Haileybury, 1823–4. He was appointed to the Bengal civil service and arrived in Calcutta on 8 June 1825. Halliday first served as junior assistant to the company's agent in the Saugor division, and assistant registrar of the *Sadar* (supreme) court. He was joint magistrate and deputy collector in Bundelkhund and afterwards in Noakhali and Balu (1831–5); from Feb. 1835 magistrate and collector at Dacca, and next at Cuttack; and from April 1836 secretary to the board of revenue. In May 1838 he was appointed judicial and revenue secretary in Bengal, and, in addition, from March 1840 to 1843 he was junior secretary to the government of India both in the same and in the legislative departments. In 1849 he was made secretary in the home department by Lord Dalhousie, who held a high opinion of him and was distressed when, in July 1852, after twenty-seven years' uninterrupted service,

Halliday was compelled by ill-health to take long leave home. He was on sixteen occasions examined by the Parliamentary committees on the renewal of the East India Company's charter, granted in 1853.

Returning to India, he took his seat on the governor-general's council on 5 Oct. 1853, on the nomination of the court of directors. Bengal, hitherto directly administered by the governor-general, was constituted on 1 May 1854 a lieutenant-governorship, and Dalhousie appointed Halliday as 'the fittest man in the service . . . to hold this great and important office' of ruler of a territory comprising 253,000 square miles, with a population inadequately estimated at forty millions. Sir John Kaye credited him with natural ability, administrative sagacity, and a sufficiency in council which had won him general confidence (*Hist. of Sepoy War*, 9th edit. p. 58). Halliday sought with vigour to reform the administration of Bengal, the most backward of the great provinces of India (Sir JOHN STRACHEY'S *India*, chap. xxii.). In a valuable minute (30 April 1856) he submitted a scheme for the complete reorganisation of the police, and carried much of it into effect. Road communications were improved and extended, and Halliday supervised the up-country administration by prolonged and difficult tours in all directions. On several matters he came into conflict with members of the government of India, and in a private letter (6 Jan. 1856) Dalhousie was constrained to confess that 'he has so managed that I believe he has not in Bengal a single influential friend but myself' (DALHOUSIE'S *Private Letters*, 1901). In hearty sympathy with the policy of educational advance laid down in the despatch of Sir Charles Wood, first Viscount Halifax [q. v.], Halliday appointed a director of public instruction for Bengal in Jan. 1855, placed the presidency college on an improved footing, and in 1856 initiated the Calcutta University, the act of incorporation being passed in the following January.

A rebellion in June 1855 of the wild Santal tribes, who were suffering from the extortions of money-lending mahajans, was, in spite of preliminary protests from the supreme government, suppressed by martial law (Nov.–Dec.). The Santal country was placed under special officers and the five districts named the Santal Parganas. Halliday was also faced by agrarian difficulties. By the Act of 1859 —known as the 'Magna Charta of the ryots'—he restricted the landlord's powers of enhancement in specified cases, gave occupancy rights to tenants of twelve years standing, and improved the law relating to sales of land for revenue arrears.

Bengal was not the chief centre of the Sepoy mutiny, but Halliday was closely associated with its suppression. His influence over the governor-general Canning was great, and to facilitate constant communication he removed from his official residence, Belvedere, to rooms overlooking Government House, Calcutta. There was no member of the government whom Canning 'so frequently consulted or whose opinions he so much respected' (KAYE). It was under his strong persuasion that Canning allowed British troops to replace the Sepoy guard at Government House in August (Sir H. S. CUNNINGHAM'S *Earl Canning*, 1891, p. 126). In his final minute (2 July 1859) regarding the services of civil officers, Canning credited Halliday—the 'right hand of the government of India'—with effectually checking the spread of rebellion in Bengal. Halliday's 'Minute on the Bengal Mutinies' (30 Sept. 1858) gives full particulars of his activities (see BUCKLAND'S *Bengal under the Lieutenant-Governors*). He was included on 18 Mar. 1858 in the thanks which had been voted by both Houses of Parliament to the governor-general and others. He was also thanked by the East India Company (10 and 17 Feb. 1858), and the court of directors acknowledged his services in detail in a despatch dated 4 Aug. 1858. Retiring from the lieutenant-governorship on 1 May 1859, he was created (civil) K.C.B. a year later.

Halliday was inevitably exposed to the censure which Canning's clemency in restraining the spirit of revenge provoked. Halliday stoutly defended in an official minute his own educational policy, to which Sir George Russell Clerk [q. v. Suppl. I] and others attributed the revolt. But more persistent was a personal controversy in which Halliday was involved for some thirty years with a subordinate officer, William Tayler [q. v.], commissioner of Patna, Behar. With Tayler, Halliday's relations were strained before the Mutiny. Tayler had printed 'for private circulation' a violent 'Protest against the Proceedings of the Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal in the Matter of the Behar Industrial Institution' (Calcutta, 1857). Subsequently Halliday doubted the prudence of Tayler's procedure at the opening of the outbreak, and with the approval of the governor-general removed him from his commissionership (4 Aug.). Halliday appointed a Mahommedan to be

deputy commissioner at Patna, and non-official Europeans resented so strongly Canning's sanction of the appointment that it was made one of the grounds in the Calcutta petition for Canning's recall. Anglo-Indian opinion rallied to the side of Tayler, whose published attacks on Halliday continued (see *The Patna Crisis*, 1858). Finally Tayler refused assurances of future good conduct, and, resigning the service on full pension on 29 March 1859, pursued his agitation for redress of alleged wrong till his death in 1892. The open controversy scarcely closed before 14 June 1888, when a motion by Sir Roper Lethbridge for a select committee on Tayler's case was opposed by the under-secretary for India (Sir John Gorst) and defeated by 164 to 20 (cf. *Parliamentary Papers: Halliday's Memorandum*, 1879, No. 238, and Tayler's reply, 1880, No. 143; vide also 1879, No. 308, and 1888, Nos. 226, 247, and 258). 'The Times' and the historians of the mutiny, Malleson and Mr. T. Rice Holmes, vehemently denounced Halliday's treatment of Tayler, while Sir John Kaye supported Tayler with reservations. The controversy is more judicially reviewed by Mr. G. W. Forrest in his 'History of the Indian Mutiny' (vol. iii. 1912), who shows Tayler to have been mistaken, theatrical, and insubordinate.

Meanwhile on 29 Sept. 1868 Halliday was appointed to the council of India, and there being no statutory limit of tenure, remained a member until his resignation on 31 Dec. 1886. His salaried public service had then extended over sixty-one years.

Halliday was a musician of unusual capacity, performing on the contra basso. He gave and took part in concerts when lieut.-governor of Bengal, earning the sobriquet of 'Big Fiddle.' In later years his great stature and commanding figure made him conspicuous in many an orchestra at high-class concerts at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere. Retaining his faculties and memory unimpaired when a nonagenarian, he could vividly describe in the twentieth century as an eye-witness the last *suttee* (widow-burning) near Calcutta, just before the practice was prohibited by the regulation of 1829. He died on 22 Oct. 1901 at his residence, 21 Bolton Gardens, South Kensington, and was buried at Brompton cemetery.

He married in 1834 Eliza, daughter of General Paul Macgregor, of the East India Company's army. She died in 1886, and had a numerous family. The eldest son, Frederick Mytton, Bengal C.S., was sometime commissioner of Patna and member of the board of revenue; another son is Lieut.-general George Thomas, late of the Bengal cavalry; and a grandson, Sir Frederick Loch Halliday, is commissioner of police, Calcutta.

[C. E. Buckland's Bengal under the Lieut.-Governors, Calcutta, 1902, i. 1-162; Mutiny histories by Kaye, Malleson, Forrest, and Holmes; Sir W. Lee-Warner's Life of Dalhousie, 1904; Dalhousie's Private Letters, 1910; Parl. papers on Tayler's case, cited above, and Tayler's books and pamphlets; Parl. Debates, 1879, 1880, and 1888; India List, 1901; The Times, 24 Oct. 1901.]

F. H. B.

HAMBLIN SMITH. [See SMITH, JAMES HAMBLIN.]

HAMILTON, DAVID JAMES (1849-1909), pathologist, born on 6 March 1849 at Falkirk, was third child and second son of the nine children of George Hamilton, M.D., practitioner in that town, who wrote numerous articles in 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' by his wife Mary Wyse, daughter of a naval surgeon. A sister Mary married on 9 Feb. 1891, as his second wife, Charles Saunders Dundas, sixth Viscount Melville. At the age of seventeen Hamilton became a medical student at Edinburgh, and was attracted to pathology by the influence of Professor William Rutherford Sanders [q. v.]. After qualifying in 1870 he was house surgeon at the old Edinburgh Infirmary, resident medical officer at Chalmers' Hospital, Edinburgh, and for two years at the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, where he wrote the essay on 'Diseases and injuries of the spinal cord' which in 1874 was awarded the triennial Astley Cooper prize of 300*l.* awarded by the medical staff of Guy's Hospital. This enabled him to spend two years in working at pathology in Vienna, Munich, Strassburg, and Paris. In 1876 he returned as demonstrator of pathology to Edinburgh, where his teaching came as a revelation to the students. He was also pathologist to the Royal Infirmary. During Professor Sanders's illness (1880-1) he delivered the lectures, but was disappointed in not being elected his successor. In 1882, when an extra-mural teacher in Edinburgh, he was appointed to the chair of pathology founded by Sir William James Erasmus Wilson [q. v.] at Aberdeen. There his life's work was done. He entirely organised the teaching, so that at his resignation through ill-health in 1908 the pathological department had a European reputation and pupils in all parts of the world, as was shown by the volume of 'Studies of Pathology' (edited by W. Bulloch) which they dedicated to him in 1906 at

the quater-centenary of the University of Aberdeen. The book contains an article by Hamilton on 'The Alimentary Canal as a Source of Infection' and his portrait. An enthusiastic and inspiring teacher, with a strong personality and great powers of organisation, he was the first to introduce the practical teaching of bacteriology into general class work. He initiated the bacteriological diagnosis of diphtheria and typhoid fever in the north of Scotland, and did much to apply pathology to the uses of ordinary life. He investigated the diseases of sheep known as 'braxy' and 'louping ill,' and was chairman of the departmental committee on this question appointed by the board of agriculture in 1901, which presented its report in 1906. He confirmed the description of the 'braxy' microbe given in 1888 by Ivar Nielsen and discovered the bacillus of 'louping ill.' He wrote widely on all branches of pathology, especially on the nervous system, tuberculosis, and other diseases of the lungs, and on the healing of wounds. His textbook on pathology (2 vols. 1889–94) was recognised as a standard work.

He was F.R.S.Edin., and in 1908 was elected F.R.S.London. In 1907 the University of Edinburgh made him an honorary LL.D. He was a connoisseur in music and a facile draughtsman. He died on 19 Feb. 1909 at Aberdeen, and was buried there. Hamilton married: (1) in 1880, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Griffith, by whom he had two sons and one daughter; (2) in 1894, Catherine, daughter of John Wilson of South Bankaskine, Falkirk; she died without issue in June 1908.

[Information from his brother, G. G. Hamilton, and from W. Bulloch; Proc. Roy. Soc. 81 B.] H. D. R.

HAMILTON, Sir EDWARD WALTER (1847–1908), treasury official, born at Salisbury on 7 July 1847, was eldest son of Walter Kerr Hamilton [q. v.], bishop of Salisbury, whose friendship with Gladstone descended to his son. His mother was Isabel Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Lear, dean of Salisbury. Educated at Eton (1860–5) and Christ Church, Oxford (1866–8), he entered the treasury in 1870, before he could take his degree. He was private secretary to Robert Lowe, chancellor of the exchequer (1872–3), to his father's friend, Gladstone (1873–4), and again to Gladstone in his second administration (1880–5). With Gladstone his relations were always intimate. Gladstone wrote to him, on his ceasing to be his private secretary (30 June 1885): 'As to your services to me, they have been simply indescribable' (Morley's *Gladstone*, iii. 210–1). Hamilton published 'Mr. Gladstone,' a monograph, in 1898, in the preface to which he speaks of himself as 'one who was privileged to know Mr. Gladstone for nearly forty years and still more privileged to have been brought into the closest contact with him for a considerable time.'

In June 1885 Hamilton became a principal clerk in the finance branch of the treasury, in 1892 assistant financial secretary, in 1894 assistant secretary, and in 1902 permanent financial secretary and joint permanent secretary with Sir George Murray, until the autumn of 1907, when he was compelled by ill-health to retire from the service. He was made C.B. in 1885; K.C.B. in 1894; G.C.B. in 1906, and a privy councillor in 1908; he also held the honours of K.C.V.O. and I.S.O. He died, unmarried, at Brighton on 3 Sept. 1908, and was buried in Brighton cemetery.

As an official, Hamilton devoted himself to the financial rather than the administrative side of the treasury, and mastered the details of City business and banking. He was thus specially connected with Goschen's great financial measures, and published an account of them in 'Conversion and Redemption: an Account of the Operations under the National Debt Conversion Act, 1889' (1889).

Without striking brilliancy, Hamilton gained to a remarkable degree the confidence and affection of those whom he served. In nearly every case official relations led to private friendship. In personal life he found his chief interest in music, and he was the author of various musical compositions. His colleagues in the treasury presented him with his portrait by Mr. John da Costa in March 1908, after his retirement.

[Who's Who; The Times, 9 and 28 Oct. 1907, 4 Sept. 1908; private information.] C. P. L.

HAMILTON, EUGENE JACOB LEE (1845–1907), poet and novelist. [See Lee-Hamilton.]

HAMPDEN, Second Viscount. [See Brand, Henry Robert (1841–1906), governor of New South Wales.]

HANBURY, Mrs. ELIZABETH (1793–1901), centenarian and philanthropist, born in Castle Street, All Hallows, London Wall, on 9 June 1793, was younger daughter of John Sanderson of Arnthorpe, Yorkshire,

and later of London. Her father, after coming to London, joined the Society of Friends; her mother died when she was under two years old. Intimacy with the Gurneys led to her assisting Elizabeth Fry [q. v.] in her work of visiting prisons; her elder sister, Mary, who became the wife of Sylvanus Fox, was already engaged in the like service. The sisters also took part in the anti-slavery movement. In 1826 Elizabeth married, as his second wife, Cornelius Hanbury, of Plough Court, Lombard Street, chemist, member of the old-established firm, now Allen & Hanburys Ltd. He was first cousin to the Gurneys of Earlham. His first wife was Mary, only child of William Allen [q. v.], his partner. By him she was mother of two children, a son, Cornelius, and a daughter, Charlotte.

Mrs. Hanbury was acknowledged a minister in the Society of Friends in 1833. With her husband she resided successively at Bonchurch, Stoke Newington, and on Blackdown Hills near Wellington, Somerset. Her husband died at The Firs, Blackdown, in 1869. Eighteen years later his widow moved with her daughter to the house of her son, Cornelius, at Richmond. She retained her clearness and activity of mind till the end of her long life, being keenly interested in the prison work of her daughter (see below) and in the missionary labours of two daughters of her son, Elizabeth and Charlotte Hanbury, in China and India. During May 1900, when in her 108th year, she sent a message to the Friends' yearly meeting in London, and afterwards through the Dowager Countess of Erroll forwarded a greeting to Queen Victoria from 'her oldest subject.' Mrs. Hanbury died at Dynevor House, Richmond, Surrey, on 31 Oct. 1901, aged 108 years 4 months and 3 weeks. She was buried at Wellington. Her portrait was painted in her 100th year by Percy Bigland, and now belongs to Lady Hanbury (widow of her husband's great-nephew) of La Mortola, Ventimiglia. A replica is in the possession of Mrs. Hanbury's son. Only four or five other British subjects have on authentic evidence died at the same advanced age. Since her death three persons have been certificated to die at a greater age.

The daughter, CHARLOTTE HANBURY (1830–1900), prison reformer, born at Stoke Newington on 10 April 1830, taught as a girl in ragged schools and visited the poor. On Blackdown she established several schools and mission rooms. She travelled largely in Europe and had friends in Germany, France, Spain, and Italy. In 1889 she commenced a series of visits to Morocco with a view to ameliorating the lot of Moorish prisoners. She established a Moorish refuge in Tangier and travelled in the interior of the country. At her death at Richmond, Surrey, on 22 Oct. 1900, she committed the care of the Tangier mission to her cousin, Henry Gurney. Her autobiography, a remarkable record, was edited by her niece, Mrs. Albert Head, in 1901.

[Annual Monitor, 1902, pp. 43-51; The Times, 1 Nov. 1901; Charlotte Hanbury: an Autobiography, 1901; Life of Mrs. Albert Head (Caroline Hanbury), by Charlotte Hanbury (the younger), 1905; information from Mrs. Hanbury's son, Mr. Cornelius Hanbury.]

C. F. S.

HANBURY, SIR JAMES ARTHUR (1832–1908), surgeon-general, born at Somerstown House, parish of Laracor, near Trim, co. Meath, on 13 Jan. 1832, was one of the fourteen children of Samuel Hanbury, a large landowner, by his wife Louisa, daughter of Charles Ingham, rector of Kilmessan and Kilcool, co. Meath. A brother, William, also in the army medical service, was with the 24th regiment when it was annihilated at Chillianwallah in 1849, assisted Florence Nightingale [q. v. Suppl. II] in establishing the hospital at Scutari, and was in charge of Netley Hospital until his death. Another brother, Fleet-surgeon Ingham Hanbury, R.N., after distinguishing himself at Tel-el-Kebir (mentioned in despatches and the bronze decoration and C.B.), died on his way to India in 1884.

Hanbury graduated M.B. from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1853. He entered the army medical service as an assistant surgeon on 30 Sept. 1853; was promoted surgeon on 20 Feb. 1863; surgeon-major on 1 March 1873; brigade surgeon on 27 Nov. 1879; deputy surgeon-general on 5 May 1881; surgeon major-general on 14 June 1887, and retired from the service on 13 Jan. 1892. He was elected an honorary F.R.C.S.Ireland on 19 July 1883 and F.R.C.S.England, on 14 April 1887 (his diploma of membership being dated 23 Feb. 1859).

Hanbury was quartered for some years at Halifax, Nova Scotia, before he was sent to China and thence to India. He served with the Bazar valley expedition in the Afghan war of 1878–9, and was present during the march from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar. He was under fire in the battle of 1 Sept. in that campaign, was mentioned in despatches, received the medal and clasp, the bronze decoration, and the C.B. (1881). He was principal medical officer under Lord

Wolseley during the Egyptian campaign of 1882, when he was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and for the first time caused wounds to be dressed on the battlefield. Twice mentioned in despatches, he was made K.C.B. He served as principal medical officer at the Horse Guards and at Gibraltar (1887–8), and was surgeon-general of the forces in Madras (1888–92). In 1905 he received the reward for distinguished service. Tall (6 feet 1 inch in height), alert, and handsome, of great independence and energy, Hanbury was a popular master of hounds at Ootacamund. He died at Bournemouth on 2 June 1908.

He married in 1876 Hannah Emily, daughter of James Anderson of Coxlodge Hall, Northumberland, and widow of Colonel Carter, C.B.

[Brit. Med. Journal, 1908, i. 1463; Lancet, 1908, i. 1731; information from the Rev. S. Smartt, vicar of Newry.] D'A. P.

HANBURY, ROBERT WILLIAM (1845–1903), politician, born on 24 Feb. 1845 at Bodehall House, Tamworth, was only son of Robert Hanbury of Bodehall, a country gentleman of moderate landed estate but of ample means derived chiefly from collieries, by his wife Mary, daughter of Major T. B. Bamford of Wilnecote Hall, Warwickshire. Left an orphan in early childhood, Hanbury was educated at Rugby and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was well known as an 'oar.' He graduated B.A. in 1868 with a second class in literæ humaniores. At the age of twenty-seven he became in 1872 conservative member for Tamworth borough, and held that seat until 1878, when he was elected for North Staffordshire. He lost this seat at the general election of 1880, and for the next five years threw himself energetically into the work of conservative organisation. He contested Preston unsuccessfully in 1882, but won the seat in 1885, retaining it with increasing majorities until his death.

A vigilant and unsparing critic of the estimates even in the conservative parliament of 1886–92, he was regarded at first as something of a free-lance; but when the liberals returned to power in 1892, he and his allies, Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles and (Sir) George Christopher Trout Bartley [q. v. Suppl. II], kept up a ceaseless warfare in committee of supply upon the policy of the government in every department. He was particularly energetic in attacking from the financial side Gladstone's home rule bill of 1893, and it was largely due to him that the question of the national store of cordite assumed the importance that inspired Mr. Brodrick's motion of June 1895, on which the Rosebery ministry was defeated.

When the Salisbury government came into power, Hanbury was made a privy councillor and financial secretary of the treasury. That post he held until 1900. The unionist ministry was then reconstructed after the general election of that year, and Hanbury succeeded Mr. Walter Long as president of the board of agriculture, with a seat in the cabinet. The change was regarded with some suspicion by the agricultural community; but Hanbury went amongst the farmers on all available occasions, delivered speeches at agricultural gatherings, and won general confidence.

A man of exceptionally fine physique, Hanbury died suddenly from pneumonia on 28 April 1903, at his London residence, Herbert House, Belgrave Square. Mr. Arthur Balfour, the prime minister, spoke in the House of Commons, with the approval of all parties, the same evening (28 April), of Hanbury's love for the House of Commons, of his accurate knowledge of its procedure, of his assiduous attendance; to the board of agriculture he had successfully brought an originality of method and desire to adapt a young office to the needs of the agricultural community. He was buried in the churchyard at his country residence, Ilam, near Ashbourne.

Hanbury was twice married (but left no issue): (1) in 1869 to Ismena Tindal (*d.* 1871), daughter of Thomas Morgan Gepp of Chelmsford; (2) in 1884 to Ellen, only child of Colonel Knox Hamilton; she survived him, marrying shortly after Victor Bowring, and taking the name of Bowring-Hanbury. Hanbury's eldest sister married Sir Archibald Milman, clerk assistant to the House of Commons, and there was a family lawsuit, carried up to the House of Lords, about the terms of his will. It was finally held on 7 Feb. 1905, by the earl of Halsbury and Lords Macnaghten, Davey, James, and Robertson (Lord Lindley dissenting) that upon the true construction of Hanbury's will there was an absolute gift of the testator's real and personal estate to his wife, subject to an executory gift of the same at her death to such of his nieces as should survive her (*The Times Law Reports*, xxi. 252).

A caricature by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' (1896).

[The Times, 29 April and 7 May 1903; Annual Register for 1903 [119], 130.] E. C.

HANKIN, ST. JOHN EMILE CLAVERING (1869–1909), playwright, born on 25 Sept. 1869 at Southampton, was third and youngest son of four children of Charles Wright Hankin, a descendant of the ancient Cornish family of Kestell, and at one time headmaster of King Edward VI's grammar school, Southampton. His mother was Mary Louisa (*d.* 1909), daughter of Edmund Thomas Wigley Perrot, who inherited estates at Craycombe, Worcestershire. In January 1883 Hankin entered Malvern College as house and foundation scholar, and at the age of seventeen he won an open postmastership at Merton College, Oxford, as well as a close Ackroyd scholarship, for which he was qualified hereditarily through his mother. He matriculated on 21 Oct. 1886, and took second classes in honour moderations (1888) and in the final classical school (1890). On leaving the university Hankin engaged in journalism in London. From 1890 he contributed to the 'Saturday Review.' In 1894 he joined the staff of the 'Indian Daily News' at Calcutta. After a year in India an attack of malaria drove him home. For a time Hankin worked on 'The Times,' and he contributed to other papers dramatic criticisms and miscellaneous articles. His keen wit and shrewd commonsense were seen to advantage in two series of papers which appeared in 'Punch' and were afterwards published independently, viz. 'Mr. Punch's Dramatic Sequels' (1901), which added supplementary acts to the great classics of the English drama, and 'Lost Masterpieces' (1904), a series of subtle parodies of eminent authors in both prose and verse.

Playwriting of a realistic frankness was Hankin's main ambition. The first of his plays to be acted was 'The Two Mr. Wetherbys,' which was privately performed in London by the Stage Society in Feb. 1903 and later by Mr. William Hawtrey in Australia and New Zealand. When in 1905 the strain of a journalist's life in London compelled him to retire to Campden in Gloucestershire, he mainly devoted himself to writing for the stage. His translation of Brieux's 'Les trois filles de Monsieur Dupont' was produced, again privately, by the Stage Society in 1905, and its boldness excited some censure. Hankin, who thoroughly believed in his own powers and principles, obtained genuine success in the witty and pungently ironical comedy called 'The Return of the Prodigal,' which was publicly produced on 26 Sept. 1905 by Messrs. Vedrenne and Barker at the Court Theatre, and was revived on 29 April 1907. 'The Charity that began at Home' and 'The Cassilis Engagement,' which was perhaps the most popular of his plays, proved less incisive; both were first performed privately by the Stage Society in London in 1906 and 1907 respectively, and were afterwards successfully repeated at repertory theatres in Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow. The three last-named plays were published in 1907 under the ironic title of 'Three Plays with Happy Endings,' with a preface in which he replied to adverse criticism in the press. In 'The Last of the De Mullins,' produced by the Stage Society in December 1908 and published in 1909, Hankin's merciless and outspoken realism went even further than before. He also wrote two one-act pieces, 'The Burglar who Failed,' which had a successful run at the Criterion Theatre in November 1908, and 'The Constant Lover,' which was produced at the Royalty Theatre in February 1912.

Hankin's dramatic work, in so far as it satirised middle-class conventional standards of morality, bore traces of Mr. Bernard Shaw's influence. But he showed originality in his absolute freedom from any semblance of romantic illusion and in his impatience of sentiment, which led him usually to end his comedies with the victory of the unscrupulous scamp. Although his plots were carefully elaborated, and his pieces technically well planned, he chiefly aimed at a coldly acute analysis of character. His finely pointed wit failed to reconcile the public at large or the critics in the press to his cynical attitude to life.

Never of robust health, Hankin suffered much since 1907 from neurasthenia, and he more than once derived benefit from the baths at Llandrindod Wells. Thither he went in the early summer of 1909, and in a fit of depression drowned himself in the river Ithon on 15 June 1909. His ashes were buried after cremation at Golder's Green. He married in 1901 Florence, daughter of George Routledge, J.P., the publisher. He left no children.

[The Times, 21 June 1909: Athenæum, 26 June 1909; Desmond MacCarthy's The Court Theatre, 1907; Malvern College Register, 1904; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1888; Max Beerbohm, A Book of Caricatures, 1907, No. xix.; private information from Mrs. St. John Hankin.] G. S. W.

HANLAN (properly HANLON), EDWARD (1855–1908), Canadian oarsman, born of Irish parents at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on 12 July 1855, was son in the

family of two sons and two daughters of John Hanlon, hotel proprietor, and his wife, Mary Gibbs. His nephew Edward Durnan was sculling champion of Canada. Educated at George Street public school, Hanlan developed an early taste for rowing, and he gained his first important success at the age of eighteen, when he became amateur champion of Toronto Bay. Turning professional, he beat all comers in 1876 at the centennial international exhibition at Philadelphia. In that year he took unsuccessful charge of an hotel in his native town. He became champion oarsman of Canada in 1877 and of America in 1878. Further successes in America led him in 1879 to test his powers in England; and on 15 June 1879 he defeated the English champion, W. Elliott of Blyth, rowing the course from Mansion House to Scotswood suspension bridge on the Tyne in the record time of 21 mins. 21 secs. On Hanlan's return to Toronto a public subscription of 4000*l.* was raised for his benefit. Hanlan revisited England in 1880, and on 15 Nov. beat Edward Trickett of Australia on the Thames for the world's championship. In four subsequent races (1881–4) Hanlan retained the title, but lost it on 16 Aug. 1884 to William Beach, a blacksmith of Illawana, in a race on the Paramatta river, and suffered further defeat from Beach on 28 March 1885 and 26 Nov. 1887. Two further efforts to regain the championship in 1888 were unsuccessful. With William O'Connor he beat Gaudaur and McKay for the double-scull championship of America on 8 Aug. 1898.

During his career Hanlan, who was 5 ft. 8¾ ins. in height and weighed 11 stone, won over 150 races, and as an oarsman was unsurpassed for finish and style. Unlike his English rivals, he used the slide simultaneously with the swing, kept his body well back, and held his arms straight long past the perpendicular before bending them to row the stroke, to which added strength was given by the skilful use of his great leg power.

Hanlan died on 4 Jan. 1908 at Toronto, where he was buried with civic honours. He married on 19 Dec. 1877 Margaret Gordon Sutherland of Pictou, Nova Scotia, and had issue two sons and six daughters. A painted portrait of Hanlan, sitting in his boat, by H. H. Emmerson, which has been often engraved, belongs to his widow.

[Sportsman, and The Times, 6 Jan. 1908; Toronto Globe, 4, 6, and 7 Jan. 1908 (by H. J. P. Good); R. C. Lehmann, The Complete Oarsman, 1908, p. 49; Morgan, Canadian Men and Women of the Time; private information.]

W. S. J.

HARBEN, Sir HENRY (1823–1911), pioneer of industrial life assurance, born in Bloomsbury on 24 Aug. 1823, was eldest son of Henry Harben of Bloomsbury by his wife Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Andrade. He was first cousin to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The Harben family was originally engaged in banking at Lewes, but Henry's grandfather was a partner in the provision stores of Harben & Larkin of Whitechapel, London, and his father also carried on a wholesale business in the City. After a few years in his uncle's stores he was articled to a surveyor, but left that calling in March 1852, when he became accountant of the Prudential Mutual Assurance, Investment and Loan Association. The company was founded in a small way at Blackfriars in 1848 and had met with little success. Harben, who remained connected with the undertaking for sixty years, converted it into a colossal concern. In 1854 the company, mainly on Harben's advice, started a scheme of life assurance for the working classes; the new departure was at first hampered chiefly by the rivalry of the Safety Life Assurance Company, of which Cobden and Bright were directors, but which soon collapsed. Harben was appointed secretary of the Prudential on 26 June 1856, and soon proved that industrial life assurance was practicable. He also organised for the first time the valuation of industrial businesses on scientific principles.

On 24 Feb. 1870 Harben, who had become in 1864 a fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, was appointed actuary of the Prudential company in addition to the secretaryship. On 23 March 1873 he became resident director and secretary, resigning the latter office in the following year. He was made deputy-chairman on 19 Dec. 1878, chairman on 28 Dec. 1905, and president on 31 July 1907. In May 1879 the business was transferred to Holborn Bars, where the large block of buildings accommodates about 2000 clerks, whilst the company's annual income exceeds 14,500,000*l.* and its funds exceed 77,000,000*l.* Harben's services and advice were to the last available for the company. He presided at the weekly meeting of the board on 13 July 1911, five months before his death. He was knighted on Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee in June 1897.

Harben was a prominent member of the Carpenters' Company, joining the livery in 1878 and serving as master in 1893. Between 1889 and 1897 he gave large sums to assist

the company in their various schemes of technical education and social philanthropy. These benefactions included an endowment for technical lectures and a gold medal in connection with the Institute of Public Health. The Convalescent Home for Working Men at Rustington, Littlehampton, the erection and partial endowment of which cost him over 50,000*l.*, was founded in 1895 and opened in 1897. It remained under his own management and that of his son during their lives, and then reverted to the Carpenters' Company, which now contributes liberally to its support.

Harben's London house for nearly half a century was at Hampstead, and he keenly interested himself in local affairs. For many years he was a leading member of the Hampstead vestry, and became its chairman. He represented Hampstead on the Metropolitan Board of Works from 1881 to 1889, and from 1889 to 1894 on the London county council. In 1900 he became the first mayor of Hampstead, and was elected for a second year, but resigned owing to failing health. A generous supporter of the local charities, he built a wing of the Hampstead General Hospital, liberally helped the Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and the School for the Blind, and gave 5000*l.* towards building the Central Public Library. He helped to secure Parliament-hill Fields and Golder's Green as open spaces for the public. For the London City Mission he built a hall at Hampstead, and was honorary colonel of the 1st cadet battalion of the royal fusiliers whose headquarters are at Hampstead.

His country seat was Warnham Lodge, near Horsham, where he built the Warnham village hall and club; he was a D.L. of Sussex, and served as high sheriff in 1898. An enthusiast for cricket, he constructed one of the best cricket grounds in Sussex, where important matches were played. A conservative in politics, he contested unsuccessfully Norwich in 1880 and Cardiff in 1885.

He died at his Sussex residence on 2 Dec. 1911, and was buried at Kensal Green cemetery. He married (1) on 1 Aug. 1846 Ann (*d.* 1883), daughter of James Such, by whom he had issue a son, Henry Andrade, his successor as chairman of the Prudential (1849–1910), whose death in August 1910 was a severe blow; and (2) on 8 Nov. 1890 Mary Jane, daughter of Thomas Bullman Cole. He was survived by a daughter and two grandsons, H. D. Harben and Guy P. Harben the artist.

Harben published: 1. 'The Weight Calculator,' 1849; 3rd edit. 1879. 2. 'Mortality Experience of the Prudential Assurance Company, 1867–70,' 1871. 3. 'The Discount Guide, Tables for the use of Merchants, Manufacturers . . .'; new edit. 1876.

A portrait by Mr. Norman Macbeth was painted in 1872 for the board-room of the Prudential Company. Another presentation portrait, by the Hon. John Collier (1889), is in the Hampstead Town Hall. A bust from life was modelled in 1902 by Mr. James Nesfield Forsyth.

[Insurance Record, 8 Dec. 1911, xlix. 579–80; Prudential Staff Gazette (portrait), May 1911, i. 120–1, and Dec. 1911, ii. 35; Post Mag. (portrait), 9 Dec. 1911, lxxii. 971–2; Ibis Mag. (portrait), Dec. 1911, xxxiv. 373–7; Burke's Peerage, 1911; Lodge's Peerage, 1912; The Times, 4 Dec. 1911; Hampstead and Highgate Express, 9 Dec. 1911; Hampstead and St. John's Wood Advertiser, 7 Dec. 1911; Brit. Mus. Cat.; notes kindly supplied by Sir Ernest Clarke.] C. W.

HARCOURT, LEVESON FRANCIS VERNON- (1838–1907), civil engineer. [See VERNON-HARCOURT.]

HARCOURT, Sir WILLIAM GEORGE GRANVILLE VENABLES VERNON (1827–1904), statesman, born on 14 Oct. 1827 in the Old Residence, York, was younger son in a family of two sons and five daughters of William Vernon Harcourt [q. v.] of Nuneham Park, Oxford, canon of York, by his wife Matilda Mary, daughter of Colonel William Gooch, whose father was Sir Thomas Gooch of Benacre, Suffolk, and whose grandfather was Sir Thomas Gooch [q. v.], bishop of Ely. Harcourt's grandfather, Edward Harcourt [q. v.], archbishop of York, son of George Vernon, Lord Vernon, took his mother's name of Harcourt on succeeding to the property of his first cousin, William Harcourt, third and last Earl Harcourt [q. v.], in 1830. Harcourt was proud of a descent which was traceable through many noble houses to the Plantagenet royal family. He had little in common with his elder brother, Edward William Harcourt (1825–1891), a staunch conservative, who succeeded to the Nuneham estates in 1871, and who, although he was M.P. for Oxfordshire from 1878 to 1886, mainly led the life of a country gentleman.

Harcourt's early days were spent in York and in the adjoining parish of Wheldrake, under a private tutor till the age of ten. For the next nine years (1837–46) he was a pupil with five other boys of Canon

Parr, until April 1840 at Durnford, nea Salisbury, and from that time at Preston. where Parr was made vicar of St. John's Chief of his friends and fellow-pupils a Durnford was Laurence Oliphant [q. v.]. At Preston he was an eye-witness of the bread riots of 1842, and the poverty and misery of the people made him a lifelong opponent of protection. From Preston he went to Cambridge University, entering Trinity College as a pensioner on 30 Sept. 1846. Already a good scholar and mathematician, he soon showed signs of brilliance. He matriculated in 1847 and became a scholar of Trinity in 1850. He took an active part in the debates of the Union and was admitted to the exclusive 'Society of Apostles.' There, as at the Union, his chief adversary in debate was (Sir) James Fitzjames Stephen [q. v.]. Harcourt championed the liberals and Stephen the conservatives. Their encounters were reckoned by contemporaries 'veritable battles of the gods,' though in 'adroitness' and 'chaff' Harcourt was Stephen's superior (L. STEPHEN, *J. F. Stephen*, 99 *seq.*). Although of magnificent physique he took no prominent part in sport. Whilst an undergraduate he was introduced by his tutor, (Sir) H. S. Maine, to John Douglas Cook [q.v.], then the editor of the 'Morning Chronicle,' a Peelite organ. He soon wrote regularly for that journal. In 1851 he graduated B.A. with a first-class in classics and a senior optime in the mathematical tripos. On 2 May 1851 he entered at Lincoln's Inn and settled down to the study of law in London. Three years later, on 1 May 1854, he was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, and he chose the home circuit. He soon acquired a large practice at the common law bar and, later, established a high reputation at the parliamentary bar, where his work yielded him a handsome income. Through the long struggle over the Thames Embankment scheme he acted as counsel for the Metropolitan Board of Works (see his letter to *The Times* of 7 July 1861, signed 'Observer'). During Nov. and Dec. 1863 public interest was centred in the court-martial trial of Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Crawley for alleged misconduct at Mhow in the previous year; Harcourt acted as Crawley's legal adviser, and his brilliant advocacy gained his acquittal.

He did not, however, confine his attention exclusively to his profession. He quickly made his mark in London society as an extremely clever young man who could both write and talk well. On the demise of the 'Morning Chronicle,' Beresford Hope inaugurated the 'Saturday Review,' in Nov. 1855, with Douglas Cook as editor. Cook at once enlisted Harcourt's services as one of the original contributors. Harcourt wrote continuously for the brilliant periodical from 1855 to 1859.

At the general election of May 1859 he contested the Kirkcaldy Burghs as an independent liberal against the official liberal candidate and old member, Robert Ferguson. The fight was fierce, and Harcourt was defeated by only eighteen votes. In the following January, at a great public demonstration at Kirkcaldy, he received a presentation 'as a tribute to his eminent talent, and in admiration of his eloquent advocacy of our cause.'

Meanwhile Harcourt was studying privately international law, which, in a letter to Lord John Russell, he described as 'my passion, not my profession.' He turned the study to advantage in the controversies over international law which occupied the cabinets of Europe after the first stages of the American civil war. To the 'London Review' of 30 Nov. 1861 he sent two letters, one on 'International Law and International Exasperation' and the other 'The case of the Nashville.' In 'The Times' of 5 Dec. 1861 appeared the first of a series of long and weighty letters, over the signature of 'Historicus,' dealing chiefly with questions of international law arising out of the American civil war. The letters were continued at intervals till 1876 and covered a wide field of political controversy. Throughout life he remained a constant correspondent of 'The Times' on all manner of political themes, in later years under his own name. The aim of the early 'Historicus' letters was to deny the Southern States the title to recognition as belligerents, and to define the obligation of neutrality on England's part. In 1863 Harcourt collected some of the letters under the title 'Letters by Historicus on Some Questions of International Law,' and in 1865 others appeared in a volume as 'American Neutrality.' The letters, which had a marked effect upon political opinion, established the writer's reputation. Lord John Russell wrote to Harcourt in 1868 thanking him for the help he had rendered to the maintenance of peace between England and the United States.

He was appointed a member of the Neutrality Laws Commission in the same year, and signed the report with a qualification deprecating any extension of the

punishment to those engaged in ship building for belligerents. He also served on the royal commissions on the laws of naturalisation and allegiance (1870) and on extradition (1878). In 1866 he was made a queen's counsel, according to Lord Selborne in recognition of his grasp of international law. But a more important recognition of the kind was his appointment in 1869 to the Whewell professorship of international law at Cambridge, which he held till 1887. Throughout that period he delivered lectures at increasingly irregular intervals and occupied rooms in Trinity College which he decorated with elaborate heraldic ornaments.

Meanwhile Harcourt was identifying himself with politics, though he was still reluctant to abandon his career at the parliamentary bar. He was generally reckoned to be independent of party ties, and Disraeli, whom he knew well socially, offered him in 1866 a safe conservative seat in Wales, which he declined. At the outset he chiefly confined his interposition in political discussion to the columns of 'The Times' above his old signature of 'Historicus.' There he urged the co-operation of both parties in passing a reform bill (12 March, 10 April, and 7 May 1866; cf. four letters on parliamentary reform, 4 Feb., 11 April, 2 and 9 May 1867, and on redistribution of parliamentary seats, 24 June). On 27 May 1867 he appealed, through 'The Times,' for the commutation of the death sentence passed on the Fenian convicts, and early in 1869 advocated in the same paper the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

On 29 June 1867 he delivered his first speech in London. The occasion was a public breakfast in St. James's Hall, held in honour of Lloyd Garrison, the American anti-slavery advocate. The chair was occupied by John Bright, and the list of speakers included Lord John Russell, the Duke of Argyll, John Stuart Mill, Lord Granville, and George Thompson (Passmore Edwards, *A Few Footprints*, 1906).

Next year he threw himself with growing energy into the party strife. He advocated the disendowment of the Church of Ireland at a great meeting held on 16 April 1868 in St. James's Hall, under the presidency of Earl Russell, and again on 22 June at a stormy meeting in the Guildhall. At a public breakfast, given to John Bright on 4 June by the Liberal Association, he eloquently acclaimed a new era of reform. On 18 Oct. he addressed a meeting of workmen at Birmingham, and on 10 Nov. vigorously supported the liberal candidates for the City at Cannon Street Hotel during the general election. At the same time he agreed to stand for Oxford in the liberal interest in company with Edward Cardwell, the senior sitting member. His fine appearance and admirable platform manner greatly impressed the electors, and the two liberals were returned by a large majority (18 Nov.). On 3 Jan. 1870 and in many succeeding years Harcourt delivered to the Ancient Order of Druids at Oxford elaborate addresses on liberal policy which attracted vast public attention. By degrees he wholly abandoned his legal work for politics, and thereby sacrificed 10,000*l.* a year (Goschen's *Life*, i. 149).

Harcourt's entry into parliament was looked forward to with interest. Gladstone on forming his first government in December 1868 offered him the post of judge advocate general, which carried with it a privy councillorship, but Harcourt declined the office because a privy councillorship was held at that time to debar the holder, when out of office, from legal practice. His maiden speech on 23 Feb. 1869, against a proposal to repeal the Act of Anne by which members accepting office under the crown vacate their seats, justified expectations. He was active in the discussion of the Irish Church bill during the session. Gladstone acknowledged his ability as a debater and anticipated for him a great parliamentary career. But Harcourt showed himself no docile party follower, and seated below the gangway, soon constituted himself a constant and candid critic of the liberal government. On 5 March he drew the attention of the house to the absence of any record of election petition judgments, and obtained a promise from the attorney-general to secure and lay them before the house. On the same day he carried a motion to appoint a select committee to inquire into the law affecting the registration of voters. He was appointed chairman of this committee, and its deliberations resulted in the registration of parliamentary voters bill of May 1871. During the session of 1870 he criticised many provisions of the government's Irish land bill, and of their elementary education bill. He opposed any sectarian religious education in the public schools apart from a reading of the Scriptures (cf. letters in *The Times*, 28 March and 10 June), with the result that a clause was inserted forbidding the use of formularism distinctive of any religious sect. He again championed religious equality during the debates on the university tests bill in June, and urged that 'every College

incorporated with the universities should be open to persons of all religious opinions.'

Over the army regulation bill of 1871 which, among other reforms, sought to abolish the purchase of commissions in the army, Harcourt came into sharp collision with Gladstone. While denouncing the custom of 'purchase,' he protested against Gladstone using the Royal Warrant in procuring its abolition. The government's attitude was strongly defended by the attorney-general, Sir Robert Collier, afterwards Baron Monkswell, and the solicitor-general, Sir John Duke (afterwards Baron) Coleridge, on two different grounds of argument, and Harcourt delighted the house by asking 'in the language of New market, whether the government was going to win with Attorney-General on Statute or with Solicitor-General on Prerogative.' Again in July he opposed that clause of the elections bill which sought to impose election expenses upon the constituencies on the ground that 'the people had long looked for the ballot as a boon; they were now going to give them the ballot as a tax.' With persistence he urged law reform on the notice of the country and the house (cf. address as president of the jurisprudence section of the Social Science Congress meeting at Leeds, Oct. 1871, and *The Times*, 8 Dec. 1871 and 3, 18, 21, and 28 Dec. 1872). On 26 July 1872 he moved 'that the administration of the law, under the existing system, is costly, dilatory, and inefficient. . . .' and, after a long debate, his motion was defeated only by a majority of fifteen. His activity both in and out of parliament helped to shape the Judicature Act of 1873, in the discussion of which he took a large part.

In discussions on the ballot bill in 1872 Harcourt carried against the government by 167 to 166 an amendment substituting 'with corrupt intent' for the word 'wilfully' in the clause making it punishable for a man 'wilfully' to disclose the name of the candidate for whom he voted. On 5 July he moved the second reading of the criminal law amendment bill, which provided that picketing should not be subject to a criminal charge. During November Harcourt attacked as an infringement of the right of public meeting A. S. Ayrton's bill for enabling the office of works to regulate public meetings in the London parks.

With equal independence and persistency Harcourt urged in parliament and the country the need of reducing the public expenditure, especially that on armaments (cf. *Hansard*, 1 April 1873). At his instance Gladstone appointed early in 1873 a select committee, with Harcourt as one of its members, to consider civil service expenditure. In debate on the Irish University bill, on 13 Feb., he denounced the clauses which prohibited the teaching of philosophy and modern history, declaring them to be 'the anathema of the Vatican against modern civilisation.' On the defeat of the second reading of this bill (March) Gladstone resigned, but he resumed office owing to Disraeli's refusal to form a ministry. Later in the year (Nov. 20) Sir John Duke Coleridge, then attorney-general, was promoted to the bench. His place was taken by Sir Henry James [q. v. Suppl. II], Harcourt's friend and companion in the House of Commons below the gangway, who had been made solicitor-general in the preceding September. Harcourt accepted Gladstone's offer of James's post of solicitor-general (20 Nov.). He deprecated receiving the customary honour of knighthood, but was overborne by Gladstone, and he was knighted at Windsor Castle on 17 Dec. He was returned unopposed for Oxford on 5 Dec.

Little opportunity was offered of testing his changed relations with a government of which he had been a somewhat rigorous critic and was now an official member. The dissolution of parliament, on 26 Jan. 1874, practically ended his first experience of office within three months. The liberals were heavily defeated in the country. The return of Disraeli to power on 21 Feb. placed Harcourt for the first time in opposition.

Re-elected for Oxford on 3 Feb. 1874, Harcourt proved a formidable enemy of the new conservative government. But his interest in the first session of the new parliament was concentrated on the public worship regulation bill, which, although not a government bill, was warmly supported by Disraeli. A staunch protestant throughout his career, Harcourt enthusiastically championed a measure which was designed to crush ritualism. Gladstone was no less vehement in opposition to the bill, and sarcastically twitted his follower with 'displays of erudition rapidly and cleverly acquired' (cf. HARCOURT in *The Times*, 11, 14, 20, 27, and 30 July 1874). But there was no permanent alienation. Through the sessions of 1875 and 1876 Harcourt was untiring in criticisms of conservative bills and policy, mainly on party lines. By his vigorous attack in 'The Times' of 4 and 5 Nov. (1875) on the Admiralty's 'Slave Circular' authorising the surrender of slaves taking refuge on British

ships (13 July 1875) he hastened the withdrawal of the circular (5 Nov.). He ridiculed the royal titles bill of 1876, which made Queen Victoria Empress of India. He was foremost among the critics of the merchant shipping bill (May).

During the critical events in Eastern Europe (1876-8) Harcourt was in the forefront of the political battle at home, declaring the problem to be 'not how to maintain the Turkish government, but how safely to replace it' (speech at Oxford, 9 Jan. 1877). When Gladstone moved the vote of censure on the government for their support of Turkey on 7 May, Harcourt, speaking in support, declared that the knell of the Turkish empire had sounded. In Jan. 1878 he denounced the government's warlike preparations when a conference for the settlement of peace between Turkey and Russia was in process of formation, and later in the year ridiculed the new treaty of Berlin as already 'moribund' (*The Times*, 2 Nov. 1878). To the government's conduct of affairs in Afghan and South Africa during 1878 and 1879 Harcourt brought the same trenchant powers of attack. In a long speech on 31 March he put the blame of the Zulu war on Sir Bartle Frere for carrying on, under the British flag, those very injustices from which the Zulus had so long suffered under the Boers. Nor was his activity in the House of Commons confined to external policy. In April 1877 he urgently pleaded for a widening of the scope of education at Oxford and Cambridge and for increased endowment of research. During the session of 1879 he was indefatigable in seeking to amend in committee the army discipline and regulation bill.

It was not only in the House of Commons or in letters to 'The Times' that Harcourt made his influence felt during this period. His speeches at public meetings through the country proved the finest rhetorical efforts of his career. For the most part carefully prepared, yet delivered so skilfully as to appear extempore, they were masterpieces of dignified eloquence and brilliant epigram. At liberal demonstrations at Oxford, Scarborough, Sheffield, Southport, Liverpool, and Birmingham (20 Jan. 1880, with John Bright and Mr. Chamberlain) he ridiculed the government's policy of 'bluster and bravado,' and his rhetorical energy conspicuously supplemented that of Gladstone.

In March 1880 Parliament was dissolved, and a general election immediately followed. The contest in Oxford was very keen; the conservatives considerably reduced the liberal majorities, but Harcourt and his colleague (Sir) Joseph William Chitty [q. v. Suppl. I] were elected (3 April). The result of the general election was the return of 349 liberals, 243 conservatives, and 60 home rulers. Lord Beaconsfield resigned on 22 April. Despite their political differences, Harcourt's private relations with the conservative statesman remained friendly till Lord Beaconsfield's death on 19 April 1881, when Harcourt attended the funeral at Hughenden.

Delicate issues were involved in the choice in 1880 of a liberal prime minister. Gladstone had abandoned to Lord Hartington the leadership of the liberal party in 1875, and despite his active agitation in the country had not resumed his old post. Harcourt, while energetic in support and exposition of the liberal programme, inclined to whig doctrines. On 29 Dec. 1874 he had written to Goschen (*Life*, i. 152) 'I have been preaching whig doctrines *pur et simple*; they are my principles, and I mean to stick to them *coûte que coûte*.' He had urged on Hartington in Jan. 1875 the acceptance of the leadership, chiefly to save the party from radical predominance. Although he worked loyally with Gladstone, he was often puzzled by his apparent casuistry (*Life of Goschen*, i. 153). Now he urged Hartington to become prime minister in virtue of his formal place of leader. He believed, he wrote to him (18 April 1880), that his sobriety would have more effect on moderate public opinion than 'all the oratory in the world' (Holland, *Life of Duke of Devonshire*, i. 271). But events took another course. Gladstone declined to serve in any other situation save that of chief of the new government, and he again became prime minister. He at once formed a ministry. Harcourt was given the post of home secretary, and was sworn of the privy council (28 April). On seeking re-election as a minister Harcourt was again opposed at Oxford by his previous opponent, Alexander William Hall. The conservative organisation left no stone unturned to capture the seat, and Hall was returned by a majority of 54 (10 May). He was, however, shortly afterwards unseated on petition, and the borough was disfranchised for corruption for the whole of that parliament. Harcourt was not long absent from the House of Commons. Samuel Plimsoll [q. v. Suppl. I] generously resigned his seat at Derby in his favour, and he was elected without a contest on 26 May.

Harcourt's first legislative measure was the Ground Game Act, or the hares and rabbits bill, which he introduced on 27 May. The object of the bill was the better protection of the occupier of land against the ravages of hares and rabbits, and it provided that the occupier should have equal rights with the landlord to kill and take ground game. The bill aroused the bitterest opposition of a section of the tory party, and though the second reading was moved on 10 June, it was not finally passed until 27 August. The keen opposition brought out all Harcourt's adroitness in debate and retort. The effect of the bill was the extermination of the hare in many parts of England, but it went a long way towards conciliating the farmers and practically killed the agitation against the Game Laws.

Select committees to inquire into the state of British merchant shipping and the London water supply next occupied Harcourt's attention. As chairman of the last committee he drew up a report (3 Aug.) which recommended that a single body directly responsible to the people of London should take control of all the London water supply (cf. *Hansard*, 15 Feb. 1882). In the autumn he carefully considered the position of juvenile offenders, advocating the use of the birch instead of detention in prison. His recommendation led to a marked reduction in the number of juvenile criminal convictions (cf. speech at Cockermouth, 29 Oct. 1881). The revelations in Oct. 1881 of cruelty and abuses at St. Paul's Industrial School led him to propose a royal commission to inquire into the whole system of industrial and reformatory schools [see TAYLOR, HELEN, Suppl. II]. Harcourt firmly believed in capital punishment (cf. *Hansard*, 22 June 1881) and he administered the criminal law with merciful firmness.

But political disturbances in Ireland soon absorbed the attention of the government, and on Harcourt devolved the duty of carrying through the House of Commons, in the teeth of strenuous obstruction from the Irish members, the coercive measures which the government deemed necessary in the interests of order. After long and stormy debates (1–21 March 1881) he carried through the peace preservation (Ireland) bill, or the arms bill, which prohibited for five years, in certain districts proclaimed by the lord-lieutenant, the bearing of arms, and empowered the police to search for them. Next year, after the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in the Phœnix Park (6 May 1882), Harcourt introduced (11 May) the prevention of crimes (Ireland) bill, which empowered the lord-lieutenant, at discretion, to suspend trial by jury, and to substitute 'a commission of three judges of the Supreme Court, and granted an appeal to a court consisting of the whole of the judges. The bill, stringent though it was, met with the general approval of all parties in the house except the Irish members. The first reading was passed, after a short debate, by a majority of 305, although Mr. Dillon described Harcourt's speech as 'bloodthirsty.' The debate on the later stages of the bill proved a long struggle of endurance. The bill went into committee on 25 May, but it was not passed till 3 July, after a thirty-hours' continuous sitting of the house (30 June–1 July), in the course of which twenty-five Irish members were suspended for wilful obstruction. Throughout the proceedings Harcourt showed firmness, excellent temper and indifference to personal attack. The bill received the royal assent on 12 July. An autumn session, 24 Oct. to 2 Dec., was occupied in reforming the procedure of the House of Commons. Gladstone was absent owing to ill-health, and to Harcourt fell the task of defending the government's Irish policy against a spirited attack. The London campaign of the Irish dynamite conspirators in the spring of 1883 greatly increased Harcourt's responsibilities. In a circular to the police and local authorities, he urged the strictest supervision over the acquisition of explosives by the public. On 9 April he introduced into the house his explosive substance bill, which inflicted the severest penalties for the unlawful possession and illegal use of explosives. In the passing of the bill he achieved a record in parliamentary legislation. His introductory speech was concise and masterly, and so well suited to the temper of the house that, within two hours of his first rising, the bill was carried through all its stages. It was at once sent to the House of Lords, and its progress was marked by the same celerity there. Throughout the troublesome months that followed, Harcourt, who was never without police protection, succeeded in stamping out the dynamite conspiracy.

Meanwhile Harcourt continued in the recess to address great political gatherings throughout the country, defending with vigour the policy of the government and attacking the opposition. His reception was invariably enthusiastic. On 25 Aug. 1881 he was accorded the freedom of the city of Glasgow. At Burton-on-Trent

(22 Jan. 1882), and at the Drill Hall, Derby (25 April 1882), his audiences numbered many thousands. At Derby he pronounced a glowing eulogy on Gladstone, and when the prime minister at the end of the year contemplated resignation owing to illness, Harcourt urged him to hold on. On 16 Nov. many influential liberals met at the Westminster Palace Hotel to promote the foundation of the National Liberal Club, and Harcourt proposed the creation of a political and historical library to be called 'The Gladstone Library.'

The general legislation for which Harcourt was responsible during the rest of his tenure of office was small. In March he made a serious attempt to improve the conditions of labour in coal mines, and did much to extend the use of the Fleuss apparatus where the presence of injurious gases made conditions unhealthy. But the local government board (Scotland) bill, which he introduced on 29 June and which provided a board for Scotland, with full and independent jurisdiction over local Scottish affairs, passed the Commons on 17 Aug. 1883, only to be rejected by the House of Lords.

On 8 April 1884 Harcourt introduced his London government bill, which had been long in contemplation. It sought to consolidate the various governing bodies of the whole of London into a single corporation with full control of a large and defined area. The debate continued, with intervals, till 9 July, but the complexities of the bill and the ceaseless opposition which it aroused forced Harcourt reluctantly to abandon the measure. Meanwhile he was active both in parliament and the country in the struggle with the House of Lords over the franchise bill of 1884, and was as effective as the circumstances admitted in defence of the Egyptian policy of the government. He had supported Lord Hartington, the secretary for war, in despatching General Gordon in 1884 to the relief of Khartoum. On the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon (26 Jan. 1885) he resisted with rhetorical force the vote of censure on the government which was moved by Sir Stafford Northcote and brought the government majority down to fourteen. The government did not long survive. On 15 May 1885 Gladstone announced that a part of Harcourt's Crimes Act (Ireland) would be renewed, and on 8 June the Irish members and the tories combined on an amendment to the budget and the government was defeated by 264 to 252. Gladstone and his government at once resigned and Lord Salisbury became prime minister. Under the new government Harcourt succeeded in replacing a clause struck by the Lords out of the Registration Bill (July 23), which abolished the electoral disqualification of receipt of medical relief. During the month he censured the favourable reception by the government of Mr. Parnell's motion for an inquiry into the conduct of Lord Spencer's administration in regard to the Maamtrasna and other murder cases. At the same time he declared his unwillingness to support any future measure of coercion.

At the general election in November Harcourt's seat at Derby was contested, but he retained it without much difficulty. He devoted most of his time to an energetic campaign outside his constituency. While powerfully supporting his party, he dissociated himself at Blandford (24 Sept. 1885) from Mr. Chamberlain's extreme radicalism. The final result of the general election was that the conservatives and Parnellites exactly balanced the liberals, a difficult situation, which caused Harcourt disquietude. On 6 Dec. 1885 he wrote to Hartington that he looked 'forward to the tory government keeping up the Parnellite alliance, and so discrediting themselves' (*Life of Duke of Devonshire*, ii. 26). Speaking at Lowestoft next day he deprecated an early return of the liberals to office, preferring for his part that 'the tories should stew in the Parnellite juice, until they stank in the nostrils of the country' (*The Times*, 8 Dec. 1885). On 17 Dec. 1885 he declared himself in the depths of despair at party prospects, and divided the blame for the crisis between Mr. Chamberlain and Gladstone. Meanwhile rumours spread abroad that Gladstone was about to admit home rule into the party programme, but no word of that intention was communicated by Gladstone to his colleagues. On 28 Dec. Harcourt met Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir Charles Dilke in London, and wrote jointly to Gladstone entreating him to give a straight answer respecting his intentions about home rule, and to consult his colleagues before committing himself to a new policy.

Parliament met on 12 Jan. 1886, and the current rumour of Gladstone's conversion to home rule was confirmed. The conservative government was defeated by a combination of liberals and home rulers, and Gladstone again became prime minister, 1 February. Lord Hartington, Sir Henry James, and Goschen at once declined to entertain a measure of home rule. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir George Trevelyan

agreed to consider its details, without much hope of final assent. Harcourt had no hesitation in accepting Gladstone's guidance. Party loyalty was a paramount obligation. He would not desert the party ship and was sanguine of an early reunion with former colleagues who refused to join a home rule cabinet. He was very active in helping Gladstone to form the new ministry. He took the post of chancellor of the exchequer. He thus definitely became Gladstone's first lieutenant. He was acting leader of the house in the prime minister's absence, with the reversion, according to frequent precedent, to the headship of the government whenever a vacancy should arise.

Early in March Harcourt, while announcing the government's refusal to deal that session with disestablishment in Wales, treated the proposal with benevolence. On 8 April Gladstone introduced his home rule bill. Harcourt supported it in a powerful and impressive speech. All other methods of restoring tranquillity to Ireland had failed. The apparent suddenness of his conversion exposed him to bitter attack from the opposition and from dissentient liberals. He retorted that he had repudiated in the previous year the policy of coercion, and that home rule was the only alternative.

Harcourt's first budget, which he introduced on 15 April, was unexciting. A deficit of two and a half millions was to be supplied by existing taxes. The only innovation abolished, at a cost of 16,000*l.*, the tax upon beer brewed in cottages with a rental under 8*l.*

On the second reading debate of the home rule bill, which Gladstone moved on 10 May, Harcourt made one of the best speeches in defence, but the division, which was taken on 7 June, gave the government only 311 votes against 341.

At the general election which followed Harcourt retained his seat at Derby with difficulty, but outside his own constituency he prosecuted a vigorous campaign. With his aggressive temper there went a curious sensitiveness to attack by his former colleagues, and when Lord Hartington was announced (in June 1886) to speak against him at Derby, Harcourt wrote to protest, with the result that Lord Hartington cancelled his engagement. The conservatives, however, returned to power with a working majority of 113. Harcourt's term of office as chancellor of the exchequer ended on 20 July, having lasted less than six months. He was succeeded by Lord Randolph Churchill, and from the opposition benches mercilessly criticised the new government's Irish programme at the opening of the new parliament. But Harcourt still hoped to re-unite the liberal party, and at the end of 1886 he suggested a conference with that end. On 13 Jan. Lord Herschell, Harcourt, and Mr. (afterwards Viscount) Morley, representing the liberals, met Mr. Chamberlain and Sir George Trevelyan, representing the liberal-unionists, at Harcourt's London house. The deliberations continued at frequent intervals for two months, when the Round Table conference broke up without tangible results.

During the Salisbury parliament, 1886–1892, Harcourt, next to Gladstone himself, did more than any man by speeches in the House of Commons and the country to keep up the spirits of the liberal party. He was relentless in attack on the coercive policy of the conservative government in Ireland. Through 1887 he denounced the government's treatment of the attacks on Parnell and his colleagues by 'The Times' newspaper and strongly censured the constitution of the royal commission of inquiry into the charges. At the same time he fought hard for a reduction in national expenditure: he championed the social reforms of the party programme. Brilliant passages of arms with Mr. Chamberlain delighted the house. But Harcourt was no blind partisan. He helped to improve the government's Irish land bill, July, and the Allotments Act, Aug. 1887.

In the course of 1889 Harcourt delivered no less than nineteen set speeches at various liberal demonstrations in different parts of the country. His services to Gladstone proved invaluable and the relations between the two soon grew very close. During the Whitsuntide recess Gladstone stayed with him at Malwood, his country residence in the New Forest which he acquired in 1885, and Harcourt returned the visit to Hawarden in October. On the first night of the next session (12 Feb. 1890) Harcourt moved to condemn the publication of the Pigott letters in 'The Times' as a breach of privilege, but after a stormy debate, which lasted the whole evening, the motion was defeated by 260 to 212. During the session he opposed in his old 'Historicus' vein, by a long array of precedents and authorities, the cession of Heligoland to Germany. Towards the end of the summer the position of affairs was hopeful for the liberal party, but the condemnation of Parnell in the divorce court on 17 Nov. raised a new difficulty. On 21 Nov. Harcourt and Mr. John Morley attended the annual national

liberal conference at Sheffield, and after the meeting they informed Gladstone of the delegates' opinion that the continuation of Parnell's leadership of the nationalists would be disastrous to home rule. Harcourt discussed the point with Gladstone, Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. John Morley, and Lord Granville at Lord Rendel's house in London on 24 Nov. 1890. In the result Gladstone repudiated Parnell as leader of the Irish party. A split among the nationalists followed, and the liberal position in the House of Commons was weakened.

During the session of 1891 Gladstone's health often kept him away from the house, and Harcourt filled his place as leader of the opposition. Speaking in different parts of the country, he urged legislation in the interest of the agricultural labourer, the compulsory purchase of land for small holdings, local power to restrict the sale of liquor, declaring that home rule itself was insufficient to bring the liberals back to office. Home rule, disestablishment of the church in Wales, local control of liquor traffic, electoral reform, payment of members of parliament, the establishment of district councils, and the ending or mending of the House of Lords formed the Newcastle programme of the party which was formulated by the National Liberal Federation at Newcastle on 2 Oct. 1891, when Gladstone gave it his benediction. At Glasgow in October Harcourt championed with vigour the pronouncement which governed the policy of the party for the next four years. He was indefatigable in pressing the programme on the notice of the country, addressing upon it twenty-two public meetings next year. In the House of Commons he was not less active. In the session of 1892 he strenuously opposed Mr. Balfour's Irish local government bill, which passed its second reading on 24 May and was shortly afterwards withdrawn.

From the beginning of the year till after the dissolution of parliament on 29 June 1892, Harcourt sought to heal differences within the party and held several conferences at his private house with members of the extreme radical wing. At the end of June parliament dissolved, and at the ensuing general election 355 liberals and nationalists were returned, and 315 conservatives and liberal-unionists, thus giving a majority of 40 pledged to home rule. To Harcourt's efforts the result was largely due, but though returned at the head of the poll in his own constituency, it was by a considerably reduced majority. On 16 Aug. Gladstone again became prime minister with Harcourt as chancellor of the exchequer.

Parliament met on 31 Jan. 1893, and the government's programme embraced not only home rule but bills for regulating a local veto, employers' liability, and local government. Gladstone's age and infirmities devolved on Harcourt, his lieutenant, a large share of the work of leading the house. Besides his budget, he took charge of the local veto bill, which provided that, on the demand of one-tenth of the municipal voters in any borough or ward, a vote might be taken which, by a majority of two-thirds of those actually voting, could extinguish every public-house licence in that area for a period of three years. The measure awoke bitter opposition, and was abandoned, to be reintroduced early in 1895. Harcourt's budget, which he introduced on 24 April, avoided surprises for lack of time. A deficit of 1,574,000*l.* was met by raising the income tax from 6*d.* to 7*d.* The session was mainly occupied by the home rule bill, which passed the third reading in the House of Commons on 1 Sept. by a majority of 34 and was rejected by the House of Lords on 8 Sept. by 419 against 41. The bill was thereupon for the time reluctantly dropped by the government. During the following autumn session Harcourt was prominent in the debates on the parish councils bill, which carried the session on to 10 Jan. 1894. At the beginning of Feb. the House of Lords amended the parish councils bill and greatly altered its powers. Harcourt, speaking at the annual conference of the National Liberal Federation at Portsmouth on 14 Feb., strongly denounced the action of the upper house, which he described as 'the champion of all abuses and the enemy of all reform.' On 1 March Gladstone made his last speech in the House of Commons, and on the same day attended his last cabinet council. Harcourt spoke a few words of 'acknowledgement and farewell,' of which Gladstone wrote to the Queen that they were 'undeservedly' kind. Two days later parliament was prorogued, and on the same day Gladstone resigned. The Queen on her own responsibility, and without consulting Gladstone, sent for Lord Rosebery, secretary for foreign affairs, and he consented to form a ministry.

The choice was a disappointment to Harcourt. He had well earned the reversion of the premiership. Entering public life when Lord Rosebery was at Eton, he had borne the brunt of a long stern fight and had acquired a wide experience of parliamentary ways. Since 1885 he had

fought with untiring energy the battles of his party in and out of parliament. To the liberal cause he had been a pillar of strength. The majority of the liberal party regarded him as their champion. But Harcourt's loyalty to party and his conviction of its value were (in Lord Morley's phrase) 'indestructible instincts,' and he consented to serve under Lord Rosebery in his former office. When parliament met on 12 March 1894 he took his place as leader of the House of Commons.

The next sixteen months were the most strenuous period in Harcourt's political career. As leader in the House of Commons of a party with a small majority and a large and contentious programme, he exhibited unexpected skill, tact, and patience. His opinions did not always coincide with those of the prime minister, and, though for the most part they worked together in harmony, the cabinet councils were not free from friction. Both announced before the opening of parliament (12 March) adherence to the Newcastle programme, and Harcourt promised early legislation on the subject of temperance, to which he deemed himself personally pledged.

On the day after parliament re-assembled with Harcourt at the head of the House of Commons, the government suffered defeat. Henry Labouchere's amendment to the address, praying her Majesty to abolish the veto of the House of Lords, was carried against Harcourt's advice by 147 to 145. On 16 April Harcourt introduced his famous death duties budget. The estimated deficit for the year was 4,502,000*l.* The main principle of the bill was the abolition of the existing probate duty, the account duty, and Goschen's addition to the succession duty, and the imposition of a single graduated tax called the estate duty, chargeable on the principal value of all property, whether real or personal. The tax was graduated from one per cent. on estate of a value between 100*l.* and 500*l.* to a maximum of eight per cent. on estates over 1,000,000*l.* It proposed that the legacy and succession duties should be made identical in their application to realty and personalty. The income tax was raised from 7*d.* to 8*d.*, but the limit of exemption increased from 150*l.* to 160*l.* The abatement on incomes up to 400*l.* was raised from 120*l.* to 160*l.*, and a new abatement of 100*l.* created on incomes from 400*l.* to 500*l.* An increase of sixpence per barrel on beer and sixpence per gallon on spirits was imposed for one year only. A determined opposition was offered to the measure, and for three months it was subjected to every form of attack. But Harcourt had made himself familiar with every detail, and he met all criticisms with a firmness and conciliation which robbed the debate of much of its bitterness. Despite resistance, he carried his budget through the House of Commons on 17 July practically unimpaired, though by the narrow majority of 20, and without having once employed the closure. The bill was the most important legislative achievement of the year, and established Harcourt's reputation as a financier. Its results fully realised the expectations formed of them. Its main principles were not disturbed when the conservatives returned to power in the following year. During the rest of the session Harcourt helped to pass an evicted tenants (Ireland) bill and a local government bill for Scotland. The former bill was rejected by the House of Lords. The session closed on 25 Aug. During the recess, Harcourt abstained from platform speeches. He made a holiday tour in Italy. Consequent rumours of resignation were emphatically denied in a speech at Derby on 23 Jan. 1895, when amid scenes of great enthusiasm he denounced the House of Lords.

The session of 1895 opened on 5 Feb. under exceptional difficulties for the government, whose original majority of forty had fallen to less than twenty, mainly owing to the defection of the Parnellite group. The party programme included Welsh disestablishment, control of liquor traffic and plural voting. On 8 April Harcourt introduced his local liquor control bill, which mainly differed from that of 1893 by reducing the number of licences on the vote of a bare majority, at the same time as all licences were prohibited by a majority of two-thirds. The bill was read the first time before the Easter recess. On 2 May he introduced his fourth and last budget. He applied a realised surplus of 776,000*l.* to the reduction of debt and re-imposed the temporary tax of 1894 of sixpence per gallon of beer (yielding 500,000*l.*) in order to meet an estimated coming deficit of 319,000*l.* and provide a surplus of 181,000*l.* At the conclusion of his speech he declared that a continuation of the rise in national expenditure which had marked the last few years must inevitably lead to grave embarrassments. No serious opposition was offered to the measure, and it was finally passed on 10 May.

Most of May and June was devoted to the Welsh disestablishment bill. But the unexpected defeat of the government,

by a majority of seven, on 21 June, on a motion dealing with the supply of cordite. led to their immediate resignation: On 24 June, when Harcourt announced his retirement. he described the office of leader of the House of Commons as 'one of greater responsibility and higher obligation even than any office under the crown.' The highest of his ambitions was 'to stand well with the House of Commons.' It was his last speech as a minister of the crown.

The general election that followed was disastrous for the liberal party. Harcourt, while he appealed to his constituents for a mandate to deal with the House of Lords, and to pass the remainder of the Newcastle programme, emphasised the urgent need of temperance legislation. The plea was not popular. On 13 July the two liberal candidates at Derby, Harcourt and Sir Thomas Roe. were both defeated. The final result of the electoral conflict was to put the conservatives into power with the large majority of 152. For the second time Harcourt had to seek a new constituency, and West Monmouth was generously vacated in his favour by Cornelius Marshall Warmington, K.C., who was created a baronet in 1908. Although the liberal majority there was over 5000. the seat was contested, but Harcourt succeeded in slightly increasing the majority. Parliament met on 12 Aug. for the passing of supply. and was prorogued on 5 Sept. Harcourt spent the greater part of the next four months in retirement at Malwood.

Parliament met on 11 Feb. 1896. and Harcourt once more led the opposition with unabated vigour. Speaking at Bournemouth on 11 March 1896 he pledged the liberal party to the principle of self-government for Ireland, to a reform of registration and of the House of Lords, and to the cause of temperance. During the session he attacked the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian army into the Soudan, and asked for an inquiry into the circumstances of the Jameson Raid. After the trial of Dr. Jameson, Mr. Chamberlain moved for a select committee to inquire into recent events in Africa (30 July), and he accepted Harcourt's amendment to extend the inquiry to the raid itself. He was appointed a member of the committee, but only one meeting was held before Parliament was prorogued. From Feb. to July 1897 the committee continued its work at short intervals. Harcourt was prominent in examining witnesses, and his examination of Cecil Rhodes, though severe and searching, was universally admitted to be just. Finally in July Harcourt signed the majority report, which condemned, the raid and censured Rhodes, but exonerated the colonial office and the high commissioner. Some members of his own party complained that the findings of the committee were inconclusive. Labouchere accused the two front benches of a conspiracy of silence, and declared that the committee had failed to probe the matter to the bottom. Harcourt defended the committee's decision. which was the only one that the evidence justified, but he failed to conciliate his critics. Some years later. on 20 Feb. 1900, when party feeling over South Africa was running high, he supported an abortive resolution to reopen the inquiry into the raid with a view to further investigation of the rumours that Rhodes's agents had endeavoured to implicate state officials in London and the Cape.

Meanwhile Harcourt offered uncompromising opposition to most of the domestic measures of the unionist government. The education bill, which was introduced on 31 March 1896 and withdrawn on 18 June, Harcourt denounced as extinguishing the school boards and reintroducing the religious difficulty. He treated with scarcely less vigour the agricultural rating bill, which was passed only after long and strenuous debates.

Internal differences hampered the influence of the party. Harcourt rarely referred in public to Lord Rosebery, his titular chief, whose followers showed small respect for Harcourt. The breach was widened by the Armenian massacres in Sept. 1896. Gladstone came forth from his retirement to urge on England a moral obligation to interveno between Turkey and her persecuted Armonian subjects. Harcourt expressed practical agreement with Gladstone in a speech to his constituents at Ebbw Vale on 5 Oct. Lord Rosebery promptly avowed his dissent from Gladstone's and Harcourt's views by resigning the liberal leadership. In a speech at Edinburgh (9 Oct.) he declared that the internal troubles of the party 'were not less than the external.' No immediate steps were taken definitely to elect a new leader. Mr. Morley asserted at Glasgow on 6 Nov. that it was at present enough for the party that Sir William Harcourt led them to admiration in the House of Commons. But Mr. Morley's applause was not universally shared within the liberal ranks, and the wounds left by Lord Rosebery's withdrawal failed to heal. Through the spring of 1897 Harcourt constantly com-

mented in the house and in the countr on the attitude of the government towards the war between Turkey and Greece. Hi sympathies lay with Greece, and he urge the annexation of Crete to that country. In the result Crete was liberated from Turkey, and a Christian administrator Prince George of Greece, was made high commissioner. A political tour in Eas Scotland followed in November, in the course of which he addressed large audiences Harcourt stayed with Sir Henry Campbell Bannorman at Belmont Castle, receiving the freedom of Dundee (25 Nov.), and h revisited Kirkcaldy, the scene of his firs parliamentary contest. During 1898 h constantly discussed the position of China. There at first he supported Lord Salisbury's policy of 'the open door and the preservation of the integrity of China. But he opposed the lease by the British government of Wei-hai-wei (5 April) and attacked the government (29 April) for accepting the principle of spheres of influence in place of a recognition of commercial freedom and equal rights of all nations. In the House of Commons on 20 May, the day after Gladstone's death, he paid an eloquent and touching tribute to his old friend and leader, and at Gladstone's funeral in Westminster Abbey (28 May 1898) he acted as a pall-bearer.

Shortly afterwards he turned from current politics to ecclesiastical controversy. In stubbornly opposing the government's benefices bill through June, he resumed his early rôle of champion of protestantism and alleged a conspiracy in the Church of England to overthrow the principles of the Reformation. After the passing of the bill, until the end of the year he continued the controversy in letters to 'The Times' on 'Lawlessness in the Church,' which he collected in a volume called 'The Crisis in the Church.' He accused the clergy of violating the vows under which they were ordained. Harcourt's attack on ritualism excited a wide discussion and led to the prohibition by the bishops of some ritualistic practices which were current in advanced churches. The decision of the two archbishops against the ceremonial use of incense and processional lights (Aug. 1899) brought forth a triumphant letter from Harcourt in 'The Times.'

During the parliamentary recess of 1898 Harcourt's public appearances were rare, but at Aberystwith on 26 Oct., where he opened the new University College buildings, and at the City of London's banquet to Lord Kitchener on 4 Nov. he commended the handling by the government of the Fashoda difficulty. Meanwhile Harcourt's relations with the imperialistic section of his party who continued to regard Lord Rosebery as leader were growing increasingly strained. His authority was questioned through what he called the 'sectional disputes and personal interests' which divided the ranks.

On 8 Dec. he startled the public mind by announcing in a letter to Mr. Morley his resignation of the leadership of the liberal party in the House of Commons and his resolution to 'undertake no responsibility and to occupy no position the duties of which it is made impossible for me to fulfil.' His retirement was followed by that of Mr. Morley, who, in a speech to his constituents at Brechin on 17 Jan. 1899, announced his withdrawal from active participation in the policy of the front opposition bench. At a meeting of the liberal party in the Reform Club on 6 Feb. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was elected Harcourt's successor in the leadership. Fine tributes were then paid to Harcourt, and, in addition to the formal resolution of regret, the meeting expressed 'its continued confidence in him.' But experience showed that there was small likelihood of his maintaining the unity of the party.

As a private member Harcourt showed from time to time activity in criticism of the government. He condemned the suspension of the sinking fund in April 1899 and scorned an imperial policy which failed to pay its way. At the beginning of May he supported the church discipline bill. At a dinner of the Welsh parliamentary party (6 May) he vehemently advocated, in opposition to advice which Lord Rosebery had lately tendered the party, the old programme of reform, and on 31 May, in a speech at Nantyglo, he urged England to develop her present possessions rather than increase her obligations by the addition of new ones.

Of the difficulties with the Transvaal Harcourt took a judicial view. He allowed the need of internal reform, but on the outbreak of war (Oct. 1899), while he condemned in the House of Commons the Boer ultimatum, he declared that he was not satisfied that the course pursued by the government had been 'in every respect most conducive to peace.' His prophecy that the war would cost 100,000,000*l.* was received with derision by the tories. On 30 Jan. 1900 he supported the vote of censure on the conduct of the war and blamed the government for basing their

preparations on a contemptuous estimate of the character and resources of the Boers, but he expressed his confidence in the ultimate success of the British troops, whose valour he eulogised. Beyond some caustic criticisms of the government's financial proposals, he figured little in the House of Commons debates for the remainder of the first session of 1900, but during the general election in Sept. and Oct. he conducted a spirited campaign in his constituency of West Monmouthshire. He denounced the government's 'audacious' attempt to confine the election to the issue of the war, and discussed social problems, emphasising the need of comprehensive educational reform, with the elimination of all sectarian influence, and of legislation in the cause of temperance. He was in his seventy-third year, but his energy and eloquence were unabated. He retained his seat by a large majority. 'I wish I could join you in retiring' he wrote on 18 Oct. 1900 to Goschen who was resigning his place in the unionist government. 'Your party can, with regret, afford it. Mine is too short-handed to spare a single man at the ropes.'

In the new parliament Harcourt watched narrowly the course of events in South Africa. He declared that the cost of the war would have to be borne by the British tax-payer and that it was idle for the government to expect a contribution from the Transvaal (*Hansard*, 13 Dec. 1900). When on 14 June 1901 he and Campbell-Bannerman were entertained by the National Reform Union, Harcourt denounced the war as 'unjust and engineered' and 'recommended upon all sorts of false pretences,' but was less vehement in condemnation than his colleague. On 16 Jan. 1902 he elaborately denounced as an unconstitutional violation of the statute laws the action of the governor of Cape Colony in suspending, on the advice of the Cape ministers, the constitution of the colony. Throughout 1903, in both speeches and letters to 'The Times' (5 and 16 Feb. and 1 April), he vigorously protested against the introduction of forced labour into South Africa. In a letter to Lord Carrington, which was read (10 Feb. 1904) at a large protest meeting in Queen's Hall, he described the project as 'throwing back the moral sense of the nation a whole century since the final emancipation of the slave.' Other questions which engaged Harcourt's energies at this period were Sir Michael Hicks Beach's budget proposals of 1902, when he resisted the proposed tax on imported corn. On 12 May he moved an amendment (defeated by 296 to 188) to the finance bill asking the house to 'decline to impose customs duties on grain, flour, or other articles of first necessity for the food of the people.' During the same session he opposed Mr. Balfour's education bill, which he declared did nothing for the cause of elementary education but threatened an educational civil war; the bill not only destroyed the school boards but removed voluntary schools from popular control (cf. speeches to constituents, 8–9 Oct. 1902).

Mr. Chamberlain's advocacy of a reform in the fiscal system in 1903 roused Harcourt to fresh activity. Again both in speeches in the country and in letters to 'The Times' (13 July, 7 and 19 Aug., and 17 Nov. 1903) he reiterated his faith in free trade. Always loyal to the Crown, Harcourt was on friendly terms with the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII. On 26 March 1901, at a public meeting at the Mansion House, he seconded the resolution, moved by Mr. Balfour, in favour of erecting a national monument to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace. At the coronation of Edward VII in 1902 he was offered a peerage, but this he respectfully but firmly declined. He was made honorary fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, on 14 Nov. 1902. Early in 1904 his health showed signs of failing, and on 29 Feb. he announced to his constituents his intention of not seeking re-election, at the same time prophesying victory for the united party of progress. Even then his part in politics was not quite ended. In 'The Times' (14 March 1904), under the heading 'The Leader and the Led,' he wrote with his old incisiveness of the split in the tory ranks occasioned by the fiscal reform controversy.

On 17 May he spoke in the House of Commons for nearly an hour on the finance bill. His last speech was delivered at the annual reception of the National Liberal Club on 27 July, when he protested against the growing want of consideration exhibited towards the House of Commons by the employment of the closure and the 'guillotine' as the 'daily dram.' By the death, on 23 March 1904, of his nephew, Aubrey Vernon Harcourt, the only son of his elder brother, Edward William Harcourt, Sir William succeeded to the family estates at Nuncham, Oxfordshire. There his last days were spent in full possession of his faculties and of health. The evening before his death he appeared in his usual health. He retired to rest at his accustomed hour on Friday, 30 Sept., and quietly passed away in his sleep.

In a message of condolence from King Edward VII to Lady Harcourt the king described Harcourt as 'an old and valued friend.' He was buried in the old church within the grounds of Nuneham on 6 Oct. The funeral was attended only by the tenants and the immediate relatives. A memorial service was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on the same day.

Harcourt was twice married: first, on 5 Nov. 1859, to Maria Theresa, daughter of Thomas Henry Lister [q. v.] of Armitage Park, Yorkshire, and of Lady Theresa Lister, sister of Lord Clarendon. She died on 31 Jan. 1863, leaving two sons, of whom one died in infancy, and the other, Lewis, born on 31 Jan. 1863, after acting as private secretary to his father from 1882 to 1904, became first commissioner of works in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's government in 1905 and colonial secretary in Mr. Asquith's administration in 1910. On 2 Dec. 1876 Harcourt married secondly Elizabeth, widow of Mr. J. P. Ives and a daughter of John Lothrop Motley, historian and sometime United States minister in London. Lady Harcourt survives with one son, Robert Vernon (*b.* 7 May 1878), liberal M.P. for Montrose burghs since 1908.

The figure of Justinian, in the fresco 'The School of Legislation' at Lincoln's Inn Hall, is a portrait of Harcourt at the age of thirty-three. It was painted from a sketch, now at Nuneham, which was taken by the artist, G. F. Watts, R.A., in 1860. The best portrait of Harcourt was painted by Mr. A. S. Cope, R.A., and was just finished at his death. It was intended as a gift to Harcourt himself; after his death it was presented to his son, Mr. Lewis Harcourt (in Feb. 1905), by a subscription of the liberal party, and it now hangs at Nuneham Park; a copy was at the same time subscribed for by the National Liberal Club. A bust by Mr. Waldo Story was modelled in Rome in 1899; the original plaster cast was presented by the sculptor to the National Portrait Gallery in 1907. A life-size statue of Harcourt, wearing the robes of a chancellor of the exchequer, stands in the members' lobby of the House of Commons. It is also by Mr. Waldo Story and was subscribed for by the members of the House of Commons; it was unveiled on 14 Jan. 1906 by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. There were portraits in 'Vanity Fair' in 1870, 1892 (by 'Spy'), 1897, and 1899.

In his youth remarkably handsome, Harcourt assumed, later in life, robust proportions which were eminently suited to his vigorous and aggressive temperament. He sprang from a stock essentially conservative and inherited an immense respect for tradition; as soon, however, as he was convinced of the necessity for change, no man was more courageous or more earnest in his advocacy of radical measures of reform. Perhaps his greatest achievement was the passing of his death duties budget in 1894, a measure which almost revolutionised the existing system of taxation. Essentially a House of Commons man, he was a zealous guardian of its traditions, and he preserved to the twentieth century the grand manner of the whig orators of the eighteenth century. He was one of the last and one of the greatest of the old school of Parliamentarians.

Harcourt ranks with the few men who could talk as brilliantly as they could write. He was an indefatigable worker, and his speeches, which were monuments of closely reasoned arguments, teeming with facts and illuminated by witty epigrams, were generally most diligently prepared and delivered by the aid of copious notes. He was at his best, however, when suddenly called upon to debate, and was never so happy as when he was fighting a hopeless battle against overwhelming odds. Imbued with the spirit of the gladiator, he possessed the gift of the advocate and could quickly concentrate his powers of picturesque invective, sarcasm and paradox. Instinctively an aristocrat and living in an aristocratic atmosphere, he never hesitated to express his contempt for every form of meanness or pretension. Unable to suffer fools gladly, and impatient of mediocrity, he earned the reputation of irascibility and haughtiness. But beneath his aggressive manner he possessed a large-hearted tenderness which endeared him to those who knew him well, and he was one of the few who preserved his friendships intact through the home rule split in the liberal party. Valuing old associations, he delighted to treasure up souvenirs of his friends and colleagues. His wit and good-nature made him a favourite in society. Nothing delighted him more than to gather round him a few kindred spirits, irrespective of party or creed. In his home in the New Forest he was the happiest and merriest of men. There he pursued his favourite hobbies of gardening and dairy farming. A devoted husband and father, he found in the affection of his family a haven of rest amid a life of strenuous fighting.

[Herbert Paul's History of Modern England, 1904–6; Morley's Life of Gladstone, 1903; Earl of Selborne's Memorials Family and Personal; Holland's Life of the Duke of

Devonshire, 1911; Elliot's Life of Lord Goschen, 1911; Sir Robert Anderson's Lighter Side of Official Life, 1910; (Sir) Arthur Griffith Boscawen's Fourteen Years in Parliament, 1907; Justin McCarthy's History of Our Own Times; H. W. Lucy's The Disraeli Parliament, 1885, The Gladstone Parliament, 1886, The Salisbury Parliament, 1892, and The Balfourian Parliament, 1906; T. F. G. Coates's Lord Rosebery, 1900; T. P. O'Connor's Gladstone House of Commons, 1885; Hansard Parl. Reports, 1868–1904; Ann. Reg., 1868–1904; The Times 1 Oct., 1904, and passim; private papers in possession of Mr. Lewis Harcourt.] A. L. A.

HARDWICKE, sixth EARL OF. [See YORKE, ALBERT EDWARD PHILIP HENRY (1867–1904), under-secretary of state for war.]

HARDY, FREDERIC DANIEL (1827–1911), painter of domestic subjects, born at Windsor on 13 Feb. 1827, was son of George Hardy, a musician to George IV, Queen Adelaide, and Queen Victoria, who showed some taste for painting. The eldest brother also, George Hardy (1822–1909), was a painter of domestic subjects, especially cottage interiors. Brought up to the musical profession, Frederic soon abandoned music for painting, in which his eldest brother instructed him. In 1851 he began to exhibit at the Royal Academy and British Institution small but highly finished interiors with figures. Careful detail was combined with breadth and refinement. He excelled in depicting cottage interiors, reproducing the surfaces of walls and brick floors with notable effect. His work soon became popular. He exhibited ninety-three pictures at the Academy between 1851 and 1898, five at the British Institution, and a few at other galleries. High prices were paid for his pictures at sales. 'A Quartette Party' fetched 810 guineas at Christie's in 1873, and 'Reading the Will' 550 guineas in 1877. Other of his works were 'A Christmas Party' (1857), 'The Foreign Guest' (1859), 'Coal Heavers' (1865), 'The Late Arrival' (1873), 'Fatherless' (1876), 'A Music Party' (1879), and 'The Pet Lamb' (1888). He also painted a few portraits. 'Still Life' (1852) and 'Sunday Afternoon' (cottage interiors) are at the Victoria and Albert Museum; 'Children Playing at Doctors' (1863) at the Bethnal Green Museum; 'Try This Pair' and 'Little Helpers' at the Corporation Art Gallery, Guildhall, London; 'Interior of a Sussex Farmhouse' at the Leicester Corporation Art Gallery; 'Expectation' (interior of a cottage with mother and children, 1854) at the Royal Holloway College, Egham; eighteen pictures, of which two only, 'Baby's Birthday' (1867) and 'A Misdeal' (1877) are dated, at the Municipal Art Gallery, Wolverhampton; and 'Tragedy' (four feet by six feet), lifesize figures in the box of a theatre (1880) at the City Art Gallery, Leeds.

On leaving Windsor, about 1852, Hardy after a short residence at Snell's Wood, near Amersham, Buckinghamshire, settled about 1854 at Cranbrook, Kent, where his brother George and his friends Thomas Webster, R.A. [q. v.], who was related to Hardy's mother, John Calleott Horsley, R.A. [q. v. Suppl. II], George Henry Boughton, A.R.A. [q. v. Suppl. II], and G. B. O'Neill also worked. Like Webster, he had a studio in the house known as the 'Old Studio' in the High Street. About 1875 he moved to Kensington but returned to Cranbrook about 1893. He died at 1 Waterloo Place, Cranbrook, on 1 April 1911, and was buried by the side of his wife in St. Dunstan's churchyard.

He married on 11 March 1852 Rebecca Sophia (*d.* 1906), daughter of William Dorrofield, of Chorley Wood, by whom he had five sons and one daughter.

[Private information; A. G. Temple, The Art of Painting, 302, 303; Ottley, Dict.; Graves, Dict. of Artists, Roy. Acad. and British Institution Exhibitors; Redford, Art Sales, ii. 49–50; J. C. Horsley, Recollections of a Royal Academician, p. 338.] B. S. L.

HARDY, GATHORNE GATHORNE-, first EARL OF CRANBROOK (1814–1906), statesman. [See GATHORNE-HARDY.]

HARE, AUGUSTUS JOHN CUTHBERT (1834–1903), author, born on 13 March 1834, at the Villa Strozzi, Rome, was youngest son in a large family of Francis George Hare of Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, by his wife Anne Frances, daughter of Sir John Dean Paul of Rodborough. Augustus Hare [q. v.] and Julius Hare [q. v.] were his uncles. In August 1835 he was adopted by his godmother, Maria, daughter of Oswald Leyeester, rector of Stoke-upon-Tern, Shropshire, and widow of his uncle, Augustus Hare, his parents renouncing all further claim upon him. Educated first at Harnish Rectory (1843–6) he was sent in 1847 to Harrow, but ill-health compelled him to leave in the following year. He then studied under private tutors till 1853, when he matriculated at University College, Oxford, graduating B.A. in 1857. After residence abroad, mostly in Italy, from June 1857 till November 1858, he returned to England. In the following year he undertook for John Murray a handbook of

'Berks, Bucks and Oxfordshire' (1860). A 'Handbook to Durham,' in the same series, followed in 1863. His adoptive mother's failing health then made residence in a warm climate necessary, and, except for occasional visits to England, he remained abroad, mostly in Italy and the Riviera, from 1863 till June 1870. In November of that year his adoptive mother died, and he sought to perpetuate her memory in 'Memorials of a Quiet Life' (3 vols. 1872–6). The book subsequently ran into eighteen editions, and inaugurated a series of biographies written by him in the same mildly deferential key.

Hare mainly devoted his literary energy to the compilation of guide-books, material for which he gained in foreign tours. He sought to avoid the habitual conciseness and dryness of the ordinary guide-book, and mainly aimed at gathering up 'what had already been given to the world in a less portable form' (*Walks in Rome*, p. 3). The fruit of his own observation was combined with extracts from other books, often more copious than was justifiable. Freeman charged Hare with appropriating in 'Cities of Northern and Central Italy' (3 vols. 1876) articles of his in the 'Saturday Review.' He was accused, too, of copying 'Murray's Handbook to Northern Italy,' and was involved in consequence in legal proceedings. But despite these complaints Hare's practice remained unaltered.

Hare was also an artist of some power in water-colour, and he illustrated many of his own works. An exhibition of his water-colour sketches took place in London in the autumn of 1902.

In the latter part of his life Hare acquired a residence at Holmhurst, St. Leonards-on-Sea, where he collected books and pictures. He was a devotee of fashionable culture, and when in England much of his time was spent in visiting country-houses, where he was well known as a raconteur of ghost stories. His large circle of distinguished friends included Oscar II, King of Sweden, who decorated him with the order of St. Olaf in 1878. His 'The Story of My Life' (6 vols. 1896–1900), a long, tedious, and indiscreet autobiography, owed its vogue to its 'stories' of society. He died unmarried on 22 Jan. 1903 at Holmhurst, and was buried at Hurstmonceaux, Sussex.

Hare also published: 1. 'Epitaphs for Country Churchyards,' Oxford, 1856. 2. 'A Winter in Mentone,' 1862, 12mo. 3. 'Walks in Rome,' 2 vols. 1871; 17th edit. 1905. 4. 'Wanderings in Spain,' 1873. 5. 'Days near Rome,' 1875; 4th edit. 1905. 6. 'Walks in London,' 2 vols. 1878; 7th edit. 1901. 7. 'Life and Letters of Frances Baroness Bunson,' 2 vols. 1878; 3rd edit. 1882. 8. 'Cities of Southern Italy and Sicily,' Edinburgh, 1883. 9. 'Florence,' 1884; 6th edit. 1904. 10. 'Venice,' 1884; 6th edit. 1904. 11. 'Cities of Central Italy,' 2 vols. 1884. 12. 'Cities of Northern Italy,' 2 vols. 1884. 13. 'Sketches in Holland and Scandinavia,' 1885. 14. 'Studies in Russia,' 1885. 15. 'Days near Paris,' 1887. 16. 'Paris,' 1887; 2nd edit., 2 vols., 1900. 17. 'North Eastern France,' 1890. 18. 'South Eastern France,' 1890. 19. 'South Western France,' 1890. 20. 'The Story of Two Noble Lives, Charlotte, Countess Canning, and Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford,' 3 vols. 1893. 21. 'Life and Letters of Maria Edgeworth,' 2 vols., 1894. 22. 'Sussex,' 1894. 23. 'North Western France,' 1895. 24. 'Biographical Sketches,' 1895. 25. 'The Gurneys of Earlham,' 2 vols. 1895. 26. 'The Rivieras,' 1896. 27. 'Shropshire,' 1898.

[The Athenæum, 31 Jan. 1903; The Times, 23, 27, and 28 Jan. 1903; The Story of My Life, 6 vols., 1896–1900; Who's Who, 1903.]

S. E. F.

HARLAND, HENRY (1861–1905), novelist, born at St. Petersburg on 1 March 1861, was only child of Thomas Harland, a lawyer of Norwich, Connecticut. He regarded himself as heir to the baronetcy of Harland of Sproughton, co. Suffolk, which was not claimed by his family on the death in 1848 of Sir Robert Harland, second baronet (G.E.C., *Complete Baronetage*, v. 155) because under the laws of Connecticut they would lose part of their property in that state. Brought up mainly in Rome, he studied in the University of Paris, acquiring a knowledge of the life of the Latin Quarter which he afterwards put to literary use. Subsequently he studied in Harvard University, though without graduating, and after returning for a year to Rome, where he wrote letters for the 'New York Tribune,' he entered the surrogate's office in New York.

Harland commenced his literary career with 'As it was Written: a Jewish Musician's Story,' which was published in London in 1885, under the name of 'Sidney Luska.' It was a sensational novel, dealing with Jewish-American life. Many stories of the same type followed under the same pseudonym, and although of no high literary merit they brought Harland both reputation and pecuniary profit in America. 'Grandison Mather' (1890), one of the last,

was reviewed in the 'Athenæum' as 'a clever and lively novel by an author who deserves to be better known in England.' Soon after 1890 Harland resolved to abandon sensational fiction, and coming to England set himself deliberately to develop a literary style. Thenceforth he spent most of his time in London.

The first two books which appeared under his own name, 'Two Women or One?' (1890), an ingenious story of double personality, and 'Mea Culpa: a Woman's Last Word' (1891), show no marked breach of affinity with his earlier work. But in 1893, in 'Mademoiselle Miss and other Stories,' he gave the first, if imperfect, evidence of an independent style. This little book was followed by 'Grey Roses' in 1895 and 'Comedies and Errors' in 1898, delicate studies which proved the writer's mastery of the art of the short story. The influence of Mr. Henry James was visible in Harland's work. Discerning critics at once acknowledged his promise, and from its birth in 1894 until its demise in 1897 he was literary editor of the 'Yellow Book,' a quarterly literary and artistic magazine, which reckoned among its contributors authors and artists of an advanced æsthetic school. In 1900, through 'The Cardinal's Snuff Box,' a full-length novel of artistic charm, Harland first became known to the general public. Similar work followed until Harland's death at San Remo on 20 Dec. 1905. He married Aline Merriam, of French extraction. He had no children.

Besides the books already mentioned, Harland wrote, under the pseudonym 'Sidney Luska': 1. 'Mrs. Peixeida,' New York, 1886. 2. 'The Yoke of the Thorah,' New York, 1888. 3. 'My Uncle Florimond,' Boston, 1888. 4. 'A Latin Quarter Courtship, and other Stories,' 1890. Under his own name he also wrote: 5. 'The Lady Paramount,' 1902. 6. 'My Friend Prospero,' 1904. 7. 'The Royal End,' issued posthumously in 1909. He translated Matilde Serao's 'Fantasia' (1891), and wrote an introduction to a translation of Octave Feuillet's 'Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre' (1902). Mrs. Harland translated Matilde Serao's 'Addio, Amore!' (1894).

A sketch portrait of Harland is reproduced in the 'Early Work of Aubrey Beardsley,' who also caricatured Harland in the frontispiece to John Davidson's 'Scaramouch in Naxos' (1889).

[The Times, 22 Dec. 1905; Athenæum, 30 Dec. 1905; New International Encyclopædia, 1910.] F. L. B.

HARLEY, ROBERT (1828–1910), congregational minister and mathematician, born in Liverpool on 23 Jan. 1828, was third son of Robert Harley by his wife Mary, daughter of William Stevenson, and niece of General Stevenson of Ayr, N.B. The father, after some success as a merchant, became a minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Association, and his frequent migrations on circuit gave his son Robert little opportunity of education. But his mathematical aptitude developed rapidly, and before he was seventeen he was appointed to a mathematical mastership at Seacombe, near Liverpool. He later served in the same capacity at Blackburn. In 1854 he entered the congregational ministry, and was stationed at Brighouse, Yorkshire, until 1868, filling in addition the chair of mathematics and logic at Airedale College during the latter portion of the time.

From 1868 to 1872 he was pastor of the oldest congregational church at Leicester, and from 1872 to 1881 was vice-principal of Mill Hill School, where he officiated in the chapel. At Mill Hill he was instrumental in erecting a public lecture hall where total abstinence was advocated, popular entertainments were held, and varied instruction given. From 1882 to 1885 he was principal of Huddersfield College, and from 1886 to 1890 minister of the congregational church at Oxford, where he was made hon. M.A. in 1886. Having fulfilled a ministerial appointment in Australia, he was pastor of Heath Church, Halifax, from 1892 until 1895, when he relinquished ministerial labours and settled at Forest Hill, near London. His energy and industry were unimpaired to the last; he fulfilled preaching engagements in London and the provinces, and was unceasing in the public advocacy of temperance.

Throughout his career mathematics remained Harley's chief study. He devoted much time to higher algebra, especially to the theory of the general equation of the fifth degree. His conclusions, which were published in 'Memoirs of the Manchester Lit. and Phil. Soc.' 1860, xv. 172–219, were independently reached at the same time by Sir James Cockle [q. v.]. Harley's two further papers on the 'Theory of Quintics' (in 'Quarterly Journal of Mathematics' 1860–2, iii. 343–59; v. 248–60), and an exposition of Cockle's method of symmetric products in 'Phil. Trans.' (1860) attracted the attention of Arthur Cayley [q. v. Suppl. I], who carried the research further. In 1863 Harley was admitted F.R.S. He acted as secretary of the A section of the British

Association at meetings at Norwich (1868 and Edinburgh (1871), and was a vice president of the meetings at Bradfor (1873), Bath (1888), and Cardiff (1891).

He failed to complete the treatise o quintics which he had begun, but continued to contribute papers of importance on pure mathematics to the transactions o various societies. A masterly sketch of th life and work of George Boole appeared in th 'British Quarterly Review' (July 1866), and a memoir of his friend, Sir James Cockle, is in the 'Proc. Roy. Soc.' vol. lix.

Harley died at Rosslyn, Westbourne Road, Forest Hill, on 26 July 1910, and was buried in Ladywell cemetery. In 1854 he married Sara, daughter of James Stroyan of Wigan; she died in 1905.

[Private information; Biograph, vi. 1881 The Times, 28 July 1910; Harley's Memoir o Sir James Cockle, Proc. Roy. Soc. lix. Men and Women of the Time, 1899; Memoir of Robert Harley by Prof. E. B. Elliott in Proc. London Math. Soc., ser. 2, vol. ix.] M. B.

HARRINGTON, TIMOTHY CHARLES (1851–1910), Irish politician, born in 1851 at Castletownbere, co. Cork, was son of Denis Harrington by his wife Eileen O'Sullivan. Educated at the local national school, he subsequently became an assistant teacher there. At twenty-six he joined the teaching staff of the Dominican School, Holy Cross, Tralee, co. Kerry, but withdrew almost immediately and engaged in journalism. With his brother Edward he founded the 'Kerry Sentinel' in 1877, and edited it during the land agitation in the south. He finally handed it over to his brother. He found time to enter the law school of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1884, but did not graduate. He was in full sympathy with the nationalist movement, and at the invitation of Mr. Parnell, who recognised his organising power, he accepted in 1882 the post of secretary of the Land League. The success of the organisation was largely due to Harrington's ability and endurance. He suffered two terms of imprisonment under Coercion Acts, once in 1881 for three months, again in 1883 for two months. When the Land League was dissolved and replaced by the National League in 1882 Harrington became secretary of the new organisation, and in 1886 was mainly responsible for devising the formidable 'Plan of Campaign' which greatly stimulated the land war (cf. DAVITT'S *Fall of Feudalism in Ireland*, pp. 514 sq.). In 1883, while in prison in Mullingar under the Coercion Acts, he was returned unopposed as nationalist M.P. for co. Westmeath. In 1885 he was elected M.P. for the Harbour division of Dublin, and retained the seat till his death. In 1887 he was called to the Irish bar, and during that and subsequent years he defended many of the political prisoners in the Irish courts. He had already made a strong stand in the press against what he believed was the unfair administration of justice in Ireland, and was specially prominent in asserting the innocence of Miles Joyce, executed for the Maamtrasna murders in 1885. He attended the trial and published in pamphlet form 'The Maamtrasna Massacres, Impeachment of the Trials' (1885; reprinted from the 'Freeman's Journal'). Much feeling was aroused by his denunciation. His most important brief was that of counsel for Parnell in the Parnell commission in 1888–9 at the law courts in Dublin. His knowledge of the country was of the greatest service to Parnell's leading counsel, Sir Charles Russell. While the commission was sitting he was fined 500*l.* for contempt of court for an article which appeared in the 'Kerry Sentinel.' When the split in the Irish party took place owing to Parnell's condemnation in the divorce suit, Harrington broke away from the majority and supported Parnell, with whom his relations were always personally close. On Parnell's death in 1891 he served under Mr. John Redmond, Parnell's successor. In 1901, being then a town councillor of Dublin, he was elected lord mayor of Dublin, and held the office for the exceptional period of three years. His conduct in the chair was eulogised by men of all parties. While lord mayor he took part in the land conference of 1902, which resulted in the Wyndham Land Act of 1903. It was largely due to his efforts that the disunited Irish party was reconstituted under Mr. Redmond in 1900. He filled many offices in Dublin with honour and dignity, and was appointed secretary of the Dublin committee under the Old Age Pensions Act of 1909. His health was at this time precarious, and he died on 12 March 1910 at his residence in Harcourt Street, Dublin, and was buried in Glasnevin cemetery near the grave of his famous leader.

Harrington never had full scope for his abilities. He showed first-rate capacity as a barrister, but his political sentiment was too strong to permit him to concentrate

his powers on his profession. It is mainly on his record as secretary of the Land League that Harrington's reputation rests. His refusal of government positions when he was in sore financial straits proved his thorough disinterestedness. He was held in high esteem by his political opponents. He married in 1892 Elizabeth, second daughter of Dr. Edward O'Neill of Dublin, who, with five children, survived him.

Besides the pamphlet already cited, he published 'A Diary of Coercion' (1888).

[Davitt's Fall of Feudalism, pp. 514 &c.; O'Brien's Life of Parnell, passim; O'Connor's Parnell Movement, passim; D'Alton's History of Ireland, p. 348; Dod's Parl. Companion; Freeman's Journal and Irish Independent, 13 March 1910.] D. J. O'D.

HARRIS, THOMAS LAKE (1823–1906), mystic, was born of poor parents at Fenny Stratford, Buckinghamshire, on 15 May 1823. In 1828 his parents emigrated to Utica, New York state. He was an only child, and lost his mother in his ninth year. Before he was seventeen he began to write for the press, and his verses attracted notice. Brought up as a Calvinistic baptist, he joined the universalists about 1843, and became pastor of the 'fourth universalist church' of New York. In 1845 he married Mary Van Arnum (*d.* 1850), by whom he had two sons. A visit in 1847 to Andrew Jackson Davis, the Poughkeepsie 'seer,' confirmed him in 'spiritualism'; becoming a 'medium,' he retired, along with James D. Scott, another 'medium,' to Mountain Cove, Auburn, New York state; they edited the 'Mountain Cove Journal,' and gathered a small community. Lake broke with Scott, and in 1848 organised on Swedenborgian principles an 'independent Christian congregation' in New York (called later 'the Church of the Good Shepherd'). He was what is called an 'inspirational' preacher; the effect of his sermon (1850) on behalf of children was the founding of the New York Juvenile Asylum. With 1850 began his claim to be the 'medium' of lengthy poems. 'An Epic of the Starry Heaven,' the first of these, was 'suggested' in March 1850, 'dictated' between 24 Nov. and 8 Dec. 1853, and taken down by amanuenses, Harris being in a trance condition; other poems were alleged to be 'dictated' by Byron, Shelley, Keats, Coleridge, Pollok, or Poe; among the amanuenses were Charles Partridge and S. B. Brittan, his publishers. About 1855 he married Emily Isabella Waters (*d.* 1883). He wrote also in prose, and edited (May 1857–August 1861) the 'Herald of Light,' a spiritualist organ. He came to England in 1859, preaching in London, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. Returning to America, with some English followers, in the autumn of 1861 he bought a small hill farm near the village of Wassaic, Duchess county, New York state, and here set up a community, styled 'the Use,' consisting of twelve persons in addition to his own family. By the end of 1863 he had acquired a mill, close to the village of Amenia. He further set up the 'first national bank' of Amenia, with himself as president, and began to engage in grape culture. His community, now numbering about sixty, was known as the 'brotherhood of the new life'; it included several persons of position, Japanese as well as American, some clergymen, and two Indian princes. Harris was in England in 1865–6, and in 1865 (March–September) Laurence Oliphant [q. v.] contributed anonymously to 'Blackwood' his 'Piccadilly,' in which there is a covert allusion (April, p. 504) to Harris as 'an apostle of a new church'; but it is not till the republication in 1870 that Harris is extolled (p. 84) as 'the greatest poet of the age,' and (p. 283) 'the greatest man in Piccadilly.' Oliphant in 1867 joined the 'brotherhood,' which in October migrated to Brocton, Chautauqua county, New York state, on the shore of Lake Erie; hence the settlement was known as Salem-on-Erie. Various farms here, purchased with the Oliphants' money and the proceeds of sale of previous holdings, were devoted to vine-growing and wine-making. Harris taught a new mode of breathing, 'open or divine respiration,' which was to secure immunity from death. In virtue of this mode of breathing Harris's wine had mystic qualities, freeing it from ill effects; hence he commended its use (and that of tobacco) to his followers, and opened a tavern for their benefit. Over Oliphant he established an autocratic sway, sending him back to Europe in 1870, and regulating his marriage relations. Obedient to command, Oliphant with his wife and mother left Paris in 1873 for Brocton and was completely enslaved by Harris. The 'brotherhood' removed in 1875 to Fountain Grove, near Santa Rosa, California, where Harris had 1200 acres under vine culture. He broached a theory of celestial marriages in 1876; his own 'counterpart' being the 'Lily Queen,' Jane Lee Waring, who became his third wife in 1892 in consequence of certain

alleged 'revelations' by Miss Chevalier. The spell which bound the Oliphants to him was broken in 1881; legal measures compelled the restitution of Oliphant's property at Brocton; Oliphant's final estimate of Harris is given in 'Masollam' (1886). Though he published nothing between 1876 and 1891, he privately circulated many effusions in morbid verse. There was always the cunning of the charlatan about Harris's mysticism; latterly he abounded in ideas on sexual matters, sugar-coated for the modern taste. In 1891 he proclaimed that he had attained the secret of immortality; a partial rejuvenation of his powers was pleaded in confirmation. He came to England, making a long stay in Wales. To America he returned owing to his wine premises having been set on fire by a mob. He did not go to Santa Rosa, but remained in New York. In 1903 he was in Scotland. He died at New York on 23 March 1906; the fact (concealed by his followers, who professed to believe that he was asleep) was not made public till the following July. His remains were cremated. His widow—his third wife—still (1912) survives, in her eighty-fourth year.

A striking and not unkindly picture of Harris, drawn by Oliphant under the designation of David Masollam, portrays his 'leonine aspect,' his Semitic cast of features, his waving hair, overhanging and bushy brow, his eyes 'like revolving lights in two dark caverns,' his 'alternation of vivacity and deliberation,' with changes of voice and expression making him by turns 'much blacker and brighter than most people,' and 'looking very much older one hour than he did the next.' Oliphant holds that Harris was honest at the start, but gave way to greed, unrestraint, and love of power. His personal fascination was much akin to that exercised by John Wroe [q. v.]. His gift of language and power of dramatic utterance were remarkable; but he had nothing new to say, nor had his theology any distinctive mark, unless his doctrine of the fatherhood and motherhood of the divine being be so counted. To an unbeliever most of his verse appears to consist of echoes and high-pitched twaddle; he reminds the poet-laureate of Shelley (Austin, *The Poetry of the Period*, 1870, p. 227, 'supernatural poetry'). He attracted a few like Oliphant, of more wit than wits, but most of his worshippers were of the class that mistakes conceit for culture, and is agape for novelty. Apart from numerous sermons, Harris's publications in verse and prose include: 1. 'Juvenile Depravity and Crime in our City. A sermon,' &c. [Mark x. 14], New York, 1850. 2. 'An Epic of the Starry Heaven,' New York, 1853; 4th edit. 1854. 3. 'A Lyric of the Morning Land,' New York, 1855; Glasgow, 1869. 4. 'A Lyric of the Golden Age,' New York, 1856 (dictated December–January 1854–5); Glasgow, 1870. 5. 'The Wisdom of Angels,' part i., New York, 1857. 6. 'Hymns of Spiritual Devotion,' New York, 1858, 12mo. 7. 'Arcana of Christianity,' part i., New York, 1858; Appendix, 1858; part iii., 1867. 8. 'Regina: a Song of Many Days,' New York, 1860. 9. 'The Breath of God with Man: an Essay. . . of Universal Religion,' 1867. 10. 'The Great Republic: a Poem of the Sun,' New York, 1867; 2nd edit. 1891. 11. 'A Celestial Utopia,' Frome, 1869 (account of the Brocton community, from the 'New York Sun'; authorised but apparently not written by Harris). 12. 'The Lord: the Two-in-One,' Salem-on-Erie, 1876 (by Harris and Lily C. Harris). 13. 'Hymns of the Two-in-One; for Bridal Worship in the Kingdom of the New Life,' Salem-on-Erie, 1876 (by the foregoing under the pseudonyms of Chrysantheus and Chrysanthea). 14. 'A Wedding Guest,' 1877–8, 5 parts (privately printed at Fountain Grove), which was succeeded by many similar works from the same private press until 1887. 15. 'The Brotherhood of the New Life: its Fact, Law, Method,' Santa Rosa, 1891. 16. 'The New Republic,' Santa Rosa, 1891; London, 1891. 17. 'Lyra Triumphalis,' 1891 (dedicated to Swinburne). 18. 'God's Breath in Man and in Humane Society,' 1892 (photographic likeness prefixed). 19. 'Conversation in Heaven,' 1894. 20. 'The Dawnrise,' 1894. 21. 'The Marriage of Heaven and Earth,' 1903 (written 1866). 22. 'The Triumph of Life,' Glasgow, 1903. 23. 'The Song of Theos,' 1903. Posthumous was: 24. 'Veritas: a Word-Song,' Glasgow, 1910 (written 1898–9).

[Appleton's Cyclop. Amer. Biog., 1887; Oliphant, Life of L. Oliphant, 2nd edit. 1892; R. McCully on Harris, 1893, 1897; W. P. Swainson, T. L. Harris, Mad or Inspired, 1895; J. Cuming Walters, Athenæum, 28 July 1906; Annual Register, 1906; A. A. Cuthbert, Life and World-work of T. L. Harris, 1908; private information.] A. G.

HARRISON, REGINALD (1837–1908), surgeon, born at Stafford on 24 Aug. 1837, was eldest son of Thomas Harrison, vicar of Christ Church, Stafford, by Mary his wife. Harrison was educated at Rossall school,

and after a short period of probation at the Stafford general hospital, he entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. He was admitted M.R.C.S. England on 15 April 1859, and in the same year he obtained the licence of the society of apothecaries. He was then appointed house surgeon at the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, and shortly afterwards moved to the Royal Infirmary as senior house surgeon (1860–2), a post which carried with it the duty of attending the city lunatic asylum. He was surgeon to the Cyfarthfa iron works at Merthyr Tydfil (1862–4).

Returning to Liverpool in 1864 as assistant to Mr. E. R. Bickersteth, he practised as a surgeon first at 18 Maryland Street, in 1868 in Rodney Street. In 1864 he was appointed both surgeon to the Liverpool Bluecoat school and demonstrator of anatomy at the Royal Infirmary school of medicine, becoming in 1865 lecturer on descriptive and surgical anatomy in the school, and in 1872 lecturer on the principles and practice of surgery. On 13 Dec. 1866 he was admitted F.R.C.S. England; was surgeon to the Northern Hospital at Liverpool (1867–8); quarantine officer to the port of Liverpool; assistant surgeon to the Royal Infirmary (1867–74), and full surgeon from 1874 until he removed to London in 1889. In October 1889 he was elected surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital for stone and other urinary diseases on the resignation of Walter Coulson.

At the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Harrison was member of the council, 1886–1902, and vice-president, 1894–5. He was Hunterian professor of surgery and pathology 1890–1, when he delivered a course of lectures on stone in the bladder, enlarged prostate, and urethral stricture. In 1896 he was Bradshaw lecturer, taking as his subject vesical stone and prostatic disorders. In 1903 he visited Egypt officially, on behalf of the college, to inspect the school of medicine at Cairo. He was president of the Medical Society of London in 1890, having delivered there in 1888 the Lettsomian lectures, on the surgery of the urinary organs.

He ceased active professional work in April 1905, when he resigned his post at St. Peter's hospital; he died on 28 April 1908, and was buried at Highgate cemetery. He married in 1864 Jane, only daughter of James Baron of Liverpool, and left one son and two daughters.

Harrison was one of the small band of teachers who raised the Royal Infirmary school of medicine at Liverpool to the position of the well-equipped medical faculty of the University of Liverpool. In 1869 the private school of the infirmary became a joint-stock company, money was raised, and new laboratories were built. Harrison as secretary-manager sought to supply each lectureship as it fell vacant with a young and energetic man who was unhampered by the demands of private practice. The school, thus improved, became University College, which existed as a separate body from 1882 to 1903, when it was merged in the university.

Harrison also took part in establishing the system (on a plan already in vogue in America) of street ambulances which long made Liverpool remarkable amongst the towns of Great Britain. He was active in promoting the Street Ambulance Association for developing the system throughout England, and was president at his death.

Harrison's works include: 1. 'Clinical Lectures on Stricture of the Urethra and other Disorders of the Urinary Organs,' London and Liverpool, 1878. 2. 'Lectures on the Surgical Disorders of the Urinary Organs,' 2nd edit. 1880; 4th edit. 1893. 3. 'The Use of the Ambulance in Civil Practice,' Liverpool, 1881. 4. 'Selected Papers on Stone Prostate, and other Urinary Disorders, 1909.'

[Lancet, 1908, vol. i. p. 822 (with portrait); Brit. Med. Journal, 1908, vol. i. p. 601 (with portrait); Liverpool Medico-Chirurgical Journal, July 1908, p. 251; information kindly given by Mr. Reginald Harrison.]

D'A. P.

HART, SIR ROBERT, first baronet (1835–1911), inspector-general of customs in China, born on 20 Feb. 1835 at Portadown, co. Armagh, Ireland, was eldest of the twelve children of Henry Hart, a Wesleyan mill-owner and landed proprietor, by his wife Ann, second daughter of John Edgar of Ballybreagh. His ancestor on the father's side, Captain Van Hardt, came over from the Netherlands with King William III, distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, and was granted the township of Kilmoriarty. When Hart was twelve months old, his parents moved to Milltown on Lough Neagh, and about a year later to Hillsborough. Hart was sent to school at Hillsborough, then for a year to the Wesleyan school at Taunton, and afterwards to the Wesleyan Connexional school in Dublin. He reached the top of the last school at the age of fifteen, and won a scholarship at Queen's College, Belfast. There he was a younger contem-

porary of Edwin Lawrence Godkin [q. v. Suppl. II], and he graduated B.A. in 1853 with honours. He was always interested in the affairs of Queen's College, where he proceeded M.A. in 1871 and was made hon. LL.D. in 1882.

In the spring of 1854 a nomination for the consular service in China was given by the foreign office to each of the three Queen's Colleges in Ireland. Hart received without examination the nomination which fell to Queen's College, Belfast, and he left for China in May 1854, being then nineteen years old.

Starting as a supernumerary interpreter, Hart after three months at Hongkong was sent via Shanghai, which was then in the hands of the 'Triad Society,' to Ningpo. He was at first supernumerary and in 1855 assistant in the vice-consulate at Ningpo, and acted for some months as vice-consul. In March 1858 he was transferred to the consulate at Canton, and from April held the position of second assistant, acting also for some time as first assistant.

As the result of the Chinese war, which was temporarily concluded by the Treaty of Tientsin, Canton was in the earlier part of 1858 jointly occupied by an Anglo-French force. Hart was made secretary to the allied commissioners, serving in that capacity under Sir Harry Parkes [q. v.]. Subsequently his official chief at the consulate was Sir Rutherford Alcock [q. v. Suppl. I].

In May 1854, when the walled native city of Shanghai was occupied by Triad rebels against the Manchu government, the Chinese custom-house re-opened in the foreign settlement of Shanghai. It was resolved to collect there imperial revenue under the joint protectorate of Great Britain, the United States, and France. Each country was represented by its consul, the British consul being (Sir) Thomas Wade [q. v.]. It was thus that the imperial maritime customs of China were inaugurated. The American and French representatives soon resigned from the triumvirate, and were not replaced; and Wade was succeeded in the sole charge or superintendence of the imperial customs at Shanghai by H. N. Lay, vice-consul and interpreter in the Shanghai consulate.

The success of the new system at Shanghai led the viceroy of Canton to invite Hart to undertake the supervision of the customs at Canton. With the permission of the British government he resigned the consular service in 1859, and joined the new Chinese imperial maritime customs service as deputy-commissioner of customs at Canton. He remained in Canton till 1861. After the war of 1860 between Great Britain and France on the one side, and the Chinese government on the other, and the conclusion of the convention of Peking in Oct. 1860, the imperial collectorate of customs at the treaty ports was in 1861 formally recognised and invested with regular powers by the Chinese government.

During 1861–3 Lay, who had become inspector-general of the customs, was on two years' leave in Europe owing to injury in a riot. In Lay's absence Fitzroy, previously private secretary to Lord Elgin, and Hart acted for him as officiating inspectors-general. Fitzroy remained at Shanghai, while Hart organised the customs service at Foochow and other treaty ports. He also visited Peking at the invitation of the Tsungli Yamen, and stayed there with the British minister, Sir Frederick Bruce [q. v.]. The advice which Bruce gave him stood him in good stead in future dealings with the Chinese. On Lay's return in May 1863 Hart took up the duties of commissioner of customs at Shanghai with charge of the Yangtze ports. But Lay resigned a few months later, and Hart was appointed his successor. Thus at the age of twenty-eight Hart became inspector-general of the imperial maritime customs; and, although he tendered his resignation in 1906, he nominally held the post till his death.

When Hart became inspector-general the Taiping rebellion, which on his arrival in China was at the floodtide of success, was succumbing to the influence of Gordon and 'the ever-victorious army.' Hart met Gordon, with whom he formed a strong friendship, in the spring of 1864. He was largely responsible for reconciling Gordon and Li Hung Chang at Soochow in that year, and he was present at the taking of Chang Chow Fu. The rebellion ended in 1864, and Hart had much to do with the disbandment of the 'ever-victorious army.' In the same year he inspected the Chinese customs houses in the island of Formosa, and normal times having returned to China and its government, he was summoned to live at Peking, which thenceforward became his headquarters and permanent dwelling-place. There he exercised a genial hospitality, indulging a taste for music by maintaining a private band. He rarely moved from the capital during his long residence in China. A perfect master of the language, he wrote in Chinese, after his visit to Formosa in 1864,

suggestions on Chinese affairs under the title of 'What a Bystander says.'

Until he finally left China—nominally on leave—in 1908, he only twice revisited Europe, the first time for six months in 1866, when he took with him some Chinese to see the world, and again in 1878, when he went as President of the Chinese commission to the Paris Exhibition.

Though not the first originator, Hart was the practical creator of the imperial maritime customs service of China, 'one of the most striking monuments ever produced by the genius and labour of any individual Englishman' (*The Times*, 10 Jan. 1899). The working of the system was largely dependent on his personal exertions. To his labours he brought great power of work and organisation, a strong memory and mastership of detail, thorough knowledge of Chinese methods and modes of thought, together with tact and Irish kindliness. As more ports were opened to foreign trade, the scope of Hart's duties extended, and owing to the efficiency of the service other than customs duties passed into its charge. The service included the lighting of the coast and inland waterways of China. The imperial post-office, which was formally established in 1896, became, too, one of its branches, and Hart's title was then changed to inspector-general of Chinese imperial customs and posts. Hart's department proved the one branch of Chinese administration which followed Western lines and was at once efficient and honest. It was worked scrupulously for the benefit of China. Hart's European officers were not drawn exclusively from British subjects, and he never subordinated Chinese to British interests.

Rarely absent from Peking, and taking, in the opinion of some, too exclusively a Chinese view of affairs, especially in later years, Hart long enjoyed the confidence of the Chinese government, and was entrusted by it with many negotiations affecting China's relations with other countries. In 1878 he, acting with Li Hung Chang, settled at Chefoo with the British minister at Peking, Sir Thomas Wade, the difficulty between China and Great Britain arising out of the murder in 1875 of Augustus Raymond Margary [q. v.], the result being the Chefoo convention of 1876. To Hart's co-operation was due the settlement of China's troubles in Formosa and on the Tongking frontier with France in 1885. France acknowledged his services by making him grand officer of the Legion of Honour. He was no less active in dealing with difficulties over the delimitation of the Burmese frontier and China's relations with Thibet. In May 1885 he was appointed by the English foreign secretary, Lord Granville, British minister at Peking in succession to Sir Harry Parkes, but he recognised that the Chinese wished to retain his services as inspector-general, and in August he resigned the position without taking up the duties. He had indeed identified himself too fully with Chinese interests and points of view to fit him for diplomatic work on behalf of another country.

Hart did not anticipate the collapse of China in the war with Japan of 1894–5; but after that war had been concluded by the Treaty of Shimonoseki, he used all his efforts to induce the Chinese government to introduce necessary reforms. He foresaw the Boxer outbreak in 1900, but he held that the movement was 'a purely patriotic volunteer movement, and its object is to strengthen China and for a Chinese programme' (*These from the Land of Sinim*, p. 52). The crisis came sooner than he had contemplated. He showed gallantry and endurance when the rebels occupied Peking, but his house and papers, including his diary of forty years, were burned (June), and he had to take refuge in the British legation. When the legation was besieged, false reports of his death were circulated in England (July), but he was unhurt. As soon as the rebellion was suppressed by an international force (14 Aug.) Hart resumed his office (21 Aug.), and became as before the friend and adviser of the Chinese government. He organised in 1901 a native customs service at the treaty ports, and he played a large part in the re-establishment of the Manchu dynasty with the empress dowager at its head. Although it was an 'alien government,' he insisted that it had been 'part and parcel of the nation for three hundred years' (*ib.* p. 96).

In 1901 he published, under the title 'These from the Land of Sinim,' essays on the Chinese question, part of which he had written during the Boxer rising. There, while dwelling eloquently on the populousness and fertility of the country, he explains the people's exclusiveness and distrust of foreign races. He optimistically looked for reform, he had written to a private friend in 1896, not from any individual action but from 'the healthy interaction of the forces now coming into play.'[1]

Hart's unchallenged authority was rudely

and without warning terminated by the Chinese government in May 1906. The customs service was then subordinated to a board of Chinese officials under the title of Shui-Wu Ch'u. A remonstrance from the British government was disregarded. As a consequence Hart tendered his resignation in July 1906. It was never definitely accepted, but in Jan. 1908 he received formal leave of absence, and was accorded the title of president of the board of customs. He returned to England for good.

During his long sojourn in China the government had been profuse in acknowledgment of his services, and his Chinese honours excelled in number and distinction those bestowed on any other European. They included, brevet title of An Ch'a Ssu (civil rank of the third class), 1864; brevet title of Pu Cheng Ssu (civil rank of the second class), 1869; Red Button of the first class, 1881; Double Dragon, second division, first class, 1885; the Peacock's Feather, 1885; ancestral rank of the first class of the first order for three generations, with letters patent, 1889; brevet title of junior guardian of the heir apparent, 1901.

European governments, to whom he rendered a long succession of services, were also liberal in recognition. In 1870 he was made chevalier of the Swedish order of Vasa, and other high distinctions came from the governments of France, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Portugal, Holland, and Prussia, and from Pope Pius IX. The British government made him C.M.G. in 1879, K.C.M.G. in 1882, G.C.M.G. in 1889, and a baronet in 1893.

A north of Ireland man of retiring disposition, Hart, while he thoroughly assimilated Chinese influences, combined business capacity and courage with untiring patience and tolerance, habits of deliberation, and an Eastern equanimity under good or bad fortune. He had a fine memory and a stock of varied learning in oriental and other subjects. He was Förderer of the Museum für Völkerkunde, Leipzig, 1878; hon. member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, 1879; of the Oriental Museum, Vienna, 1880; and of the Institut de Droit International, 1892. He was made an hon. fellow of the Royal Statistical Society in 1890. On his retirement from China he lived for the most part at Fingest Grove, near Great Marlow, where he died on 20 Sept. 1911. He was buried at Bisham on the Thames. On 23 Sept. 1911 an imperial edict was issued at Peking which, after reciting his services and enumerating the various Chinese honours already accorded him, added to these as a posthumous distinction the brevet rank of senior guardian of the heir apparent.

On 22 Aug. 1866 Hart married at Ravannet in co. Antrim, where his parents were living, Hester Jane, eldest daughter of Alexander Bredon, M.D., of Portadown. She survived him with one son, Edgar Bruce, his successor in the baronetcy, born in 1873, and two daughters.

A caricature appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1894.

[Sir Robert Hart—The Romance of a Great Career, told by his niece, Juliet Bredon, 1909 (with photogravure portrait as frontispiece); The Times, 10 Jan. 1899, 17 July 1900, 21 Sept. 1911; Foreign Office List; Who's Who, 1911.]

C. P. L.

HARTINGTON, Marquis of. [See Cavendish, Spencer Compton, eighth Duke of Devonshire (1833–1908).]

HARTSHORNE, ALBERT (1839–1910), archæologist, born at Cogenhoe, Northants, on 15 Nov. 1839, was the eldest survivor of the eight sons of Charles Henry Hartshorne [q. v.], rector of Holdenby, Northamptonshire, by his wife Frances Margaretta, youngest daughter of Thomas Kerrich [q. v.] of Denton, Norfolk. His education, which was begun at Westminster school (1854–7), was completed in France and at Heidelberg. Until 1865, when his father died, his home was Holdenby Rectory, and he soon developed the passion for archæology which he inherited from his father and grandfather.

Between 1876 and 1883 and from 1886 to 1894 he was secretary of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and from 1878 to 1892 editor of the 'Archæological Journal.' He was elected F.S.A. on 8 June 1882, member of council on 4 May 1886, and local secretary for Derbyshire on 2 Dec. 1886.

His splendid monograph on 'Old English Glasses,' published in 1897 (4to), called attention to a neglected subject. Hartshorne was an authority also on monumental effigies, and published in 1876 'The Recumbent Monumental Effigies in Northamptonshire,' a folio volume of 128 photographic reproductions of scale drawings with historical descriptions. Valuable also was his 'Portraiture in Recumbent Effigies, and Ancient Schools of Monumental Sculpture in England, illustrated by Examples in Northamptonshire' (1899). An excellent draughtsman, Hartshorne illustrated his works with minute fidelity.

Hartshorne, who resided chiefly at Bradbourne Hall, Derbyshire, died at 7 Heene Terrace, Worthing, on 8 Dec. 1910, and was buried in Holdenby churchyard. He married in 1872 Constance Amelia (*d.* 1901), youngest daughter of the Rev. Francis MacCarthy of Ballyneadrig and Lyradane, but left no issue. A portrait-sketch, made in 1888 by Seymour Lucas, R.A., belongs to Mr. Hugh R. P. Wyatt at Cissbury, Worthing.

Besides the works above mentioned and contributions to the 'Archæological Journal' (xxxix. 376, on 'Collars of SS.,' 1882, and xlv. 238, on 'Monuments in St. Mary's Church, Warwick') and to other publications, Hartshorne published: 1. 'On Kirkstead Abbey, Lincolnshire, Kirkstead Chapel, and a Remarkable Monumental Effigy there preserved,' 1883. 2. 'Bradbourne Church, Derbyshire,' 1888. 3. 'Hanging in Chains,' 1891. 4. 'The Sword-belts of the Middle Ages,' 1891. 5. 'Oxford in the Time of William III and Anne, 1691–1712,' 1910. To 'Some Minor Arts as practised in England,' fol. 1894, by A. H. Church and others, Hartshorne contributed 'English Effigies in Wood.' He edited 'Memoirs of a Royal Chaplain, 1729–1763, the Correspondence of Edmund Pyle, D.D., with Samuel Kerrich, D.D.,' in 1905.

[*Proc. Soc. Antiquaries*, xxiii. 436; *Who's Who*, 1907; Athenæum, 3 Sept. and 17 Dec. 1910; The Times, 10 Dec. 1910; Cat. of Libr. of Soc. of Antiquaries; private information.] C. W.

HASTIE, WILLIAM, D.D. (1842–1903), professor of divinity at Glasgow, third son and fourth child in the family of four sons and three daughters of James Hastie by his wife Catherine Kell, was born on 7 July 1842 at Wanlockhead, Dumfriesshire, where his father was a manager of lead mines. After education in the local school he taught in the neighbourhood, and studied privately. Entering Edinburgh University in 1859, he distinguished himself in both his arts and divinity courses, graduating M.A. with first-class honours in philosophy in 1867 and B.D. in 1869. He supplemented his theological studies at Glasgow (1870–1), attending the class of Dr. John Caird [q. v. Suppl. I]., professor of divinity. After becoming a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, he was for some years a wandering student among continental universities—in Germany, Holland, and Switzerland—mastering foreign languages and widening his theological knowledge. In the intervals passed at home he took occasional work as a university deputy, or as assistant to parish ministers, among them Paton James Gloag [q. v. Suppl. II], at Galashiels.

In 1878 Hastie was appointed principal of the Church of Scotland College at Calcutta. There he showed zeal and energy alike as academic organiser, as missionary, and as writer. In 1881 he published the first part of 'The Elements of Philosophy,' and in 1882 he issued an enlarged version of Dr. Th. Christlieb's 'Protestant Missions to the Heathen.' In 1883 his 'Hindu Idolatry and English Enlightenment' (a reprint of six letters from the Calcutta 'Statesman') gave educated natives some offence. Complaints, too, of the discipline of the college led the Foreign Missions Committee to relieve him of his post of principal in November 1883, and his able appeal to the general assembly at Edinburgh on 29 May 1884 was rejected by 193 to 90. A period of exclusion from ecclesiastical office followed, and Hastie occupied himself in translating from German, Italian, and French works on theology, philosophy, and law. He gave proof, too, of a poetic temperament in a sonnet sequence entitled 'La Vita Mia,' which he published in 1896 after contributing some of the poems to the 'Scotsman' and other newspapers. In 1892 Hastie was chosen to deliver in Edinburgh the Croall lecture. His course of philosophical lectures on 'The Theology of the Reformed Church in its Fundamental Principles' (published posthumously at Edinburgh in 1904) proved valuable. On 13 April 1894 Hastie received the honorary degree of D.D. from Edinburgh University, and in 1895 succeeded William Purdie Dickson [q. v. Suppl. II] as professor of divinity at Glasgow. There he was popular with his students, whom he impressed with his attainments and method. He died suddenly in Edinburgh on 31 Aug. 1903, and was interred in the family burying-ground at Wanlockhead. He was unmarried. A memorial 'Hastie Lecture' has been established in Glasgow University.

Besides his Croall lecture, Hastie contributed to learned dogmatic theology 'Theology as Science, and its Present Position and Prospects in the Reformed Church' (Glasgow, 1899), a compact and philosophic survey and argument. An intuitionist, he treated the divine immanence as a fundamental conception (*Theology as Science*, p. 98). In 1903 he gave a fresh illustration of poetical power and critical acumen in 'The Festival of Spring, from the Divân of Jelâleddin: Rendered in English Gazels

after Rückert's Version, with an Introduction and Criticism of the Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám.' The trenchant discussion of Omar is virile criticism. Other experiments in verse were a group of sonnets written at Oban, 'The Glory of Nature in the Land of Lorn' (Edinburgh, 1903) and 'The Vision of God: as represented in Rückert's Fragments' (Edinburgh, 1898).

Hastie's principal translations are: 'The Philosophy of Art,' by Hegel and C. L. Michelet (1886); Bernard Punjer's 'History of the Christian Philosophy of Religion from the Reformation to Kant,' with a preface by Prof. Flint (1887); 'History of German Theology in the Nineteenth Century,' by F. Lichtenberger (1889); 'History of Christian Ethics,' by Luthardt, with a useful introduction (1889); Kant's 'Principles of Politics, including his Essay on Perpetual Peace' (1891); Pfleiderer's Edinburgh Gifford Lectures on the 'Philosophy and Development of Religion,' 2 vols. (1894–1904); and Kant's 'Cosmogomy,' with an elaborate introduction (1900).

[The Aberdeen Doctors (introductory chapter), by the Rev. D. Macmillan, D.D.; The Curator of Glasgow University, by J. L. Galbraith; Scotsman, and Glasgow Herald, 1 Sept. 1903; private information; personal knowledge.] T. B.

HATTON, HAROLD HENEAGE FINCH- (1856–1904), imperial politician. [See FINCH-HATTON.]

HATTON, JOSEPH (1841–1907), novelist and journalist, was son of Francis Augustus Hatton, a printer and bookseller at Chesterfield, who in 1854 founded the 'Derbyshire Times.' Hatton was born at Andover, Hampshire, on 3 Feb. 1841, and he was educated at Bowker's school, Chesterfield. Intended for the law, he entered the office of the town clerk at Chesterfield, William Waller, but marrying at the age of nineteen he engaged in journalism, publishing in 1861 'Provincial Papers,' being a collection of tales and sketches. In 1863 he was appointed editor of the 'Bristol Mirror.' He held that and other provincial posts until 1868, when he came to London. Pushing and energetic (TINSLEY, *Random Recollections*, ii. 86), he was entrusted by Messrs. Grant & Co., newspaper and magazine proprietors, with the editorship of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' the 'School Board Chronicle,' and the 'Illustrated Midland News.' Mark Lemon [q. v.], editor of 'Punch,' was among his early London acquaintances, and he published in 1871 a volume of reminiscences of Lemon under the title of 'With a Show in the North,' and subsequently in 'London Society' wrote a series of articles called 'The True Story of Punch' (cf. SPIELMANN'S *Hist. of Punch, passim*). In 1874 Hatton retired from his editorship of Grant's periodicals and acted as London correspondent for the 'New York Times,' the 'Sydney Morning Herald,' and the Berlin 'Kreuz-Zeitung,' besides editing for a time the 'Sunday Times,' and making some reputation as a novelist. In 1881 the 'Standard' sent him to the United States to establish on its behalf an independent telegraph service (HATTON, *Journalistic London*, 144 n.), and he recorded his impressions of the country in a series of articles afterwards collected as 'To-day in America' (2 vols. 1881). It was during his visit that president Garfield was shot, and Hatton, who had early intelligence of the outrage, held the line for three hours and cabled the longest telegraphic message then recorded from America to the 'Standard.' That paper thus gave full details of the tragic event on 3 July 1881, a day before its London contemporaries (*People*, 4 Aug. 1907). A member of the Garrick Club, he was an intimate friend of (Sir) Henry Irving and of J. L. Toole, and accompanied the former on his first visit to America in 1883, which he described in 'Henry Irving's Impressions of America, narrated . . . by Joseph Hatton' (2 vols. 1884). In 1889 he 'chronicled' in like fashion Toole's reminiscences (2 vols.). In 1892 Hatton became editor of the 'People,' a conservative Sunday newspaper, and contributed to that paper (and also to a syndicate of provincial papers) his 'Cigarette Papers for After-dinner Smoking,' a weekly medley of reminiscences, stories, and interviews. He died in London on 31 July 1907, and was buried in Marylebone cemetery.

Hatton married in 1860 Louisa Howard (*d.* 1900), daughter of Robert Johnson, by whom he had an only son, Frank Hatton [q. v.], and two daughters, Ellen Howard, wife of William Henry Margetson, the artist, and Bessie, a novelist. His portrait, painted by his son-in-law, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1895. Hatton, who published in 1882 'The New Ceylon,' the first English book on North Borneo, issued in 1886 a biographical sketch of his son, who was killed in 1883 while exploring North Borneo.

Hatton's industry and fluency were great. Among his numerous novels, which suited popular taste, were 'Clytie' (1874); 'By Order of the Czar' (1890); and 'When Rogues Fall Out' (1899). He made several

attempts at the drama. His dramatised version of his novel 'Clytie,' which was first produced at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, on 29 Nov. 1875, and was transferred to the Olympic, London, on 10 Jan. 1876, proved highly successful. A dramatic version of his novel 'John Needham's Double' followed in 1885. His dramatic version of Hawthorn's 'Scarlet Letter' proved popular in America. Other works by him were: 1. 'Journalistic London,' 1882. 2. 'Old Lamps and New: an After-dinner Chat,' 1889. 3. 'Club-Land, London and Provincial,' 1890.

[The Times, and Standard, 1 Aug. 1907; People, 4 Aug. 1907; Who's Who, 1906; Hatton's Old Lamps and New and Journalistic London; private information.] L. M.

HAVELOCK, Sir ARTHUR ELIBANK (1844–1908), colonial governor, born at Bath on 7 May 1844, was fifth surviving son in a family of six sons and seven daughters of Lieut.-colonel William Havelock [q. v.] and Caroline Elizabeth (*d.* 1866), eldest daughter of Major Aoton Chaplin of Aylesbury. He was a nephew of Sir Henry Havelock [q. v.]. In 1846 Arthur went to India with the rest of the family to join his father, who was then in command of the 14th light dragoons at Umballa. After the death of his father at the battle of Ramnuggur on 22 Nov. 1848, he and his family came back to England, but returning to India in August 1850 settled at Ootacamund in the Nilgiri hills. He attended Mr. Nash's school there, but completed his education in England at a private school at Lee, near Blackheath (1859–60).

In 1860 he passed into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and on 14 Jan. 1862 was gazetted ensign in the 32nd Cornwall light infantry. From 1862 to 1866 he performed garrison duty at Plymouth, the Curragh, Cork, and Colchester. Promoted lieutenant on 10 April 1866, he was stationed with his regiment at Gibraltar (1866–7), at Mauritius (1867–8), and at the Cape (1868–72). In August 1872 he returned to Mauritius, where he acted as paymaster; promoted captain on 1 Feb. 1873, he was successively aide-de-camp to Mr. Newton, the acting governor, and to Sir Arthur Gordon (afterwards Lord Stanmore), the governor. From February 1874 to 1875 he was chief civil commissioner in the Seychelles islands; from 1875 to 1876, on Sir Arthur Gordon's recommendation, colonial secretary and receiver-general in Fiji. On his return to England in 1876 he definitely joined the colonial civil service, and retired from the army with the rank of captain in March 1877. In the same year he went out to the West Indies as president of Nevis, and in August 1878 was transferred to St. Lucia, where he served for a year as administrator. In 1879 he returned to the Seychelles as chief civil commissioner, and in 1880 was made C.M.G.

In February 1881 Havelock became governor of the West African settlements in succession to Sir Samuel Rowe [q. v.]. Before assuming office he acted as British commissioner at a conference in Paris for the provisional demarcation of boundaries between Sierra Leone and French Guinea. During his administration he was actively engaged in a frontier dispute with the negro republic of Liberia. On 20 March 1882, by order of the colonial office, he proceeded to Monrovia with four gunboats. His demands for the immediate extension of the British protectorate to the river Mafa and for an indemnity of 3500*l.* for British merchants were reluctantly conceded by the Liberian government. A treaty was signed to this effect, stipulating that Havelock should intercede with the British government to fix the line of the river Mano as the frontier, and that Liberia should be repaid all the sums she had spent in acquiring territories west of the Mano. On the refusal of the Liberian senate to ratify the treaty Havelock returned to Monrovia with the gunboats on 7 Sept. 1882. A hostile collision was averted, thanks to Havelock's tact. But the senate persisted in its opposition to the treaty, and in March 1883 Havelock quietly occupied the territories between the rivers Sherbro and Mano, which were claimed by the British government (Sir Harry Johnston, *Liberia*, 1906, i. 277–9). The boundary between Sierra Leone and Liberia was eventually defined in 1903 by a mixed commission.

In 1884 Havelock was created K.C.M.G. for his services, and the following year served as governor of Trinidad. In 1886 he assumed the responsible post of governor of Natal. The colony was passing through a period of financial depression, and the difficulties of administration were increased by the annexation of Zululand in May 1887 and Dinizulu's unsuccessful rebellion in 1888. Returning to England in 1889, Havelock served on the international anti-slavery commission at Brussels; and in 1890 was appointed governor of Ceylon. There he added to his reputation as an effective administrator. He carried out the

railway extension to Kurunegala and Bandarawela, and acquired popularity with the natives by his abolition of the obnoxious 'paddy' tax, or levy on rice cultivation.

Nominated governor of Madras in 1895, he travelled all over the presidency, and proved himself a vigilant champion of its interests. In defiance of orders from the Calcutta government he firmly refused to allow the Mecca pilgrim ships to touch at Madras. His action was subsequently justified by the comparative immunity of the Madras presidency from the plague of 1899 and 1900. He was made G.C.M.G. in 1895, G.C.I.E. in 1896, and G.C.S.I. in 1901, when he left Madras. Long residence in the tropics had undermined his health, and in 1901 he refused the governorships of the Straits Settlements and of Victoria. Eventually he accepted the easier post of governor of Tasmania, but resigned in 1904, before completing his term of office. He retired to Torquay, and died at Bath on 25 June 1908. A competent and painstaking official, he showed practical sympathy with the people under his rule and anxiety to mitigate the rigours of the law. He married on 15 Aug. 1871 Anne Grace, daughter of Sir William Norris. She died on 6 Jan. 1908, leaving one daughter.

[The Times, 26 June 1908; Army List, 1874; J. Ferguson, Ceylon in 1903; addresses presented to and replies delivered by Sir A. E. Havelock on his fifteenth tour in the Madras presidency, 1900; Madras Weekly Mail, 2 July 1908; private information from Col. Acton Havelock.] G. S. W.

HAWEIS, HUGH REGINALD (1838–1901), author and preacher, born on 3 April 1838, at Egham, Surrey, was grandson of Thomas Haweis [q. v.], the friend and trustee of Lady Huntingdon, and was son of John Oliver Willyams Haweis by his wife Mary. His father (1809–1891) matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, graduating B.A. in 1828, and proceeding M.A. in 1830. From 1846 he was morning preacher at the Magdalen Hospital in London, and from 1874 to 1886 rector of Slaugham in Sussex. In 1883 he was made Heathfield prebendary of Chichester Cathedral. He was the author in 1844 of 'Sketches of the Reformation,' a work of considerable learning.

Hugh Reginald, the eldest son in a family of four children, showed great musical sensibility and aptitude for violin playing from early years, but delicate health prevented systematic education. He suffered from hip-disease, and at the age of twelve Sir Benjamin Brodie pronounced his case hopeless. He was taken to his grandmother's house in Brunswick Square, Brighton, and recovered, although he remained almost a dwarf and had a permanent limp. At Brighton he practised the violin assiduously, receiving instruction from several masters and finally from Oury, a pupil of Paganini. He obtained orchestral practice as a member of the Symphony Society that met in the Brighton Pavilion. He also wrote much verse and prose for the Brighton papers. By the age of sixteen he had so much improved in strength that he was put under the care at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, of the Rev. John Bicknell, who prepared him for matriculation at Cambridge. In 1856 he matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and quickly became a notoriety. He was the solo violinist of the Cambridge Musical Society, and formed a quartet society which met in his rooms. He read German poetry and philosophy with enthusiasm, and along with some friends of kindred tastes started a magazine called the 'Lion,' of which three numbers were issued. There was ability as well as originality in the magazine, but its extravagance laid it open to ridicule. (Sir) G. O. Trevelyan issued a rival sheet called the 'Bear,' which parodied all the eccentricities of the 'Lion.' Haweis says magnanimously that the greatest success of the 'Lion' 'was in calling forth the "Bear" which slew it.' He continued to contribute voluminously to any newspapers that would publish his writing, and he made the acquaintance of a French violinist, J. G. R. R. Venua, who interested him in the history and art of violin-making, a subject upon which he began researches. He graduated B.A. in 1859, and then travelled for his health. His father had wished him to avoid Italy, but falling in with Signor Li Calsi, a professional musician whom he knew at Brighton, he went with him to Genoa, whence Calsi was proceeding to join Garibaldi. Haweis followed him to the seat of war. He arrived when Garibaldi was besieging Capua. He incurred without injury many risks and privations from bad food, bad weather, and insanitary conditions. He made the acquaintance of King Victor Emmanuel, and was present at the peace celebrations in Milan. He described his experiences in the 'Argosy' in 1870.

Before leaving Italy Haweis read the newly issued 'Essays and Reviews,' and decided to seek orders in the English church. He had been for some years 'an irregular student of theology.' In 1861 he passed

the Cambridge examination in theology and was ordained deacon, becoming priest in 1862 and curate of St. Peter, Bethnal Green. In East London he threw himself enthusiastically into parish work. He was much in the company of J. R. Green [q. v.], who was in sole charge of Holy Trinity, Hoxton, and Green greatly influenced his views on social questions. After two years in Bethnal Green he went as curate to St. James-the-Less, Westminster, and then to St. Peter, Stepney. In 1866 he was appointed incumbent of St. James, Westmoreland Street, Marylebone, being, according to his own account, the youngest incumbent in London. He found the church nearly empty and in need of immediate repair. By his energy, ability, and somewhat sensational methods he quickly filled his church, and kept it full and fashionable for the thirty-five years of his ministry. He remained at St. James's till death.

Haweis exercised great power in the pulpit. He always preached in a black gown. His theatrical manner and vanity frequently exposed him to charges of charlatanry and obscured his genuine spiritual gifts. But he was earnest and sagacious in his efforts. He organised in his church 'Sunday evenings for the people,' at which orchestral music, oratorio performances, and even exhibitions of sacred pictures were made 'to form portions of the ordinary church services.' His success encouraged him to use St. James's Hall, Regent Street, for Sunday morning services of a similarly unconventional character, and Dean Stanley invited him to preach at a course of 'services for the people' in Westminster Abbey. He was one of the first promoters of the Sunday opening of museums and picture galleries. He interested himself in the provision of open air spaces in London and in the laying out as gardens of disused churchyards. Haweis's literary activity was at the same time large. He wrote much for the magazines, for 'The Times' and the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' and was on the early staff of the 'Echo.' His first book, 'Music and Morals,' published in 1871 (16th edit. 1891), was a revision of magazine articles; it mingled pleasantly theories about music with biographical notices of musicians and criticisms of their music. There followed in 1884 'My Musical Life' (4th edit. 1891) and 'Old Violins' (1898, with a bibliography). As musical critic to 'Truth' Haweis helped to introduce Wagner's works to English notice. His soundest and most original literary work was on music, although his theological writings were bulkier. In 'Thoughts for the Times' (1872; 14th edit. 1891) he attempted to 'strike the keynotes of modern theology, religion, and life'; in 'Speech in Season' (1874) he 'applied these principles to present social needs and ecclesiastical institutions.' He continued his propaganda in 'Arrows in the Air' (1878); 'Winged Words' (1885); and 'The Broad Church; or, What is coming' (with a preface on Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, 'Robert Elsmere,' 1891). He attempted a study of the origins of Christianity, which he published in 1886–7 in five volumes as 'Christ and Christianity.' The separate volumes were 'The Light of the Ages,' 'The Story of the Four,' 'The Picture of Jesus,' 'The Picture of Paul,' and 'The Conquering Cross.' Throughout this work there was much that was acute and vivacious, but little that was original or new.

Haweis's chief success was achieved as a popular lecturer in England and the colonies, and in America, principally on musical themes. In 1885 he gave the Lowell lectures in Boston, U.S.A. During the Chicago Exposition in 1893 he lectured before the Parliament of Religions, and in the following year he visited the Pacific coast, preaching to crowded congregations in Trinity Church, San Francisco. Thence he toured through Canada, the South Sea Islands, Australia, and New Zealand, lecturing and preaching. He preached in nine colonial cathedrals. In 1897 he visited Rome for the third time, to lecture on Mazzini and Garibaldi. He described his American and colonial experiences in 'Travel and Talk' (2 vols. 1896).

For some years after D. G. Rossetti's death in 1882 Haweis occupied the poet's house in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. He died suddenly of heart seizure at his residence in later years, 31 Devonshire Street, on 29 Jan. 1901, after preaching memorial sermons on Queen Victoria on the previous Sunday. His body was cremated at Woking, and the remains interred beside his wife. There is a tablet to his memory in Marylebone parish church. Two sons and a daughter survive him. His portrait in oils, painted by Felix Moscheles, belongs to his daughter. A cartoon portrait by 'Ape' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1888.

Besides the works above mentioned and many sermons, Haweis, who was general editor (1886) of Routledge's 'World Library,' and for a year of 'Cassell's Magazine,' wrote: 1. 'Pet; or Pastimes and Penalties,' 1874. 2. 'Ashes to Ashes, a Cremation Prelude,' 1875. 3. 'Poets in the Pulpit,' 1880.

4. 'Amerioan Humorists,' 1883. 5. 'The Dead Pulpit,' 1896. 6. 'Idcals for Girls,' 1897. 7. 'The Child's Life of Jesus,' 1902. 8. 'Realities of Life: being thoughts gathered from the teachings of H. R. Haweis,' 1902. The family of Sir Morell Mackenzie [q. v.] entrusted Haweis with the delicate task of writing his life, which he published in 1893.

Haweis married in 1867 Mary, daughter of Thomas Musgrave Joy [q. v.] the artist. At the age of sixteen she exhibited in the Royal Academy, and contributed also to the Dudley Gallery. She illustrated her husband's books as well as her own. She was an enthusiastic student of Chaucer, and compiled in 1877 'Chaucer for Children, a golden key'; with coloured and plain illustrations (2nd edit. 1882). The book was educationally valuable. It led to 'Chaucer for Schools' (1880; 2nd edit. 1899), which was equally original in plan and execution, and to 'Chaucer's Beads, a Birthday Book' (1884), and 'Tales from Chaucer, adapted by Mrs. Haweis,' published in Routledge's 'World Library.' Mrs. Haweis was a copious writer of articles upon domestic art aud dress for the magazines. Endeavouring to establish some sound canons of taste in the minor arts, she embodied her views with vivacity and piquancy in 'The Art of Beauty' (1878, with illustrations by the author). This was followed by 'The Art of Dress' (1879); 'The Art of Decoration' (1881); and finally by 'The Art of Housekeeping: a Bridal Garland' (1889). All were illustrated by the author. She published also 'Beautiful Houses: being a Description of certain well-known Artistic Houses' (2nd edit. 1882), and 'Rus in Urbe: or Flowers that thrive in London Gardens and Smoky Towns' (1886). She accompanied her husband in his tours on the Continent and to America, and interested herself in many philanthropic causes. She was a director of Lady Henry Somerset's Mercy League for Animals and a strong supporter of the women's franchise movement. Shortly before her death she published a novel, 'A Flame of Fire' (1897), 'to vindicate the helplessness of womankind.' She died on 24 Nov. 1898, and after cremation was buried at Boughton Monchelsea, Kent.

[There is much autobiography in My Musical Life and in Travel and Talk. See also The Times, 30 Jan. 1901; Men of the Time, 1899; Crockford; H. C. Marillier's University Magazines and their Makers (Opusculum xlvii. of Sette of Odd Volumes, 1899). For Mrs. Haweis, see The Times, 29 Nov. 1898; Men of the Time, 1899.] R. B.

HAWEIS, Mrs. MARY, [See under Haweis, Hugh Reginald.]

HAWKER, MARY ELIZABETH, writing under the pseudonym of Lanoe Falconer (1848–1908), novelist, born on 29 Jan. 1848 at Inverary, Aberdeenshire, was elder daughter of Major Peter William Lanoe Hawker (1812–1857), of the 74th highlanders, of Longparish House near Whitchurch, Hampshire, by his wife Elizabeth Fraser. Her grandfather was Lieutenant-colonel Peter Hawker [q. v.], author of 'Instructions to Young Sportsmen' (1841). Miss Hawker's education was desultory, but she read assiduously for herself. Her father died in 1857, and after her mother's second marriage in the autumn of 1862 to Herbert Fennell, the family lived for some years in France and Germany, and Miss Hawker became efficient in French and German. She was also an admirable pianist.

Miss Hawker early began to write, and a few stories and essays appeared in magazines and newspapers. Success did not come until 1890, when there appeared, as the initial volume of a series of novels issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin in the 'Pseudonym Library,' a story by Miss Hawker entitled 'Mademoiselle Ixe, by Lanoe Falconer.' The manuscript had been previously rejected by many publishers. The heroine was a governess in an English country house who was connected with Russian nihilists. The mystery was cleverly handled, and the artistic treatment showed a delicacy and refinement which were uncommon in English writers of short stories. The 'Saturday Review' declared it to be 'one of the finest short stories in England.' Success was great and immediate. Gladstone wrote and spoke the praises of the book, of which the circulation was forbidden in Russia; it was admired by Taine. Over 40,000 copies of the English editions were sold, and there were also continental and American editions. It was translated into French, German, Dutch, and Italian. Subsequently she published in 1891 'Cecilia de Noël,' an original and cleverly told ghost story, and 'The Hôtel d'Angleterre.' But failure of health interrupted her work, and her mother's death on 23 May 1901 proved a blow from which she never recovered.

She died from rapid consumption on 16 June 1908, at Broxwood Court, Herefordshire, and was buried at Lyonshall in that county.

Other works by Miss Hawker are 'Old Hampshire Vignettes' (1907) and two short

tales, 'Shoulder to Shoulder' (1891) and 'The Wrong Prescription' (1893).

[The Times, 20 June 1908; Who's Who, 1907; Burke's Landed Gentry; Cornhill Magazine, Feb. 1912, article by Miss March Phillipps; private information.] E. L.

HAWKINS, SIR HENRY, BARON BRAMPTON (1817–1907), judge, born at Hitchin on 14 Sept. 1817, was son of John Hawkins, a solicitor with a considerable 'family' practice, by his wife Susanna, daughter of Theed Pearse, clerk of the peace of Bedfordshire. After education at Bedford school, Hawkins was employed in his father's office long enough to take a dislike to legal work of that character, and with the reluctant consent of his parents on 16 April 1839 entered himself at the Middle Temple, and took out a special pleader's licence as soon as he was qualified. In 1841 he was the pupil of Frederick Thompson, a special pleader, and later of George Butt, who eventually became a Q.C. On 3 May 1843 Hawkins was called to the bar, and forthwith joined the home circuit and the Hertfordshire sessions. It appears that owing to his practice under the bar he was never quite without business, and although his earlier progress was not exceptionally rapid it was unbroken from the time of his call until he took silk in 1858. For the next eighteen years Hawkins occupied a place of increasing importance among the leaders of the bar. His lively intelligence, well-chosen language, and admirable manner made him exceedingly successful in winning the verdicts of juries, and he was the equal of his contemporaries, Serjeants Ballantine [q. v. Suppl. I] and Parry, in the forensic arts of which they were masters.

Hawkins was engaged in many cases of great ephemeral importance. In 1852 he was counsel for Simon Bernard, who was acquitted on a charge of complicity in the Orsini conspiracy against Napoleon III. As junior to Serjeant Byles [q. v.] he defended Sir John Dean Paul [q. v.], who was convicted in 1855 of fraud and sentenced to penal servitude. In 1862 he was junior to (Sir) William Bovill [q. v.] in Roupell *v.* Waite, in which Roupell confessed himself guilty of forgery and was subsequently sentenced to penal servitude for life. He also appeared for various defendants in the prosecutions instituted after the failure of Messrs. Overend and Gurney in 1866, all of them being acquitted. He was largely instrumental in securing the establishment by secondary evidence of the will and codicils of Lord St. Leonards, a case in which, with Frederick Andrew Inderwick [q. v. Suppl. II] and Dr. Henry Baker Tristram as his juniors, he appeared for Miss Sugden, and was able to hold his judgment on appeal (1875–6). He appeared in all but the earliest stages of the litigation of which Arthur Orton [q. v. Suppl. I], claiming to be Sir Roger Tichborne, was the principal figure (1871–2). When he was originally retained for the defence in the action of ejectment, it was no doubt intended that he should cross-examine the plaintiff, but before the case came on for trial John Duke Coleridge [q. v. Suppl. I], who had been instructed as one of the leaders of the western circuit, became solicitor-general, and as such the leader in the defence. In all the rhetorical art of cross-examination Hawkins was the greatest master, and he maintained his reputation in his cross-examination of several important witnesses, but the accident which deprived him of the right to cross-examine Orton was probably one of the bitterest disappointments of his life. When the trial at bar for perjury followed the collapse of the 'claimant's' action, Hawkins led for the crown (23 April 1872). His opening speech lasted six days and his reply nine days, while the prosecution lasted 188 days and Cockburn's summing-up eighteen days (Feb. 1874); in the action at nisi prius Coleridge had occupied twenty-three days in opening the case for the defence. There is no doubt that Hawkins's handling of the whole matter was worthy of the extraordinary occasion. From the time of his taking silk in 1858 to the end of the Tichborne case in 1874 he had no superior in the public estimation as a fighting advocate.

Besides his prolonged and lucrative practice in the courts, Hawkins was continually employed in compensation cases, before either juries or arbitrators. In particular he appeared for the royal commissioners engaged in the purchase of the site where the Royal Courts of Justice now stand. He had also a considerable practice in election petitions, being perhaps the most conspicuous counsel available for the purpose when, after the general election of 1868, those disputes were first tried before judges and decided independently of political considerations. Hawkins had stood as one of two liberal candidates for Barnstaple in 1865, but had not been returned; he made no other effort to enter the House of Commons.

In November 1876 Hawkins was appointed a judge of the queen's bench

division, and being knighted was almost immediately transferred to the exchequer division. He was the first judge appointed to the exchequer division since the Judicature Acts had superseded the court of exchequer. Hawkins and Chief Baron Kelly deeply resented the provision of those acts by which every judge of the high court was to be styled 'Mr. Justice' and the old style of baron of the exchequer was dropped. Hawkins, who made vain efforts to secure the appellation of 'Baron Hawkins,' invariably called himself for private purposes 'Sir Henry Hawkins,' instead of 'Mr. Justice Hawkins.' The exchequer division was absorbed in the queen's bench division in 1880.

In Sept. 1877 Hawkins tried at the Central Criminal Court 'the Penge case,' when Louis and Patrick Staunton, the wife of Patrick, and a servant named Alice Rhodes were jointly indicted for the murder, by ill-treatment and intentional neglect, of the wife of Louis. The case was on the wide borderland between murder and manslaughter, and the sufficiency of the evidence of complicity against Alice Rhodes was open to question. All were convicted of murder and sentenced to death, Rhodes subsequently receiving a free pardon and the sentence on the others being commuted to penal servitude for life (cf. J. B. Atlay's *Trial of the Stauntons*, 1911). Hawkins tried at about the same time many other murder cases which attracted public attention, and this circumstance, together with the alliterative attractiveness of the phrase 'Hanging Hawkins,' gave rise to a loose popular impression that he was a judge of a peculiarly severe or even savage temper. For this idea there was no real foundation. Hawkins was an admirable criminal judge. Extremely patient and thorough, he took care that both the case for the crown and that for the accused person should be exhaustively stated and tested to the utmost. His summings-up—in which in his later years it was his invariable practice never to open his note-book unless for the purpose of reading to the jury some fragment of the evidence in which the actual words used were of great importance—were models of lucidity and completeness. His manner, while dignified, was considerate to the point of being almost gentle. He had a strong hatred of cruelty and of any serious and deliberate outrages against either person or property, and in the gravest cases he did not shrink from deserved severity. On the other hand the period of his judgeship practically covered the great change in the direction of leniency to criminals. In this movement Hawkins was one of the more progressive authorities. He greatly favoured the lightest punishment for first offences, even where the offences themselves were serious, but he never went to the lengths favoured by the more extreme reformers.

As a criminal judge Hawkins had very few equals during twenty-two years. As a civil judge he failed to convey the impression that to do justice between the parties was his single aim. Innumerable stories were told—some of them with substantial foundation—of the ingenious devices whereby he contrived that the case before him either should be referred by consent to arbitration or should not be tried out to a clear determination on the merits. These devices, usually extremely adroit, could hardly be described as otherwise than mischievous. Of the current explanations of this peculiarity that which was least wanting in plausibility was that the judge's principal motive was to avoid the reversal of his decisions on appeal. The author of 'The Life in the Law of Sir Henry Hawkins' states that Hawkins said to him 'I have a horror of adverse criticism, to which I am perhaps unduly sensitive.'

In another respect Hawkins's judicial character presented a strange contrast. When, while doing the work he liked, he was summing up important or complicated evidence in a criminal case, he had a command of excellent English, accurate, forcible, and dignified, which would have stood the test of absolutely literal reproduction in print. On the other hand, in delivering a considered judgment he was verbose and tautological; he failed to grasp the principles of the law and to deduce from them the true effect of the facts before him, and he involved himself in contradictions. Two of his judgments which establish these facts beyond question are those in Hicks *v.* Faulkner (8 Q.B.D. 167) on the law of malicious prosecution, and in R. *v.* Lillyman ([1896] 2 Q.B. 167) on a question of evidence in criminal cases. The latter judgment of the court for crown cases reserved was so unsatisfactory that for nine years, while it remained a leading authority, it was invariably construed as meaning the contrary of what it said, until in 1905, in the case of R. *v.* Osborne, in the same court, it was substantially overruled.

Hawkins resigned his judgeship in 1898 and was sworn of the privy council. He was created a peer on 27 Aug. 1899 by the title of Baron Brampton of Brampton in

Huntingdonshire. From that time till August 1902 he sat occasionally in the House of Lords or the judicial committee. His judgments in the House of Lords in Allen *v.* Flood, the famous Taff Vale railway case, and Quinn *v.* Leatham, exhibit to some extent the same sort of weakness as characterised his earlier performances in the same class of case. He died at his house in Tilney Street on 6 Oct. 1907, and was buried at Kensal Green cemetery.

Hawkins was a small man of slender build, but his features were handsome and imposing and his aspect eminently judicial. He was extremely fond of horse-racing. He never ran horses himself, but was elected an honorary member of the Jockey Club in 1878, and an ordinary member in 1889. He insisted to an unusual extent in enforcing his personal tastes upon those who did business before him. He shut off all access of the outer air to his court and maintained the atmosphere at the highest temperature. He not unfrequently sat while on circuit for exceedingly long hours, although in London he habitually rose quite punctually. Innumerable anecdotes were current illustrating these peculiarities. To the outside public he was probably the best known and also the most popular of the puisne judges.

Hawkins was twice married. His second wife, who survived him five weeks, was Jane Louisa, daughter of H. F. Reynolds of Hulme. He had no children by either marriage. Not long after his retirement from the bench he was received into the Roman catholic communion, and in 1903 with his wife presented the Chapel of SS. Augustine and Gregory to the Roman catholic cathedral at Westminster.

Several portraits exist. One in oils of Hawkins in judge's robes, by John Collier, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1878, and was left by Lady Brampton to the National Portrait Gallery; a second, 'Justice Hawkins sums up,' by Robert Barnes, A.R.S.A., was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1891. Two portraits by J. A. Innes, one in crayons (1879) and the other in oils, belonged to the family, but were sold after Lady Brampton's death. There is also a bust—presented by Lady Brampton—at the Old Bailey. A caricature by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' (1873).

[The Times, 7–12 Oct. 1907; Law Reports; information from Messrs. Weatherby & Sons; personal knowledge. In 1904 Lord Brampton caused or permitted to be published a book in two volumes entitled 'The Reminiscences of Sir Henry Hawkins, Baron Brampton, edited by Richard Harris, K.C.' This book is written in the first person, but is undoubtedly the work of Richard Harris (1841–1906), who had practised for many years on the midland circuit, and was the author of 'Hints on Advocacy' and other legal and literary works. It has no pretence of arrangement and is a miscellaneous collection of anecdotes wholly lacking in literary skill and in verisimilitude, many of them being demonstrably inaccurate and none of them in any degree trustworthy. A pamphlet entitled 'The Life in the Law of Sir Henry Hawkins,' by 'E.' (London, 1907), published after Hawkins's death, is an account of his legal career compiled by the author for publication in a magazine substantially from Hawkins's dictation. It was not published during his life, because when it was completed he wrote to the anonymous author that he 'would not, after serious reflection, allow it to be published as *it* stood.' It cannot, therefore, be considered any more authoritative than Harris's book.] H. S.

HAYES, EDWIN (1819–1904), marine painter, born at Bristol on 7 June 1819, was son of Charles Hayes, an Irishman. After education at a private school in Dublin, he studied art at the Kildare Street School of Art, Dublin, where he was a fellow pupil of John Henry Foley [*q.* v.], the sculptor, and he subsequently served an apprenticeship to Telbin, the scene painter, in London. From the first, however, his ambition was to be a marine painter. He spent much time in a 10-ton yacht in the Irish Channel, drawing and sketching. A little later he improved his knowledge of the ocean by taking a trip as steward in a barque called the Mary Campbell across the Atlantic to Mobile. Returning to Dublin to pursue his art, he exhibited his first picture, 'A Scene at Ryde,' at the British Institution. The picture was well hung and quickly sold. In 1845 he showed his first painting at the Royal Academy, London; and he exhibited there every year until 1904, except 1864, 1867, 1882, and 1887. He was elected a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy in 1870, and was a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. His subjects were always maritime, the most noteworthy of his pictures being 'Off Dover,' 'Saved' (1891), and 'Crossing the Bar' (1895). He is represented in the Tate Gallery by 'Sunset at Sea,' from Harlyn Bay, Cornwall (1894), bought by the Chantrey Bequest Trustees in 1896, and in public galleries at Bristol, Liverpool, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The 'Sunset at Sea' in the Tate Gallery is Hayes's only picture in which the sub-

ject was simply sky and sea and nothing else. It was his habit to introduce shipping or boats. His work, which reflected elements in the style of Stanfield, was not strikingly original, nor was it fine in colour like that of Henry Moore, but Hayes painted with the vision of a sailor and possessed a sailor's knowledge and experience. He died on 7 Nov. 1904 at Bayswater, London, and was buried in the Kensal Green cemetery. He married in 1847 Ellen, youngest daughter of James Briscoe of Carrick-on-Suir. Of his eleven children, Mr. Claude Hayes, R.I., a well-known landscape painter, has exhibited at the Royal Academy since 1876. Hayes's portrait was painted by John Parker.

[Mag. of Art, May 1901; M.A.P., 19 Nov. 1904; The Times, 9 Nov. 1904; Graves's Royal Acad. Exhibitors, 1906; private information.] F. W. G–x.

HAYMAN, HENRY (1823–1904), honorary canon of Carlisle and headmaster of Rugby, born on 3 March 1823 in Surrey Street, Strand, London, was eldest son of Philip Bell Haymau, clerk in Somerset House (himself son of Henry Hayman, rector of Lewcombe and vicar of Halstock, Dorset), by his wife Jane, daughter of John Marshall. A brother was Marshall Hayman, barrister-at-law and a member of the staff of the 'Saturday Review,' who was lost on the Alps near Zermatt in 1876. In October 1832 Hayman entered Merchant Taylors' School, and becoming head monitor passed with a Sir Thomas White scholarship on 28 June 1841 to St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. with a double second class in 1845, proceeding M.A. in 1849, B.D. in 1854, and D.D. in 1870. He was treasurer of the Union in Lord Dufferin's presidency, and was offered in 1845 a seat (number five) in the university eight, but family circumstances prevented him from accepting it. He was a fellow of his college from 1844 to 1855, and received the degree of M.A., *ad eundem*, at Cambridge in the latter year. He was ordained deacon in 1847 and priest in 1848. He was curate of St. Luke's, Old Street, London, from 1848 to 1849, and of St. James's, Westminster, from 1849 to 1851, and was assistant preacher at the Temple Church from 1854 to 1857.

In 1852 he adopted a scholastic career, and served till 1855 as an assistant master at Charterhouse under Dr. Saunders (afterwards dean of Peterborough) and Edward Elder [q.v.], and became master of the gown boys, a post only once before held by one who was not a Carthusian. In 1855 he was elected headmaster of St. Olave's grammar school, Southwark, and was headmaster of Cheltenham from 1859 to 1868, and of Bradfield from 1868 to 1869. He introduced science teaching at Bradfield and tried somewhat unsuccessfully to compel the boys to talk exclusively in Latin.

On 20 Nov. 1869 he was elected headmaster of Rugby in succession to Frederick Temple [q. v. Suppl. II]. The electors were the trustees of the Rugby charity, who at that date formed the governing body. All the assistant masters but one protested against the appointment. Hayman's conservative predilections were held to be in conflict with the liberal traditions of the school. The feeling of hostility grew when it became known that many of Hayman's testimonials were of old dates, and had been used without the consent of the writers. At first his disputed authority as headmaster was maintained by support of the trustees, but in December 1871 a new governing body, including Temple and G. G. Bradley [q. v. Suppl. II], was constituted under the Public Schools Act of 1868. Meanwhile the school discipline deteriorated, the numbers dwindled, and when a reduction of the assistant masters became necessary, the headmaster resolved on the dismissal of two of his most prominent opponents on the staff, Mr. Arthur Sidgwick and the Rev. C. J. E. Smith. Soon afterwards, on 19 Dec. 1873, the new governors passed a resolution removing Hayman from the headmastership. Hayman did not retire without a struggle. On 18 Feb. 1874 he instituted chancery proceedings to restrain the bishop of Exeter (Temple) and the governing body from enforcing his dismissal. The defendants replied by filing a demurrer. After a six days' hearing (13–19 March 1874), Vice-chancellor Sir Richard Malins [q. v.] decided against Hayman, but left each side to pay its own costs, and admitted that Hayman had suffered a 'grievous hardship.' Although feeling in the scholastic world ran high, his friends urged that he was treated with undue severity.

In 1874 he was nominated by Lord Beaconsfield to the crown living of Aldingham, Lancashire. He became honorary canon of Carlisle in 1884, was honorary secretary of the Tithe Owners Union in 1891, was secretary of King Alfred's League of Justice to Voluntary Schools in 1900, and served as proctor in convocation (1887–90).

On 21 March 1892 and 23 Jan. 1893 successful actions were brought against Hayman

and other directors of the Canadian Pacific Colonisation Society, by two shareholders, claiming the repayment of their investments on grounds of misrepresentation. He died at Aldingham on 11 July 1904, and was buried in the churchyard there. He married on 19 July 1855, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Matilda Julia, second daughter of George Westby of Mowbreck Hall, Lancashire, and left a numerous family. There is an enlarged photograph of him at St. Olave's grammar school, and an oil painting belongs to the family.

Hayman was a cultured scholar and a fluent speaker and preacher. He contributed extensively to the 'Edinburgh,' 'Quarterly,' 'Nineteenth Century,' 'National Review,' and other leading periodicals, and was a voluminous writer for Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible' between 1863 and 1893. His independent works include Greek and Latin verse translations, 1864, an edition of Homer's 'Odyssey' (3 vols. 1881–6), and the following: 1. 'Dialogues of the Early Church (1) Rome, (2) Smyrna, (3) Carthage,' 1851. 2. 'Retail Mammon, or the Pawnbroker's Daughter,' 1853. 3. 'Can we adapt the Public School System to the Middle Class?' 1858. 4. 'Sermons preached at Rugby School,' 1875. 5. 'Why we suffer, and other Essays,' 1890. 6. 'The Epistles of the New Testament,' an attempt to present them in current and popular idiom, 1900.

[The Times, 2 Jan. 1873, 13 July 1904; Rugby School, Remarks and Judgment of Vice-chancellor Sir Richard Malins on the Demurrer to the Bill filed by Rev. Dr. Hayman against the Governing Body of Rugby School, 1874; private information.]

HAYNE, CHARLES HAYNE SEALE-. [See SEALE-HAYNE, CHARLES HAYNE (1833–1903), politician and benefactor.]

HAYWARD, ROBERT BALDWIN (1829–1903), mathematician, born on 7 March 1829, at Bocking, Essex, was son of Robert Hayward by his wife Ann Baldwin. The father, of an old Quaker family, withdrew from the Quaker community on his marriage. Educated at University College, London, Robert Baldwin entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1846, graduating as fourth wrangler in 1850. He was fellow from 30 March 1852 till 27 March 1860, and from 1852 till 1855 assistant tutor. From 1855 he was mathematical tutor and reader in natural philosophy at Durham University, leaving in 1859 to become a mathematical master at Harrow School. Hayward remained at Harrow till 1893, a period of thirty-four years. He improved the system of arithmetical teaching there, and ably advocated better methods. He was president (1878–89) of the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching (afterwards the Mathematical Association), and published in 1895 a pamphlet, 'Hints on teaching Arithmetic.' He was author of a text-book on 'Elementary Solid Geometry' (1890) and 'The Algebra of Coplanar Vectors and Trigonometry' (1899). In pure mathematics he made many researches, and published numerous papers in the 'Transactions' of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and the 'Quarterly Journal of Mathematics.' He was elected F.R.S. on 1 June 1876.

Hayward, whose interests were varied, was a capable mountain climber and an original member of the Alpine Club from its foundation in 1858, withdrawing in 1865. To the 'Nineteenth Century' (Feb. 1884) he contributed an article on 'Proportional Representation' which attracted notice. He died at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, on 2 Feb. 1903. He married in 1860 Marianne, daughter of Henry Rowe, of Cambridge; his wife's sister married Henry William Watson [q. v. Suppl. II]. He had issue two sons and four daughters.

[Proc. Roy. Soc. vol. lxxv.; Proc. Lond. Math. Soc. vol. xxxv.; Roy. Soc. Cat.]

T. E. J.

HEADLAM, WALTER GEORGE (1866–1908), scholar and poet, born in London on 15 Feb. 1866, was son of Edward Headlam, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, director of examinations in the Civil Service Commission (nephew of Thomas Emerson Headlam [q. v.]), and of Mary Anne Johnson Sowerby. He was educated at Elstree School, Hertfordshire, and at Harrow, in the house of the headmaster, Dr. H. M. Butler, subsequently Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

In 1884 he entered King's College, Cambridge, as a scholar on the foundation. Both at Harrow and at Cambridge his career was distinguished. At Cambridge he gained many university prizes for verse composition (viz. seven Browne's medals and the Porson prize) in the years 1885–7. In 1887 he was placed in the first class (division 3) of the classical tripos, part i., graduating B.A. in 1887, and proceeded M.A. in 1891, and Litt.D. in 1903. In 1890 he became fellow of King's College, and shortly afterwards was appointed to a lectureship in classics. His best work as a teacher was done with small classes, where his striking personality had free play. In Jan. 1906 he was a candidate for the regius professorship

of Greek vacated by the death of Sir R. C. Jebb [q. v. Suppl. II]. His prelection on this occasion made a profound impression. On 20 June 1908 he died suddenly at an hotel in London. He was buried in the churchyard of Wycliffe, Yorkshire. During the last years of his short life his work had gained recognition from a rapidly growing circle, and he was deservedly looked upon as one of the leading Greek scholars of his time; but at the moment of his death the greater part of what he had published consisted of contributions to classical periodicals. For many years the plays of Æschylus formed the central subject of his studies, and he contemplated a full critical edition of them, towards which he had made large collections. One of his most important contributions to learning was a paper on 'Greek Lyric Metres' which appeared in the 'Journal of Hellenic Studies' in 1902. Headlam's writings possess distinction throughout, and give evidence of his fastidious taste and keen sensibility to all forms of beauty. Of his Greek versions of English and other poetry it was said that they are not surpassed, if indeed they are equalled, by any existing productions of the same kind. His English verse also is of high quality. His numerous emendations of Greek texts were founded upon a close study of the causes of textual corruption, coupled with an almost unrivalled sense of the genius of the Greek language.

During his lifetime he published: 1. 'Fifty Poems by Meleager, with a translation,' 1890. 2. 'On Editing Æschylus: a Criticism,' 1891. 3. 'The Plays of Æschylus translated from a Revised Text,' 1900–8; republished in a collected form in 1909 (in this volume the translations of the 'Persæ' and 'Septem contra Thebas' are the work of his brother, C. E. S. Headlam). 4. 'A Book of Greek Verse,' 1907. 5. 'Restoration of Menander,' 1908. Posthumous publications: 1. 'The Agamemnon of Æschylus,' revised text and English translation, with some notes, 1910, edited by A. C. Pearson. 2. 'Letters and Poems,' with Memoir by his brother, Cecil Headlam, and a full bibliography by L. Haward, 1910.

[Personal knowledge; memoir and bibliography cited; Academy, 8 Oct. 1910, memoir (by Shaen Leslie).] M. R. J.

HEARN, MARY ANNE, 'MARIANNE FARNINGHAM' (1834–1909), hymn-writer, daughter of Joseph Hearn, village postmaster, was born at Farningham, Kent, on 17 Dec. 1834. Her kinsfolk were baptists of the rigid Calvinistic type. A teacher at Bristol (1852–7), at Gravesend (1857–9), and at Northampton (1859–66), she gave up school work in 1866 to devote herself entirely to literature. In 1857 she had joined the outside staff of the newly founded 'Christian World,' for which she wrote regularly till her death. To the 'Sunday School Times' she was first a contributor, and from 1885 editor. In later life she retired to Barmouth. A keen supporter of educational movements, and in request as a speaker at free church meetings, and as a lecturer, she died at Barmouth on 16 March 1909.

Adopting the pseudonym of 'Marianne Farningham,' a combination of her Christian names with the name of her birthplace, she published nearly forty volumes, most of them poems or papers collected from the 'Christian World' or from publications associated with it. The chief are: 1. 'Lays and Lyrics of the Blessed Life,' 1861. 2. 'Poems,' 1865. 3. 'Morning and Evening Hymns for the Week,' 1870. 4. 'Songs of Sunshine,' 1878. 5. 'A Working Woman's Life,' an autobiography, 1907. Three or four of her hymns passed into occasional use. The most popular, 'Watching and waiting for me,' is in Sankey's 'Songs and Solos.' Some of her dramatic poems, notably 'The Last Hymn,' 'A Goodbye at the Door,' 'A Blind Man's Story,' 'Jairus,' and 'Rebekah,' achieved a vogue as recitations.

[Autobiography, 1907; Christian World, 18 March 1909; Julian's Dict. of Hymnology.] J. C. H.

HEATH, CHRISTOPHER (1835–1905), surgeon, born in London on 13 March 1835, was son, by Eliza Barclay his wife, of Christopher Heath [q. v.], minister of the Catholic Apostolic church in Gordon Square, London. Heath entered King's College School in May 1845, and after apprenticeship to Nathaniel Davidson of Charles Street, Manchester Square, began his medical studies at King's College, London, in October 1851. Here he gained the Leathes and Warneford prizes for general proficiency in medical subjects and divinity, and was admitted an associate in 1855. From 11 March to 25 Sept. 1855 he served as hospital dresser on board H.M. steam frigate Impériouse in the Baltic fleet during the Crimean war, and for this service he was awarded a medal. He became M.R.C.S. England in 1856, and F.R.C.S. in 1860. He was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy at King's College, and served as

house surgeon at King's College Hospital to Sir William Fergusson [q. v.] from May to November 1857. In 1856 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the Westminster Hospital, where he was made lecturer on anatomy and assistant surgeon in 1862.

In 1858 he was consulting surgeon to the St. George and St. James Dispensary; in 1860 he was appointed surgeon to the West London Hospital at Hammersmith, and in 1870 he was surgeon to the Hospital for Women in Soho. Meanwhile in 1866 he was appointed assistant surgeon and teacher of operative surgery at University College Hospital, becoming full surgeon in 1871 on the retirement of Sir John Eric Erichsen [q. v.] and Holme professor of clinical surgery in 1875. He resigned his hospital appointments in 1900, when he was elected consulting surgeon and emeritus professor of clinical surgery.

At the Royal College of Surgeons of England Heath was awarded the Jacksonian prize in 1867 for his essay upon the 'Injuries and Diseases of the Jaws, including those of the Antrum, with the treatment by operation or otherwise.' He was a member of the board of examiners in anatomy and physiology (1875-80), an examiner in surgery (1883-92), and in dental surgery (1888-92), and was member of the council (1881-97). He was Hunterian professor of surgery and pathology (1886-7), Bradshaw lecturer in 1892, and Hunterian orator in 1897, when he chose as his subject 'John Hunter considered as a great Surgeon.' He succeeded John Whitaker Hulke [q. v. Suppl. I] as president of the college on 4 April 1895, and was re-elected for a second term.

In 1897 Heath visited America to deliver the second course of 'Lane Medical Lectures' recently founded at the Cooper Medical College in San Francisco. During this visit the McGill University of Montreal made him hon. LL.D. He was president of the Clinical Society of London in 1890-1, a fellow of King's College, London, and an associate fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia.

He lived for many years at 36 Cavendish Square, a house which is now rebuilt, and died there on 8 Aug. 1905. He married (1) Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Jasper Peck; and (2) Gabrielle Nora, daughter of Captain Joseph Maynard, R.N., and left a widow, five sons, and one daughter.

Heath was a brilliant surgeon and a great teacher both of anatomy and surgery. It was his ill-fortune as a surgeon to be in his prime when the older surgery based on anatomy with all its rapidity of execution was giving way before the advances of modern pathology, with the slower methods bred of a secure anæsthesia and a more cumbrous technique. His intimate knowledge of anatomy made him a dexterous surgeon, but his comparative inability to appreciate the new truths of bacteriology cut him off from the scientific side. As a teacher he combined the older methods of the 'coaches' or 'grinders' with the practical knowledge of hospital work from which they were debarred. He was a born controversialist, hitting hard, and with a confident belief in his own opinion.

Heath's works, all published in London, were: 1. 'A Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging,' 1861; 12th edit. 1901. 2. 'Practical Anatomy, a Manual of Dissections,' 1864; 9th edit. 1902; translated into Japanese, Osaka, 1880. 3. 'Injuries and Diseases of the Jaws,' 1868; 4th edit. 1894; translated into French, 1884. 4. 'Essay on the Treatment of Intrathoracic Aneurism by the Distal Ligature,' 1871; re-issue 1898. 5. 'A Course of Operative Surgery,' 1877 2nd edit. 1884; translated into Japanese, Osaka, 1882. 6. 'The Student's Guide to Surgical Diagnosis,' 1879; 2nd edit. 1883. Philadelphia, 1879; New York, 1881. 7. 'Clinical Lectures on Surgical Subjects,' 1891; 2nd edit. 1895; second series 1902. He edited the 'Dictionary of Practical Surgery,' in 2 vols. 1886.

A marble bas-relief portrait by Mr. Hope Pinker commemorates Heath in the hall of the medical school buildings of University College Hospital.

[Lancet, 1905, vol. ii. p. 490 (with portrait); Brit. Med. Journal, 1905, vol. ii. p. 359; additional particulars kindly given by Mr. P. Maynard Heath, M.S., F.R.C.S.Eng., his fourth son; personal knowledge.] D'A. P.

HEATH, Sir LEOPOLD GEORGE (1817-1907), admiral, a younger son of George Heath (*d.* 1852), serjeant-at-law, by his wife Anne Raymond Dunbar, was born in London on 18 Nov. 1817. Douglas Denon Heath [q. v. Suppl. I] was his eldest brother. He entered the R.N. College, Portsmouth, in Sept. 1830. He gained the first medal on passing out in 1831, and in Dec. 1840 received a prize commission as lieutenant on passing his final examination. In that rank he served on the Mediterranean and East Indies stations. He was promoted to commander on 3 Aug. 1847, and in July 1850 was appointed to command the steam sloop Niger, and sent to the west coast of Africa. There he had his first war service,

being present in the small squadron under Commodore Henry Bruce at the attack on and destruction of Lagos, in which affair the British loss was 15 killed and 75 wounded. At the end of 1852 the Niger was transferred to the Mediterranean, and Heath, remaining in her, was employed at the outbreak of the Russian war in blockade work along the Black Sea coasts. He accompanied the expedition to the Crimea, and from 14 Sept. 1854 was beachmaster at Eupatoria during the landing of troops and stores. At the bombardment of Sevastopol on 17 Oct. 1854 the Niger was lashed alongside the line-of-battle ship London, and towed her into action. On 18 Nov. following, Heath was appointed acting captain of the Sans Pareil, flagship of Sir Edmund (afterwards Lord) Lyons [q. v.], and this appointment was afterwards confirmed by the admiralty. A few days afterwards he was made captain of the port of Balaclava, and it is clear that the adverse criticisms of the state of that port while under his management which were published by some London newspapers were both ill-informed and prejudiced. Sir Edmund Lyons was perfectly satisfied with Heath's work, and in January 1855 recommended him to the admiralty for the important post of principal agent of transports. Heath was appointed, and held the post until the war was practically over. In November 1855 he left for England, and in December was appointed to command the screw-mortar ship Seahorse, which was intended for the bombardment of Kronstadt. This ship was rendered useless by the peace, and Heath returned to the Black Sea to help in bringing back the troops. Though almost the junior captain in the Black Sea fleet, he was among the first to receive the C.B., which was awarded to him on 25 July 1855. He also received the Legion of Honour, the 4th class of the Medjidie, and the Crimean and Turkish medals.

Following the peace Heath for some years commanded the coast-guard ship in Southampton Water, and in April 1862 became captain of the Cambridge, gunnery school ship at Devonport. A year later he was transferred for special service to the Portsmouth gunnery school, where he remained till appointed, in July 1867, to the Octavia as commodore in command in the East Indies. He arrived on the station in time to help on the preparations for the expedition from Bombay under Sir Robert Napier [q. v.] against King Theodore of Abyssinia, and afterwards assisted to land the troops, though for this duty Captain (afterwards Sir George) Tryon [q. v.] was sent out from England as transport officer. For his services during his command Heath was awarded the K.C.B. and received the thanks of parliament. On his return to England in 1870 he was appointed vice-president of the ordnance select committee, and held that post until promoted to be rear-admiral on 20 Dec. 1871. Heath was not actively employed as a flag officer, and retired on 12 Feb. 1873. He rose on the retired list to be vice-admiral on 16 Sept. 1877, and admiral on 8 July 1884. He died on 7 May 1907 at his home, Anstie Grange, Holmwood, near Dorking.

Heath married in 1853 Mary Emma, (*d.* 1902), daughter of Cuthbert Marsh, of Eastbury, Hertfordshire, and had issue five sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Arthur Raymond Heath, was from 1886 to 1892 M.P. for the Louth division of Lincolnshire. Brigadier-general Gerard Moore Heath, D.S.O., R.E., is the youngest son.

Heath published, in 1897, his 'Letters from the Black Sea,' written during the Crimean war.

[The Times, 9 May 1907; Heath's Letters from the Black Sea (portrait), 1897.]

L. G. C. L.

HECTOR, Mrs. ANNIE FRENCH, writing as Mrs. ALEXANDER (1825–1902), novelist, born in Dublin on 23 June 1825, was only daughter of Robert French, a younger member of the family of French of Frenchpark, Roscommon, a Dublin solicitor, by his wife Anne, daughter of Edmund Malone of Cartrons. A son died in infancy. On her father's side Miss French was a direct descendant of Jeremy Taylor, and was connected with the poet Charles Wolfe (1791–1823) [q. v.]. On her mother's side she was related to Edmund Malone (1741–1812) [q. v.]. Educated under governesses at home, she read much for herself. In 1844 her parents, owing to pecuniary losses, left Dublin for Liverpool, and after sojourning at Chester, Jersey, and other places, settled in London. Miss French only once again visited Ireland. In London she made many literary acquaintances, including Mrs. Basil Montagu and Mrs. S. C. Hall. In 1856 she began lifelong friendships with Eliza Lynn (afterwards Mrs. Lynn Linton) [q. v. Suppl. I], and W. H. Wills [q. v.], editor of 'Household Words,' and his wife. She first attracted public attention by a little paper in 'Household Words' called 'Billeted in Boulogne,' in 1856. Her novels, 'Agnes Waring' and 'Kate Vernon,'

published in 1854 and 1855, were entirely neglected.

On 15 April 1858 she married, in London, Alexander Hector (1810–1875), a man of enterprise and ability. Beginning life in the East India Company's navy, he joined Richard Lemon Lander [q. v.] in his exploration of the Niger, in 1832, and General Francis Rawdon Chesney [q. v.] in the exploration of the Euphrates and Tigris (1835–7). When Chesney's expedition broke up Hector settled at Bagdad, and was the first merchant in recent times to open up trade between Great Britain and the Persian Gulf. He assisted Sir Henry Layard [q. v.] in his Assyrian excavations, and excavated on his own account, the British Museum purchasing some of his finds. He returned to England with a large fortune in 1857, but after his marriage his health broke, and he died, having long been partially paralysed, in 1875.

During her husband's lifetime Mrs. Hector wrote little, owing to his dislike of the vocation for a woman. Nevertheless 'Which shall it be?' came out in 1866, and before Hector's death she published her best known novel, the 'The Wooing o't.' It appeared as a serial in 'Temple Bar' during 1873, being re-issued in three volumes at the end of that year. She adopted as a pseudonym her husband's Christian name.

After Hector's death his widow, left with one son and three daughters, and with smaller means than she had anticipated, began to write in good earnest. Spending six years with her family in Germany and France and then three years at St. Andrews, she settled in London in 1885, and thenceforth rarely left it, busily occupied with novel-writing till her death.

In 1875 came out 'Ralph Wilton's Ward,' and 'Her Dearest Foe' in 1876. There followed forty-one novels, which enjoyed popularity among habitual readers of fiction both here and in America. Eleven passed into a second edition; 'The Freres' (1882) was translated into Spanish, 'By Woman's Wit' (1886) into Danish, and 'Mona's Choice' (1887) into Polish. The fresh and vivacious style reflects the Irish temperament, and the tone is always wholesome. 'Kitty Costello' (1904), a novel which presents an Irish girl's introduction to English life, and has autobiographic touches, was written when Mrs. Hector was seventy-seven and was barely completed at her death. A witty, clever talker, of quick sympathies and social instincts, Mrs. Hector was in many ways abler and broader-minded than her writings show. She died in London, after ten years' suffering from neuritis, on 10 July 1902, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery.

A portrait painted at the time of her marriage by an artist named Fitzgerald, living at Versailles, and another painted just before her death by her youngest daughter, Miss May Hector (reproduced in 'To-day,' 23 July 1902), belong to her daughters.

[Who's Who, 1901; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Helen C. Black, Notable Women Authors of the Day, 1895; private information.] E. L.

HECTOR, Sir JAMES (1834–1907), Canadian geologist, born in Edinburgh on 16 March 1834, was son of Alexander Hector, writer to the signet, by his wife Margaret Macrostie. Educated at the Edinburgh Academy, he matriculated at the university in 1852, and qualified M.D. in 1856. During the short period in 1854 when Edward Forbes [q. v.] filled the chair of natural history in the university, his lectures deeply interested Hector, who became his assistant and worked zealously at geology and other branches of natural science. Medical studies were likewise pursued with ardour, and Hector acted as assistant to Dr. (afterwards Sir James Young) Simpson [q. v.].

Through the influence of Sir Roderick Impey Murchison [q. v.], Hector was chosen as surgeon and geologist to accompany the government exploring expedition to the western parts of British North America, under the command of Captain John Palliser [q. v.], during 1857–60. An immense tract of country from Lakes Superior and Winnipeg to Vancouver Island was traversed with a view to colonisation. Hector then discovered the pass, now known as Hector's Pass, by which the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the Rocky Mountains. Many other important geographical as well as ethnological and geological observations were made and communicated, some to the British Association (1858–60), others to the Geological Society of London (1861). Hector drew attention to the erratic blocks and the evidence of extensive glaciation; he noted the general structure of the Rocky Mountains, and described beds of tertiary and cretaceous lignite and coal in the country east of the mountains and at Nanaimo in Vancouver Island.

In 1861, on Murchison's recommendation, Hector was appointed geologist to the provincial government of Otago, New Zealand. Four years later he became director of the geological survey of the colony (now dominion), and from 1866

director of the meteorological and weather department of the New Zealand Institute, and of the colonial museum and the botanical gardens at Wellington. He resided in Wellington until his retirement in 1903.

During this service of forty-two years Hector gained a world-wide reputation as a naturalist and geologist. His numerous official reports included several on the coal-deposits of New Zealand and on the geological structure and other economic deposits of various districts. His first sketch map of the geology of the islands was published in 1869, and later editions, embodying the work of F. von Hochstetter, Julius von Haast, and others, in 1873 and 1885. A table of the fossiliferous formations of New Zealand accompanied his reports for 1879–1880 (1881). He edited the 'Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute' for 1869–76. To scientific societies and journals in England as well as in New Zealand he communicated many and important observations on such subjects as the volcanic and earthquake phenomena; the thermal and mineral springs; the eruption of Tarawera in 1886; the rock-basins; the glacial phenomena; the meteorology; recent and fossil fauna and flora, notably fishes, reptiles, birds and cetacea; and the Moas. He also obtained from tertiary strata in Nelson the remains of a gigantic penguin described by Huxley under the name of Palæeudyptes antarcticus.

He was appointed C.M.G. in 1875 and K.C.M.G. in 1887, and received the order of the Golden Cross from the German emperor in 1874.

He was elected F.R.S.Edinburgh in 1861, and F.R.S.London in 1866, and also a corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London. The Lyell medal was awarded to him in 1876 by the Geological Society, and the founder's gold medal in 1891 by the Royal Geographical Society. He was president of the Wellington Philosophical Society in 1873–74, and president of the Australasian Association for the advancement of science in 1891. In his later years he was chancellor of the New Zealand University. He died at Wellington, N.Z., on 5 Nov. 1907.

Hector married in 1868 Maria Georgiana, daughter of Sir David Monro [q. v.], speaker of the house of representatives in New Zealand.

His published works include: 1. 'Handbook of New Zealand,' 1879; 4th edit. 1886. 2. 'Outlines of New Zealand Geology,' 1886 (with geological map, 1885).

[The Times, 7 Nov. 1907; obituary by Prof. J. W. Gregory in Nature, 14 Nov. 1907; see also Geology of New Zealand, by Prof. James Park, 1910 (bibliography).]

H. B. W.

HELLMUTH, ISAAC (1817–1901), bishop of Huron, born of Hebrew parents near Warsaw, Poland, on 14 Dec. 1817, attended Rabbinical schools, and at the age of sixteen passed to the University of Breslau, where he convinced himself of the truths of Christianity. Coming to England in 1841, he was received into the Church of England at Liverpool. Trained for holy orders by Hugh McNeile [q. v.] and James Haldane Stewart, Liverpool clergymen of strong evangelical views, Hellmuth emigrated to Canada in 1844, bearing letters to George Jehoshaphat Mountain [q. v.], bishop of Quebec, from Archbishop Sumner of Canterbury, and other eminent men. Bishop Mountain ordained him deacon and priest in 1846 and appointed him to be professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical literature at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, of which he soon became also vice-principal. At the same time he was made rector of St. Peter's church, in the neighbouring town of Sherbrooke, then the chief centre of English settlement in the province of Lower Canada. His learning and zeal were widely recognised. He received the degree of D.D. from Lambeth in 1853 and from Lennoxville University in 1854, as well as the degree of D.C.L. from Trinity College, Toronto, in the latter year. He afterwards resigned his posts in the province of Quebec to become superintendent of the Colonial and Continental Church Society in British North America. In this capacity he was very successful. He joined Dr. Cronyn, bishop of Huron, in an endeavour to set up in the diocese an evangelical theological college by way of opposition to Trinity College, Toronto. During a visit to England in 1861 Hellmuth collected a sum sufficient to endow the new Huron college in the diocese. It was established in London, Ontario, and when it was opened in 1863 Hellmuth became first principal and professor of divinity. He was also appointed archdeacon of Huron, dean of Huron, and rector of St. Paul's cathedral. His continued interest in education led him to institute at London, Ontario, in 1865 the Hellmuth Boys' College and in 1869 Hellmuth Ladies' College.

On 19 July 1871 Hellmuth was made coadjutor bishop of Huron to Dr. Cronyn, with the title of bishop of Norfolk, and on Cronyn's death in September

following Hellmuth succeeded him as the second bishop of Huron. In his first charge to the diocesan synod, the bishop showed his strong evangelical views by recommending the canons of the Church of Ireland for use in his diocese, by way of preventing ritualism. In 1872 he opened a chapter-house, which was intended to form part of a new cathedral. In 1878 he attended the Lambeth conference. The crowning achievement of his episcopate was the foundation of the Western University in connection with Huron College. The university was incorporated by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1878, and was inaugurated by Hellmuth at the chapter-house on 6 Oct. 1881. He contributed of his own means $10,000 (over 2000*l.* sterling) to its endowment, and had visited England in 1880 to collect subscriptions. On 29 March 1883 Hellmuth resigned the see of Huron owing to a misunderstanding. His friend Robert Bickersteth [q. v.], bishop of Ripon, asked him to leave Canada to become his bishop-suffragan as bishop of Hull, an appointment to which Bickersteth publicly announced that the royal assent had been given. But as an ordained bishop, Hellmuth was declared by the law officers of the crown ineligible for the post of suffragan. Thereupon Bickersteth installed him in the less satisfactory position of coadjutor-bishop, which lapsed with Bickersteth's death in 1884. Hellmuth became successively rector and rural dean of Bridlington (1885–91), chaplain of Trinity Church, Pau (1891–7), and rector of Compton Pauncefoot, Somerset (1897–9). He died at Weston-super-Mare on 28 May 1901, and was buried there.

Hellmuth married (1) in 1847 Catherine (*d.*1884), daughter of General Thomas Evans, C.B., by whom he had two sons and one surviving daughter; (2) in 1886 Mary, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Arthur Duncombe and widow of the Hon. Ashley Carr-Glynn, by whom he had no issue.

Besides numerous controversial and other pamphlets, he published 'The Divine Dispensations and their Gradual Development,' a critical commentary on the Hebrew Scriptures (Edinburgh 1866); 'The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Pentateuch' (1867), and 'A Biblical Thesaurus (Polyglot Bible), with an Analysis of every Word in the Original Languages of the Old Testament' (1884).

Two paintings of Hellmuth in the possession of his elder son were destroyed by fire in Toronto.

[Morgan, Canadian Men and Women of the Time, 1898; Mockridge, Bishops of the Church of England in Canada, 1896 (with engraved portrait); Canadian Biog. Dict. 1880; Hist. of the County of Middlesex, 1889; Annual Register, 1901; F. J. Lewndes, Bishops of the Day, 1897.] D. R. K.

HEMMING, GEORGE WIRGMAN (1821–1905), mathematician and law reporter, born on 19 Aug. 1821, was second son of Henry Keene Homming of Grays, Essex, by his wife Sophia, daughter of Gabriel Wirgman of London. Educated at Clapham grammar school, he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where in 1844 he was senior wrangler, and first Smith's prizeman, and was elected to a fellowship. He entered as a member of Lincoln's Inn in the same year, but was not called to the bar until 3 May 1850, meanwhile continuing his mathematical studies. His work as a reporter in the chancery courts began in 1859, and continued without a break until 1894. From 1871 to 1875, when he took silk, he was junior counsel to the treasury —generally a stepping-stone to the bench. From 1875 to 1879 he was standing counsel to his university, and was appointed a commissioner under the Universities Act, 1877. As a Q.C. he practised before Vice-chancellor Bacon, and in 1887 was appointed an official referee. Elected a bencher in 1876, he in 1897 served as treasurer of Lincoln's Inn. He died at 2 Earl's Court Square, South Kensington, on 6 Jan. 1905, and was buried in old Hampstead church.

Homming married in 1855 his second cousin Louisa Annie, daughter of Samuel Hemming of Merrywood Hall, Bristol, and had four sons and four daughters. Of these the eldest son, Harry Baird (*b.* 1856), is law reporter to the House of Lords; a daughter, Fanny Henrietta (1863–1886), exhibited at the Royal Academy.

A water-colour sketch of Hemming when a young man, in fancy dress, by his lifelong friend, Sir John Tenniel, and a miniature exhibited at the Royal Academy by his niece, Edith Hemming, belong to the family.

Hemming wrote 'An Elementary Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus' (Cambridge, 1848; 2nd edit. 1852); 'First Book on Plane Trigonometry' (1851); and 'Billiards Mathematically Treated' (1899; 2nd edit. 1904). He published 'Reports of Cases adjudged in the High Court of Chancery, before Sir William Page Wood' for 1859–62 (2 vols. 1861–3, with Henry Robert Vaughan Johnson); and for 1862–65

(2 vols. 1864–5, with Alexander Edward Miller). On the establishment of the council of law reporting, Hemming acted as an editor of the 'Equity Cases' and 'Chancery Appeals,' subsequently merged in the chancery division series of the 'Law Reports.'

He was a regular contributor to the 'Saturday Review,' from which a pamphlet on the 'Fusion of Law and Equity' was reprinted in 1873.

[The Times, 7 Jan. 1905; Foster, Men at the Bar; Neale, Honours Reg. of University of Cambridge; Law Journal, 14 Jan. 1905; private information.] C. E. A. B.

HEMPHILL, CHARLES HARE, first Baron Hemphill (1822–1908), lawyer and politician, born in August 1822 at his father's residence in Cashel, was youngest of the five children—two sons and three daughters—of John Hemphill (1777–1833) of Cashel and Rathkenny, co. Tipperary, whose grandfather was Samuel Hemphill [q. v.], the Presbyterian divine and controversialist, and whose mother, Elisabeth Bacon of Rathkenny, was a niece of Matthew Bacon, author of 'Bacon's New Abridgment of the Law,' and a descendant of Sir Nicholas Bacon [q. v.]. Charles's mother, Barbara Hemphill [q. v.], was youngest daughter of Patrick Hare, D.D. His elder brother served as lieutenant in the 69th regiment, and died unmarried in Oct. 1840. Hemphill after his father's death in 1833 was placed at Dr. Walls's school, Dublin. In 1839 he matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which his maternal uncle and godfather, Charles Hare, D.D., was a distinguished fellow and tutor. Hemphill's academic career was brilliant: he obtained a classical scholarship in 1842 and first classical moderatorship and the large gold medal for classics in 1843, when he graduated B.A. He was moreover auditor of the Trinity College Historical Society, in whose debates he took a prominent part. Amongst his friends and contemporaries in the society were William Magee, archbishop of York [q. v.], and Sir Edward Sullivan, Lord chancellor of Ireland [q. v.]. After serving his terms at the Middle Temple, London, and the King's Inns, Dublin, he was called to the Irish bar in midsummer term 1845, along with (Sir) Charles Gavan Duffy [q. v. Suppl. II] and Lord Justice Barry. Hemphill went the Leinster circuit, and rapidly acquired a large practice.

Hemphill's ambition from the first was for a political rather than a forensic career. In 1857 and again in 1859, while a stuff gownsman, he unsuccessfully contested Cashel, his birthplace, in the liberal interest and was defeated, polling on the first occasion thirty-nine votes against fifty-four for Sir Timothy O'Brien. His high standard of electoral morality explains his defeat. He took silk in 1860, and next year declined an offer of a judgeship in the high court of Bengal. In 1863 he was appointed chairman of a county, the title at the time of a county court judge in Ireland. The office did not preclude him from practising at the bar, but rendered him ineligible for election to the House of Commons. He was successively chairman of the counties of Louth, Leitrim, and Kerry. The administration of the Irish Land Act of 1870 was entrusted to county court judges, and Hemphill strenuously endeavoured to carry out the intention of the legislature by securing for tenants capriciously evicted from their holdings compensation for improvements made by themselves. On the coming into operation of the County Courts (Ireland) Act of 1877, whereby county court judges were no longer permitted to practise at the bar, he elected to vacate his county court judgeship on a pension and to pursue his profession. In January 1882 he was appointed a bencher of the King's Inns, and in the same year was made one of three serjeants-at-law, in Ireland, who take precedence at the bar immediately after the law officers of the crown.

In 1886, on the split in the liberal party on the Home Rule question, Hemphill threw in his lot with the Gladstonian liberals. At the general election of that year, after nearly a generation, he was once more a parliamentary candidate, contesting unsuccessfully the West Derby division of Liverpool in the Gladstonian interest, and at the general election of 1892 he was defeated in a contest for the representation of Hastings. On the fall of Lord Salisbury's administration in August 1892 Hemphill, although he had completed his seventieth year, became Irish solicitor-general in Gladstone's fourth administration. He held the post till the fall of Lord Rosebery's administration in 1895, when he was sworn of the Irish privy council, an honour not previously accorded to an outgoing solicitor-general. At the general elections of 1895 and 1900 Hemphill was returned in the liberal interest by majorities of ninety-nine and forty-four respectively as member for North Tyrone, and was the only member of the Gladstonian party in the House of Commons representing an Irish constituency. Although

he entered the House of Commons at an advanced age, his intellectual alertness, legal knowledge, powerful memory, and physical vigour made him a power in debate; while his geniality and old-world courtesy rendered him personally popular. On the formation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's administration in December 1905 Hemphill's years precluded his appointment to the Irish lord chancellorship. A peerage which he did not seek was conferred on him. He was created Baron Hemphill of Rathkenny and of Cashel on 12 Jan. 1906. He died on 4 March 1908 at his residence, 65 Merrion Square, Dublin, and was buried at Deansgrange cemetery, near Dublin.

Of distinguished presence, above the medium height, and of erect carriage even in old age, Hemphill was entertaining in conversation owing to his wide reading and varied experience.

A portrait by Morant is in the possession of his son, the second Lord Hemphill.

Hemphill married on 11 April 1849 Augusta Mary, younger daughter of the Hon. Sir Francis Stanhope, K.H., and grand-daughter of Charles Stanhope, third earl of Harrington. She died on 12 April 1899. Two sons and a daughter of the marriage survive; the elder son, Stanhope Charles John, succeeded his father as second Baron Hemphill.

[Freeman's Journal, 5, 6, 7 March 1908; Law Times, 7, 14, 21 March 1908; information derived from the first Lord Hemphill and his family.] J. G. S. M.

HENDERSON, GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT (1854–1903), colonel and military writer, born on 2 June 1854 at St. Helier, Jersey, was eldest son of William George Henderson, afterwards dean of Carlisle [q. v. Suppl. II], by Jane Melville, daughter of John Dalyell of Lingo, Fife. Henderson was educated at Leeds grammar school while his father was headmaster, became head of the school, was captain of the cricket eleven and a good amateur actor. In 1873 he gained a history scholarship at St. John's College, Oxford, and an exhibition from his school, but did not graduate. In November 1876 he entered Sandhurst, being fourth in the list, and was also captain of the cricket eleven there.

On 1 May 1878 he was commissioned as second-lieutenant in the York and Lancaster regiment, and joined the first battalion (65th) at Dinapore. On promotion to lieutenant on 24 June 1879, he passed to the second battalion (84th); and after serving at Dover and in Ireland, he went with it to Egypt, where it formed part of Graham's brigade. In 1882 he was engaged at Maglar and Tel-el-Maskhuta, and commanded a company at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir. He received the medal with clasp, the bronze star and Medjidie (5th class), and on General Graham's recommendation he obtained a brevet majority on his promotion to captain on 2 June 1886. In 1883 he went with his battalion to Bermuda, and thence to Halifax, Nova Scotia, visiting Virginia to examine the battlefields of the American civil war.

In January 1885 he joined the ordnance store department, and served in it five years, being stationed at Woolwich, Edinburgh, Fort George, and Gibraltar. During this time he was at work on the history of the American civil war and the Franco-Prussian war. In 1886 he published anonymously 'The Campaign of Fredericksburg' (3rd edit. 1891), which attracted the notice of Lord Wolseley, and led to Henderson's appointment in January 1890 as instructor at Sandhurst, at first in military topography, but afterwards in tactics and administration. In 1891 he published 'The Battle of Spicheren,' a masterly study in its breadth and minuteness. From 17 Dec. 1892 to 22 Dec. 1899 he was professor of military art and history at the Staff College, where 'he exercised by his lectures and his personality an influence upon the younger generation of the officers of the British army for which it would be difficult to find a parallel nearer home than that of Moltke in Prussia' (*The Times*, 7 March 1903). The publication in 1898 of 'Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War' (2 vols. 3rd edit. 1902) placed him in the first rank of military historians. Lord Wolseley wrote a preface for the second edition. Lord Roberts stated that it helped to shape his plans for the campaign in South Africa.

He embarked for the Cape with Lord Roberts on 23 Dec. 1899. He left the York and Lancaster regiment, in which he had become major on 10 Nov. 1897, and was made substantive lieutenant-colonel. On 10 Jan. 1900 he was appointed director of military intelligence with the local rank of colonel. Maps were much needed: in the post office at Capetown he discovered some hundreds of maps of the Transvaal, intended for the Boer government, and he prepared maps of the Free State. He accompanied Roberts to the Modder camp, and witnessed the beginning of the turning movement against Cronje; then his health failed, and he went home. He was men-

tioned in the despatch of 31 March, and was made C.B. on 29 Nov.

He was placed on the staff of the war office on 29 Aug. 1900 as an assistant adjutant-general, to write the history of the war; but he was employed first on revision of the infantry drill-book. In the autumn of 1901 he went to South Africa to examine the battlefields, but he worked too hard and broke down again. He returned to England in February 1902, and at the end of that year he was sent to Egypt for the winter. He died at Assouan on 5 March 1903, and was buried in the Roman catholic cemetery at Cairo, where there is a memorial to him. In 1883 he married Mary, daughter of Pierce Joyce of Galway, who survived him. She received a civil list pension of 100*l.* in 1904. They had no children.

Henderson had rare gifts as a military historian. He meant the history of the South African war to be a great picture, not a cold catalogue of facts. He had completed the first volume, on the antecedents of the war; but after his death it was decided that the history should be confined to the military contest, and what he wrote was not published.

The following articles in the 'Edinburgh Review' were Henderson's: 1. 'The American Civil War,' April 1891. 2. 'Clarke's Fortification,' October 1891. 3. 'Von Moltke's Campaign in Bohemia,' April 1894. 4. 'Lord Wolseley's "Marlborough,"' October 1894. 5. 'Army Organisation,' January 1896. 6. 'National Defence,' April 1897. 6. 'The War in South Africa,' January 1900. He published a translation of Verdy du Vernois' study of the battle of Custozza in 1894, and an original study of the battle of Wörth in 1899. He wrote a preface to Count Sternberg's 'Experiences of the Boer War' (1901) in which he dealt with foreign criticism; and he contributed articles on war, strategy and tactics to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (10th edit.). He also wrote in 'The Times' on manœuvres. He was a frequent lecturer at the United Service Institution and before the military societies of Aldershot and Ireland. Some of these lectures have been reprinted with other of his papers in 'The Science of War,' 1905, with a prefatory memoir by Lord Roberts, who writes of Henderson's 'most fascinating personality,' his gifts as a lecturer and a writer, and his value as a staff officer.

[In addition to the above memoir, The Times, 7 March 1903; Spectator, 14 March 1903; the Leodiensian (school journal), April 1903; private information.] E. M. L.

HENDERSON, JOSEPH (1832–1908), portrait and marine painter, born on 10 June 1832 at Stanley, Perthshire, was the third son—he had a younger twin brother—of a stone-carver, Joseph Henderson, by his wife, Marjory Slater. The family removing to Edinburgh, the father died there about 1840 in poor circumstances, and the four boys were sent to business at a very early age. Joseph was apprenticed to a firm of drapers in George Street, but he was allowed time to attend the classes of the Trustees' Academy in the mornings and evenings. On the recommendation of Alexander Handyside Ritchie [q. v.], sculptor, he was enrolled a student on 2 Feb. 1849. William Quiller Orchardson [q. v. Suppl. II] and Robert Herdman [q. v.] were fellow students. He left the academy on 10 May 1853, about a year after Robert Scott Lauder [q. v.] was appointed headmaster, and settled in Glasgow. From 1852 onward, Henderson supported himself entirely by his art. His early work bears the impress of the earlier Scottish tradition, as modified by Duncan and Thomas Faed [q. v. Suppl. I], rather than that of Lauder and his pupils, although evidences of Lauder's suggestion appear in Henderson's genre pictures such as 'The Ballad' (1858) and 'The Sick Child' (1860). After spending some twenty years chiefly on pictures of that kind, Henderson, during a holiday on the Ayrshire coast about 1871, discovered that his real bent was sea-painting. Although he continued to paint portraits, he paid chief attention to the sea. At first figure incidents of considerable importance were usually introduced, and his colour inclined to be black and his handling hard; but gradually the figures became accessory to the effect, his colour gained in freshness and his brushwork in freedom. His best work was done during the last fifteen years of his life. While his principal pictures were in oils, he painted in water-colour also, and was a member of the Royal Scottish Water-Colour Society. In celebration of his jubilee as a professional artist the Glasgow Art Club, besides entertaining him to dinner and presenting him with a souvenir, organised a special exhibition of his work (1901), and after his death the Royal Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts, of which he was a vice-president, arranged a memorial exhibition. Between 1871 and 1886 he exhibited twenty pictures at the Royal Academy, but his chief pictures were usually shown at the

Glasgow Institute. His art is represented in the Glasgow Gallery by an admirable sea-piece, 'The Flowing Tide,' and by full-length portraits of two lord provosts, and the collection of the Scottish Modern Arts Association contains his 'Storm.'

He died at Ballantrae, Ayrshire, where for many years he had spent the summer, on 17 July 1908, and was buried in Sighthill cemetery, Glasgow.

Henderson married thrice: (1) in 1855, Helen, daughter of James Cosh, Buchanan, and by her (*d.* 1866) had four children, a daughter Marjory, who became second wife of William McTaggart, R.S.A. [q. v. Suppl. II], and three sons, all of whom became artists; (2) in 1869, Helen Young of Strathaven (*d.* 1871), by whom he had one daughter; and (3) in 1872, Eliza Thomson, who survived him with two daughters.

There are admirable portraits of him by his son John (in the artist's possession) and by William McTaggart (in his widow's possession). John Mossman executed a double medallion of him and his third wife.

[Private information; Scots Pictorial, 15 Jan. 1901; International Studio, 1902, xvi. 207; Glasgow Herald, 18 July 1908; exhibition catalogues; Percy Bate, The Art of Joseph Henderson, 1908; J. L. Caw, Scottish Painting, 1908.] J. L. C.

HENDERSON, WILLIAM GEORGE (1819–1905), dean of Carlisle, born at Harbridge, Hampshire, on 25 June 1819, was eldest son of Vice-admiral George Henderson of Harbridge, by his wife Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Walcott-Sympson. Educated first at Laleham, and then at Bruton school, Somerset, he matriculated from Wadham College, Oxford, on 30 June 1836, was elected to a demyship at Magdalen College in July, won the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse in 1839, and graduated B.A. with a first class in classics and a second class in mathematics in 1840, proceeding M.A. in 1843, D.C.L. in 1853, and D.D. in 1882. He won the prize for Latin essay in 1842 and the Ellerton theological prize next year. In 1844 he was ordained deacon but from some doctrinal hesitation did not take priest's orders until 1859. In 1845 he was appointed headmaster of Magdalen College school, but left it in the following year to become tutor in the University of Durham. In 1847 he was elected to a fellowship at Magdalen, holding it till 1853. In 1851 he was appointed principal of Hatfield Hall, Durham, and in 1852 became headmaster of Victoria College, Jersey. Henderson's success here was pronounced, and in 1862 he obtained the headmastership of Leeds grammar school. A born teacher and good organiser, devoted to his school, and winning the lasting affection of his pupils, he remained at Leeds until 1884. He took little part in public affairs, but was an active member and editor of the Surtees Society.

In 1884 Henderson was appointed to the deanery of Carlisle. He sought to popularise the cathedral services, and interested himself in philanthropic work, but owing to weak health his later years were spent in comparative retirement. He died suddenly at Rose Castle, Carlisle, on 24 Sept. 1905. A decided high churchman, Henderson took no active part in controversy, but he signed the memorial in 1881 for the toleration of ritual. He married Jane (*d.* 1901), daughter of J. Dalyell of Lingo, Fifeshire, by whom he had eight sons (one of whom was Lieut.-colonel G. F. R. Henderson [q. v. Suppl. II]) and six daughters. Twelve of his children survived him. His portrait by Mr. W. W. Ouless R.A. (1887) is at Victoria College, Jersey.

Henderson edited for the Surtees Society: 1. 'Missale ad usum Insignis Ecclesiæ Eboracensis,' vols. 59 and 60, 1874, for which he collated the extant MSS. and the five printed editions. 2. 'Manuale et Processionale ad usum Insignis Ecclesiæ Eboracensis,' vol. 63, 1875, to which he added in an appendix an abbreviated reprint of the Sarum manual and of such manual offices as occur in the Hereford missal or manual. 3. 'Liber Pontificalis Christophori Bainbridge Archiepiscopi Eboracensis,' vol. 61, 1875, the last surviving pontifical of the old English use. He also published 'Missale ad usum Percelebris Ecclesiæ Herfordensis' (1874), a reproduction of the printed edition of 1502 collated with a fourteenth-century MS.

[Yorkshire Post, 25 Sept. 1905; Guardian, 27 Sept. 1905; Foster, Alumni Oxon.; Honours Register of the University of Oxford; private information; J. R. Bloxam, Fellows, &c., of Magdalen College, Oxford, vii. 342; R. B. Gardiner, Wadham College Register, 1895, p. 375.] A. R. B.

HENLEY, WILLIAM ERNEST (1849–1903), poet, critic, and dramatist, born at Gloucester on 23 Aug. 1849, was eldest of five children, all sons, of William Henley, a bookseller in Gloucester, by his wife Emma Morgan. His father came of an old yeoman stock and his mother was descended from Joseph Warton, the critic [q. v.]. Of his brothers, Edward John was a well-known London actor, and later toured in America, where he died in 1898; and

Anthony Warton is a landscape painter. William Ernest was educated at the Crypt grammar school, Gloucester, of which, in 1861, Thomas Edward Brown [q. v. Suppl. I], the poet, became head master. That he had Brown for a teacher, Henley was accustomed to deem a rare piece of good fortune. His presence, he says, was 'like a call from the world outside, the great, quick, living world. . . . What he did for me, practically, was to suggest such possibilities in life and character as I had never dreamed' (*Works*, iv. 207–8). Brown's influence was all the greater in that Henley was partly severed from 'the great, quick, living world,' during the late period of his youth and his early manhood, by a tuberculous disease which from his twelfth year made him a cripple and long threatened his life. His consolation was reading and study, and in 1867 he passed the Oxford local examination as a senior candidate. The progress of the disease soon necessitated the amputation of one foot, and having been told by the doctors that his life could be saved only by the amputation of the other leg he, in 1873, went to Edinburgh to place himself under the care of Prof. Joseph (afterwards Lord) Lister in the infirmary. There he was a patient for twenty months. By Lister's skilful attention the leg was saved, and although his health always remained precarious, he was able, with occasional intervals of severe illness, to apply himself to literary labour until the close of his life. The character of his nights and days in the infirmary is vividly disclosed in the 'Hospital Verses,' a portion of which appeared in the 'Cornhill Magazine' for July 1875. His mood of mind is depicted in 'Out of the night that covers me.'

Some verses previously sent from the infirmary to the 'Cornhill Magazine' led the editor (Sir) Leslie Stephen, when in Edinburgh in 1875, to visit him on his sick-bed and to introduce him to R. L. Stevenson, who describes him as sitting 'up in his bed with his hair all tangled,' and talking 'as cheerfully as if he had been in a king's palace' (letter of Stevenson, 13 Feb. 1875). Henley portrayed Stevenson to the life in the hospital sonnet 'Apparition.' Henceforth their relations became intimate. Their temperaments had strong affinities; both were unconventional; both were devoted to the art of literature, and their sympathy, as Stevenson states, was 'nourished by mutual assistance.' 'As I look back in memory,' he wrote in his dedication to Henley of 'Virginibus Puerisque' (1881), 'there is hardly a stage of that distance but I see you present with advice, reproof or praise.' Subsequently their personal relations grew less intimate owing to a private disagreement, and on the appearance of Stevenson's biography by Mr. Graham Balfour in 1901, Henley contributed to the 'Pall Mall Magazine' (Dec. 1901) a disparaging article called 'R. L. S.' Yet in an essay on Hazlitt (1902, *Works*, ii. 158) he referred to Stevenson as an artist in letters, 'who lived to conquer the English-speaking world.'

On leaving the infirmary in 1875, Henley remained in Edinburgh for a few months to work on the staff of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' His contributions, mainly in French biography, included Chénier and Chastelard; but he felt hampered by the conditions of the work. Already he had begun to contribute to the London journals, and in 1877–8 he settled in London to become editor of a weekly paper, 'London,' founded by George Glasgow Brown, a friend of Stevenson and himself, in which appeared many of his early poems, several of the essays included in 'Views and Reviews,' and Stevenson's unique 'New Arabian Nights.' On the discontinuance of the paper he did critical work for the 'Athenæum,' the 'St. James's Gazette,' the 'Saturday Review,' and 'Vanity Fair.' From 1882 to 1886 he was editor of the 'Magazine of Art,' where he made known to England the sculptural genius of Rodin, championed the pictorial art of Whistler, and found for Robert Alan Mowbray Stevenson [q. v. Suppl. I] opportunity to begin his work as art critic. In 1889 he returned to Edinburgh to become editor of a weekly paper, the 'Scots Observer,' the headquarters of which were in 1891 removed to London, the title having been changed to the 'National Observer.' Patriotic imperialism, or anti-Gladstonianism, was the dominating note of the paper's politics; but Henley's main purpose was the promotion of what he deemed the higher interests of literature and art. While iconoclasm, sometimes extreme and one-sided, was a conspicuous feature of its criticism, its appreciation of excellence only partially recognised or not recognised at all was as common as its disparagement of what was supposed to have obtained an undeserved repute. Its 'middles' included contributions from several writers who had won fame, and from more who were on the way to win it. Among the many contributors were J. M. Barrie, T. E. Brown,

Thomas Hardy, Rudyard Kipling, Andrew Lang, Arthur Morrison, (Sir) Gilbert Parker, G. S. Street, G. W. Steevens, R. L. Stevenson, H. G. Wells, and W. B. Yeats. Exacting as an editor, Henley was yet a benevolent autocrat, and stimulated his contributors by his strong literary enthusiasm and blend of friendly correction with generous praise. After retiring from the editorship of the 'National Observer' in 1894 he was until 1898 editor of a monthly magazine, the 'New Review,' which, notwithstanding notable contributions in fiction and essays, was a financial failure. From 1899 till his death he contributed occasionally a literary article to the 'Pall Mall Magazine.'

Meanwhile, he had, in 1888, obtained reputation as a poet, though more instantly and widely in America than in England, by a 'Book of Verses,' which embraced the whole graphic hospital series, of which the more poignant, in the unrhymed form, had been refused admission to the 'Cornhill Magazine'; the 'Bric-à-Brac Poems,' some in the sonnet form and the majority in the modish forms of old French verse, but often wrought with such deft command of phrase, and so alive with poetic fancy, or emotion, that all sense of artificiality disappears; and various other verses entitled 'Echoes,' the majority of which accord with his own definition of a lyric, 'a single emotion temperamentally expressed in terms of poetry' (Preface to *English Lyrics*, p. 1). In 1892 he published the 'Song of the Sword and other Verses,' including the 'London Voluntaries'; and in 1893 a second edition, with additions, appeared under the title 'London Voluntaries and other Verses.' In the 'Voluntaries,' 'a rich and lovely verbal magic,' wrote Francis Thompson, 'is mated with metre that comes and goes like the heaving of the Muse's bosom' (*Academy*, 18 July 1903). The technical accomplishment attains here its most difficult triumphs. In 1898 the two collections of verse were reprinted in a definitive edition, with omissions, additions and changes under the title 'Poems,' with a photogravure of the author's bust by Rodin. A series of drawings of London types by William Nicholson with picturesque quatorzains by Henley appeared in the same year; and in 1900 he published a small volume of verse entitled 'For England's sake: Verses and Songs in Time of War,' voicing his patriotic fervour during the Boer struggle. The two most notable poems are 'Pro Rege Nostro,' which has been set to music as a song by Miss Frances Allitsen, and for choral purposes by Mr. Ernest Dicks, and 'Last Post,' set to music for chorus and orchestra by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford. The lyric sequence, 'Hawthorn and Lavender' (1901, first printed in the 'North American Review'), a kind of parable of the spring, summer, autumn, and winter of manhood, contains a more intimate revelation of himself than the earlier poems. This volume also includes among other pieces the 'Threnody for Queen Victoria' which, first appearing in the 'Morning Post,' was printed for private circulation as a broadside. 'Hawthorn and Lavender' he intended to be his last poetic utterance; but his first experience of the delights of motoring inspired him to write 'A Song of Speed,' which appeared in the 'World's Work' in April 1903, and shortly afterwards was published separately.

Henley's verse was the occasional recreation of a life mainly occupied with editing and the criticism of literature and art. In 1890 he published 'Views and Reviews,' described by himself as 'a mosaic of scraps and shreds from the shot rubbish of some fourteen years of journalism,' and consisting mainly of vignette impressions of the great English and French writers. A companion volume on art appeared in 1902, selected from the memorial catalogue (1887) of the loan collection of French and Dutch pictures in the Edinburgh International Exhibition (1886), from the 'Century of Artists' (1889), prepared as a memorial of the art portion of the Glasgow Exhibition of 1888, and from the catalogue (1889) of the loan collection of pictures of the great French and Dutch romanticists of the nineteenth century, prepared for the art publishers, Messrs. Dowdeswell. For the last catalogue he wrote an elaborate note on 'Romanticism.' The volume also includes a study of Sir Henry Raeburn, which prefaced a sumptuous book, published in 1890, by the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, as well as a study of two modern artists (Charles Keene and Rodin) contributed to the 'National Observer' in 1890; and a tribute to R. A. M. Stevenson from the 'Pall Mall Magazine' in July 1900.

'As critic,' wrote Meredith of Henley, 'he had the rare combination of enthusiasm and wakeful judgment. Pretentiousness felt his whip smartly, the accepted imbecile had to bear the weight of his epigrams. But merit under a cloud, or just emerging, he sparkled on or lifted to the public view. He was one of the main supports of good literature in our time' (*The Henley*

Memorial, p. 7). Impressionist and emotional, Henley's criticism represents artistic sensibilities that are exceptionally keen. In painting he proposed to ignore any qualities except those strictly pictorial, and sculpture he pronounced to be 'wholly a matter of form, surface and line.' His literary sympathies were restricted by peculiarities of temperament, but realist and humorist as well as poet, he was an expert critic of those forms of literature that deal primarily with concrete human nature. His prose style, elaborately polished and occasionally mannered, is notable for elasticity, and vivid appositeness of phrase.

Henley collaborated with R. L. Stevenson in four plays, 'Deacon Brodie' (privately printed in 1880, and in a finished version in 1888), 'Beau Austin' and 'Admiral Guinea' (both printed in 1884), and 'Macaire' (in 1885). A collected edition of the first three plays was published in 1892, and 'Macaire' was added in 1894. 'Deacon Brodie' was produced at Pullan's Theatre of Varieties, Bradford, on 28 Dec. 1882, and was performed at the Prince's Theatre, London, on 2 July 1884, and in the same year at Edinburgh. With the finished version, which has not been performed in this country, Henley's brother, Edward John, made a successful tour in America in 1888. 'Beau Austin' was produced by Mr. (now Sir) Beerbohm Tree at the Haymarket Theatre, London, on 3 Nov. 1890. 'Admiral Guinea,' first produced on 29 Nov. 1897, was revived at the Royalty Theatre, Glasgow (the Repertory Theatre) on 19 April 1909 and at His Majesty's Theatre, London, on 4 June of the same year. 'Macaire' was played twice by the Stage Society, London (on 4 Nov. 1900 at the Strand Theatre, and on 8 Nov. at the Great Queen Street Theatre). 'Beau Austin' and 'Macaire' were performed at a matinee in Her Majesty's Theatre on 3 May 1901 on behalf of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund, all the parts being filled by leading actors and actresses. 'Deacon Brodie' is dramatically the most effective of the four pieces, none of which attained popular success, though all helped to promote a higher ideal of playwriting in Great Britain.

Henley was also the author of 'A new and original travestie by Byron M'Guiness,' entitled 'Mephisto,' new music by Mr. D. Caldicott and Mr. Ernest Bucalossi, which, produced on Whit Monday, 14 June 1887, was played for some weeks as an after piece at the Royalty Theatre, London; his brother taking the part of Mephisto, and Miss Constance Gilchrist that of Marguerite.

A warm admirer of Elizabethan prose, Henley projected the republication of a series of Tudor translations which, edited and prefaced by special scholars and begun in 1892 with Florio's translation of Montaigne's 'Essays,' was completed by the issue of the Tudor Bible, the preface for which he did not live to finish. With Mr. J. S. Farmer he was engaged for many years in compiling a 'Dictionary of Slang and its Analogues,' issued in parts only to subscribers (1894–1904), which was almost finished at the time of his death. With Mr. T. F. Henderson he prepared the centenary edition of the poetry of Robert Burns, in four vols. (1896–7), contributing to the last volume an elaborate essay, which was also published separately, on the poet's 'life, genius and achievement.' An edition of 'Byron's Letters and Verse,' volume i., with vivid biographical sketches of Byron's friends and other persons mentioned in the letters, appeared in 1897; but, owing to copyright difficulties, the project was abandoned. In 1901 he edited the Edinburgh folio Shakespeare. He contributed a preface to the poetry of Wilfrid Blunt (1895), and to the collected edition of the poems of T. E. Brown (1900); introductory essays to editions of Smollett (1899), Hazlitt (1902–4), and Fielding (1903); and prefaces to various novels in the American edition de luxe of the works of Charles Dickens. Amongst his latest essays was that on 'Othello,' for the Caxton Shakespeare (1910), edited by Sir Sidney Lee. In 1891, under the title of 'Lyra Heroica,' he published a selection of English verse 'commemorative of heroic action or illustrative of heroic sentiment,' of which a school edition with notes by L. Cope-Cornford and W. W. Greg was printed in 1892; in 1894 with Mr. Charles Whibley, a 'Book of English Prose'; in 1895 a 'London Garland from Four Centuries of Verse,' and in 1897 'English Lyrics: Chaucer to Pope.'

In 1893 Henley received the degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews; in 1898 he was granted a civil list pension of 225*l.* a year. Considerations of health induced him, after experimenting with various suburban residences about London, to remove in 1899 to Worthing, though he retained a flat in London, which he occupied at intervals. In 1901 he removed to Woking. A nervous shock, due to an accident while leaving a moving railway carriage, seriously affected his health,

and he died at Woking on 11 June 1903. His body was cremated at Woking and the ashes were brought to Cockayne Hatley, Bedfordshire.

Henley married at Edinburgh, in Jan. 1878, Anna, daughter of Edward Boyle, engineer, of Edinburgh, and Marianne Mackie. She survived him and in 1904 was granted a civil list pension of 125*l*. The only child, Margaret, died at the age of five years in 1894. She is the 'Reddy' of Mr. J. M. Barrie's 'Sentimental Tommy'; there is a painting in oil of her by Charles Wellington Furse, A.R.A. [q. v. Suppl. II], and a crayon sketch by the Marchioness of Granby (Duchess of Rutland). She was buried in the churchyard of Cockayne Hatley, where a tombstone, designed by Onslow Ford, with beautiful bronze work by the artist, is erected to her.

Henley was over the average height, broad-shouldered, and, notwithstanding his illnesses, physically vigorous and energetic. His powerful head was crowned by strong, bushy yellow hair, which had a tendency towards the perpendicular; latterly it became white. He possessed pleasant and expressive blue eyes, but was extremely short-sighted. Physically he contrasted strikingly with the shadowy R. L. Stevenson. Debarred by his lameness and uncertain health from various pastimes and diversions, he obtained much enjoyment from conversation, and was an admirable listener and inquirer as well as talker. In Stevenson's essay, 'Talk and Talkers,' he is cleverly portrayed under the pseudonym 'Burly'; but the description applies chiefly to his earlier years and largely to special bouts of discussion with the Stevensons; in his later years his manner was less 'boisterous and piratical.' Although capable under excitement of much picturesque denunciation, he was in conversation, for the most part, quietly humorous, frank, robust, and genial.

Henley's collective works appeared in 1908 in a limited edition in six volumes; vols. i. and ii. poems, including, in an appendix, some published in earlier volumes or in anthologies but not reprinted by him in his definitive edition; vols. iii. and iv. essays not previously collected; and vols. v. and vi. 'Views and Reviews.' The essays include those on Fielding, Smollett, Hazlitt and Burns; 'Byron's World'; and an unrevised selection from contributions to the 'Pall Mall Magazine.'

There is a bust of Henley by Rodin (1886), a drawing by William Rothenstein (1897), and an oil painting by William Nicholson (1901). A sketch by 'Spy' (Leslie Ward), which, though touched with caricature, is an admirable likeness, was made for 'Vanity Fair' in 1897. On 11 July 1907 a memorial of Henley, consisting of a bust by Rodin in bronze, a replica of that of 1886, set in white marble, was unveiled by the Earl of Plymouth in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It was erected by his friends and admirers, the bust being a free gift by Rodin.

[Obituary notices; Stevenson's Life and Letters; the Henley Memorial, 1907; A Blurred Memory of Childhood, by Roden Shields (a fellow patient as a boy with Henley in the Infirmary), in Cornhill Mag., May 1905; William Ernest Henley, by Sidney Low, ib., Sept. 1903; Mrs. W. Y. Sellar's Recollections, ib., Dec. 1910; Portraits of the Henleys by Francis Watt in Art Journal, Feb. 1906; information from Mrs. Henley and Mr. Alfred Warcing; personal knowledge. There is a list of Henley's signed contributions to magazines and reviews in a bibliographical note in English Illustrated Mag., vol. xxix.] T. F. H.

HENNELL, SARA. [See under Bray, Mrs. Caroline (1814–1905), friend of George Eliot and author.]

HENNESSEY, JOHN BOBANAU NICKERLIEU (1829–1910), deputy surveyor-general of India, born at Fatehpur, Northern India, on 1 Aug. 1829, was son of Michael Henry Hennessey by a native mother. After being educated locally, he was admitted to the junior branch of the great trigonometrical survey on 14 April 1844. For some years he worked in the marshy jungle tracts of Bengal and the north-west provinces bordering the Nepal Terai. Of the party of 140 officers and assistants which he joined, forty were carried off by fever in a few days, and he was often incapacitated by illness. But his zeal and thoroughness attracted notice, and, transferred to the Punjab in 1850, he fixed the longitudinal position of Lahore, Amritsar, Wazirabad, and other places.

Attached to the superintendent's field office in 1851, he helped the astronomical assistant to collate the various computations of latitude observations and in other work. In Oct. 1853 he was placed in charge of the branch computing office, and in the following year assisted the surveyor-general at the Chach base line. Promoted to the senior branch on 25 April 1854, he was employed at headquarters (Dehra Dun) in reducing the measurements of the Chach base line, and preparing (in

triplicate manuscript) a general report on the north-east longitudinal series. During the Mutiny he was at Mussoorie, a hill station ten miles beyond Dehra Dun. For nearly five months he was under arms and on harassing duty.

After service with the base line at Vizagapatam, in the south, he took two years' leave to England in March 1863. Entering Jesus College, Cambridge, on 31 Oct. as a fellow commoner, he pursued mathematical studies with great aptitude under professors Adams, Challis, and Walton. With the sanction of the secretary of state he learned the new process of photo-zincography at the ordnance survey offices, Southampton, and returning to duty in India (April 1865) took out an extensive apparatus with which he established the process at survey headquarters. By this means the rapid reproduction of maps and survey sheets became possible, and the great cost and delay of sending orders to England were avoided.

Hennessey, appointed to the charge of the amalgamated computing office and calculating branch, made (1866) the comparisons of standards and determined the 10 feet standard bar of the trigonometrical survey. He also took in hand the vast accumulations of material provided by the labours of William Lambton [q. v.], Sir George Everest [q. v.], and Sir Andrew Scott Waugh [q. v.], and with the help of a large staff reduced them to order.

Hennessey assisted his chief, General James Thomas Walker [q. v.], in the editorship of the monumental 'Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,' of which the first volume was issued in 1870. He was a large contributor to some of the volumes, fourteen of which were issued during his tenure of office. He also wrote the report on 'Explorations in Great Tibet and Mongolia, made by A——k in 1879–82' (Dehra Dun, 1884). He was designated deputy superintendent of the trigonometrical survey in Sept. 1869, officiated as its superintendent in 1874, and after the three branches of survey operations had been amalgamated under the title of the Survey of India, he was appointed (Feb. 1883) deputy surveyor-general.

On 9 Dec. 1874, with the equatorial of the Royal Society, he observed from Mussoorie (6765 ft.) the transit of Venus (see *Trans. Roy. Soc.* Nos. 159 and 161, 1875). This won him the fellowship of the society (1875), to the 'Transactions' of which he had contributed in 1867, 1870, 1871, and twice in 1873. Cambridge conferred upon him the honorary M.A. degree in 1876, and after his retirement on 1 Oct. 1884 on a special pension granted by government, he was made a C.I.E. (6 June 1885).

At Mussoorie, where he at first lived after retirement, he was an active member of the municipality, captain of the local volunteer corps, and discoverer of the spring from which the water-supply is obtained. Coming to London, he resided in Alleyn park, West Dulwich, where he died on 23 May 1910, being interred at Elmer's End cemetery.

He married at Calcutta in March 1868 Elizabeth Golden, only daughter of R. Malcolm Ashman; by her he had a son and daughter. The son, Lieut. J. A. C. Hennessey, 45th (Rattray) Sikhs, was killed in action at Jandola, Waziristan, in Oct. 1900; memorial prizes for moral worth were founded at his old school, Dulwich.

[Memoir on Indian Surveys, by Sir C. Markham, 1878, and cont. by C. E. D. Black, 1891; List of Officers in Survey Dept. to Jan. 1884, Calcutta; Indian Survey Report for 1888–9, Calcutta; The Times, 26 May 1910; personal knowledge.] F. H. B.

HENNESSY, HENRY (1826-1901), physicist, born at Cork on 19 March 1826, was the second son of John Hennessy of Ballyhennessy, co. Kerry, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Casey of Cork. Sir John Pope-Hennessy [q. v.] was a younger brother. Educated at Cork under Michael Healy, he received an excellent training in classics, modern languages, and mathematics. Deprived as a Roman catholic of a university education, he adopted the profession of an engineer. His leisure was from early youth devoted to mathematical research, in which he engaged quite spontaneously. From an early period he made original and valuable contributions to British and foreign scientific journals, which he continued through life. In 1849 he was made librarian of Queen's College, Cork, and in 1855, on the invitation of Cardinal Newman, he became professor of physics at the Roman catholic University, Dublin. In 1874 he transferred his services to the Royal College of Science, Dublin, where he was appointed professor of applied mathematics. His work there was of exceptional merit, and he was dean of the college in 1880 and again in 1888. Hennessy was made a member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1851, and was its vice-president from 1870 to 1873. He was also elected F.R.S. in 1858.

In 1890 he resigned his chair under the recent compulsory rules for superannuation in the civil service at the age of 65. A memorial to the government protesting against his retirement was influentially signed but was without effect. Owing to the inadequacy of his pension he resided much abroad, but returning to Ireland under medical advice, he died on 8 March 1901, at Bray, co. Wicklow. He married Rosa, youngest daughter of Hayden Corri, and had issue.

Hennessy was remarkable for his versatile interests and scientific ingenuity. In his earliest paper, which was published in 1845, when he was only nineteen, in the 'Philosophical Magazine,' he proposed to use photography for the registration of barometric and thermometric readings. In 'Researches in Terrestrial Physics' (*Phil. Trans.* 1851) he argued from the figure and structure of the earth and planets, that they were of fluid origin, and that a fluid nucleus at a high temperature was enclosed within their crust. He also wrote on meteorology and on climatology (*British Assoc. Rep.* 1857), deducing laws which regulate the distribution of temperature in islands. The excellence of a paper 'On the Influence of the Gulf Stream' (*Proc. Roy. Soc.* 1857–9) led to a request to report on the temperature of the seas surrounding the British Isles for the Committee on Irish Fisheries in 1870. Among his other proposals was one for a decimal system of weights and measures founded on the length of the polar axis of the earth, a quantity capable of more accurate determination than the earth's quadrant, on which the metric system is based. Standards such as the polar foot and the polar pound, and a complete set of weights and measures on the polar system, constructed under Hennessy's supervision, are in the Museum of the Royal College of Science, Dublin. In the same museum are many models of his mechanical inventions, one of them illustrating the structure of sewers best adapted to obtain the greatest scour with due provision for a great influx of storm water (cf. 'Hydraulic Problems on the Cross-sections of Pipes and Channels,' *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 1888).

Hennessy, besides his papers in scientific periodicals, published separately: 1. 'On the Study of Science in its Relation to Individuals and Society,' Dublin, 1858; 2nd edit. 1859. 2. 'On the Freedom of Education' (a paper at the Social Science Congress, Liverpool, in 1858), 1859. 3. 'The Relation of Science to Modern Civilisation,' 1862.

[Men of the Time, 1899; Proc. Roy. Soc. vol. 75 (1905) p. 140; Who's Who, 1901; Pratt, People of the Period, 1897.]

HENRY, MITCHELL (1826–1910), Irish politician, born at Ardwick Green, Manchester, in 1826, was younger son of Alexander Henry, M.P. for South Lancashire in the liberal interest (1847–52), who died 4 Oct. 1862, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of George Brush, of Dromore, co. Down. Having been educated privately and at University College School, Henry joined the Pine Street school of medicine in Manchester, afterwards incorporated in the medical department of the Owens College. He graduated M.R.C.S. in 1847 and having established himself in practice as a consulting surgeon at No. 5 Harley Street, Cavendish Square, he was next year appointed surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and in 1854 was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1862, however, he abandoned his profession and became a partner in the family firm of A. & S. Henry, merchants and general warehousemen, of Manchester and Huddersfield. In 1865 he unsuccessfully contested Woodstock in the liberal interest, and was defeated at Manchester both at a bye-election in 1867 and at the general election in 1868. During his second Manchester candidature he founded the 'Evening News' as an electioneering sheet, and after his defeat he disposed of the paper to the printer, William Evans.

Henry was an enthusiastic angler, and his interest in the sport brought him frequently to the west of Ireland. As a consequence he successfully contested county Galway in 1871. He warmly supported the political principles of Isaac Butt [q. v.] and was a member of the council of the Home Rule League; his election was therefore regarded as a great victory for the national party (O'Connor, *The Parnell Movement*, p. 226). His first important speech in parliament was in support of Butt's motion for an inquiry into the judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh (see Keogh, William Nicholas) in the matter of the Galway election petition in 1872. He opposed Gladstone's Irish university bill, chiefly on the ground that it did not concede the principle of sectarian education demanded by public opinion in Ireland, and on 2 July 1874, in seconding Butt's motion to consider the parliamentary relations between Great Britain and Ireland, he dealt effectively with the financial side of the question, arguing strongly that Ireland

had for years been paying more than her due share of the taxation of the empire, as fixed by the Act of Union. In July 1877 he returned to the subject of the over-taxation of Ireland, and at the opening of parliament in January next year, being called on, owing to Butt's illness, to act as leader of the Irish party, he urged that the most pressing needs of Ireland were the assimilation of the Irish franchise to that of England, a reasonable university bill, and the acknowledgment of Ireland's right to manage her own domestic affairs.

Meanwhile he had purchased from the Blakes a large estate of some 14,000 acres in county Galway between Letterfrack and Lenane. It consisted mostly of bog land, which he reclaimed, and at Kylemore Lough he erected a stately mansion, known as Kylemore Castle, now the property of the duke of Manchester. These operations and the fact of his residing there brought money into the district, and his relations with the peasantry were on the whole very friendly till the days of the Land League. His position as an Irish landlord seems, however, to have modified his political views; anyhow he came to view with apprehension the development of the home rule agitation under Parnell's leadership. Independent of his rents for his income, he suffered less than his neighbours from the Land League movement, but he disapproved its operations. The home rule which he advocated was, he declared, intended to draw Ireland closer to England, whereas the object of the Parnellites was to sever Ireland from England (Hansard, *Debates*, cclv. 1884–90). His warm support of Forster's efforts to suppress the league brought about an open breach with his former colleagues. While supporting the land bill of 1881 he deprecated the working of it by the county court judges (12 May 1881, *ibid.* cclxii. 342–51), and described the Land League as a 'dishonest, demoralising and un-Christian agitation.' Henry was unseated at the general election in 1885 by what he called Parnellite 'intimidation.' He was, however, elected for the Blackfriars division of Glasgow, and returning to parliament he reopened the campaign against his former colleagues and their Gladstonian allies (*ib.* cccix. 1275), and voted against the second reading of Gladstone's home rule bill on 7 June 1886. He failed to obtain re-election at the general election that year and retired from parliament. In 1889 the firm of A. & S. Henry was turned into a limited liability company, of which Henry was chairman till 1893. His interest in Ireland declined and his pecuniary position was not maintained. Disposing of his Galway estate, he established himself at Leamington, where he died on 22 Nov. 1910. Henry married in 1850 Margaret, daughter of George Vaughan of Quilly House, Dromore, county Down, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. His wife predeceased him in 1874 and was buried in a mausoleum erected by him near Kylemore Castle.

A cartoon by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' (1879).

[Manchester Guardian, 24 Nov. 1910; The Times, 23 Nov. 1910; Annual Register, 1910, p. 144; Burke's Landed Gentry; Hansard's Parliamentary Debates; Lucy's Diary of Two Parliaments; Locker-Lampson's Consideration of the State of Ireland; O'Donnell's Hist. of Irish Parliamentary Party; information kindly supplied by Mr. Percy Robinson and Mr. C. W. Sutton.]

R. D.

HENTY, GEORGE ALFRED (1832-1902), writer for boys, born at Trumpington, near Cambridge, on 8 Dec. 1832, was the eldest son of three children of James Henty, stockbroker, and Mary Bovill, daughter of Dr. Edwards, physician, of Wandsworth. In September 1847 he was admitted to Westminster School, and in 1852 he proceeded to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, but left the university prematurely without taking a degree. On the outbreak of the Crimean war Henty and his younger brother, Frederick, volunteered for active service. Both entered the hospital commissariat, and in the spring of 1855 went out to the Crimea. Later in the year the brother died of cholera at Scutari. Henty's Crimean experience gave him a taste both for soldiering and for journalism. His letters describing the siege of Sevastopol were accepted by the 'Morning Advertiser,' and he continued his contributions until he was incapacitated by fever. On being invalided home, he was promoted purveyor of the forces, and received the Turkish order of the Medjidie. His administrative capacity was recognised, and in 1859 he was chosen to organise the Italian hospitals during the war with Austria. On his return he held various posts in the commissariat department at Belfast and Portsmouth, but he soon wearied of routine and resigned his commission. For a time Henty helped his father in the management of a colliery in Wales, an experience he afterwards turned to account in his story

'Facing Death' (1883; 3rd edit. 1907), and subsequently he went out to Sardinia as manager of a mine, but this occupation proved equally uncongenial.

In 1865 Henty adopted the calling of a journalist and wrote miscellaneous articles, mainly for the 'Standard.' Roving instincts, however, would not let him settle down. His chance came in 1866, when he was commissioned to serve as correspondent of the 'Standard' during the Austro-Italian war. While following Garibaldi's Tyrolese campaign he became acquainted with George Meredith [q. v. Suppl. II], who was then a correspondent of the 'Morning Post'; and he witnessed from an Italian man-of-war the disastrous naval battle of Lissa (20 July 1866). In the course of the next ten years Henty, in the service of the 'Standard,' accompanied Lord Napier's expedition to Abyssinia in 1867–8, his articles being reprinted as 'The March to Magdala' (1868); attended the inauguration of the Suez Canal in 1869; saw something of the winter campaign of 1870–1 during the Franco-German war, afterwards starving in Paris during the Commune; witnessed the Russian conquest of Khiva in 1873; followed Lord Wolseley's victorious expedition to Ashanti (1873–4), his letters being reissued as 'The March to Coomassie' (1874); watched guerilla warfare in Spain during the Carlist insurrection in 1874; was with the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII) during his tour through India in 1875, and saw some desperate hand-to-hand fighting while with the Turkish army in the Turco-Servian war (1876). Hard work and rough experiences told on Henty's health, and except for a visit to the mining camps of California he did no more correspondent's work abroad.

Meanwhile Henty made occasional excursions into fiction. His first boys' book, 'Out in the Pampas' (1868; 4th edit. 1910), was followed by 'The Young Franc-Tireurs,' a tale of the Franco-Prussian war (1872; 6th edit. 1910). After 1876 he settled down to writing stories largely based on his own experiences. He issued about a dozen orthodox novels, including 'Colonel Thorndyke's Secret,' published as late as 1898, but none of them achieved much success. His real strength lay in writing tales of adventure for boys, which came out at the rate of three or four volumes a year. Military history was his favourite theme, but he took all history for his province, from that of ancient Egypt in 'The Cat of Bubastes' (1889; 3rd edit. 1908) to that of current affairs in 'With Roberts to Pretoria' (1902). He prided himself upon his historical fidelity and manly sentiment. From 1880 to 1883 he was editor of the 'Union-Jack,' in succession to W. H. G. Kingston [q. v.]; from 1888 to 1890 he was the mainstay of Beeton's 'Boys' Own Magazine,' and in 1889 he collaborated with Archibald Forbes [q. v. Suppl. I] in a boys' annual, 'Camps and Quarters.' These magazines all died young.

Of tall, burly, athletic figure, bluff face, and patriarchal beard, Henty devoted his leisure to sailing. In 1887 he purchased a yacht, and more than once he was an unsuccessful competitor in the race from Dover to Heligoland for the Kaiser's cup. He died on board his yacht Egret in Weymouth harbour on 16 Nov. 1902 and was buried in Brompton cemetery.

Henty was twice married: (1) in 1858 to Elizabeth Finucane, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, his elder son, Captain Charles Gerald Henty, alone surviving him; (2) late in life to Elizabeth Keylock, who survived him.

In addition to those works already mentioned, Henty's chief volumes include: 1. 'The Young Buglers: a Tale of the Peninsular War,' 1880; 4th edit. 1910. 2. 'In Times of Peril: a Tale of India,' 1881; 4th edit. 1911. 3. 'Friends though Divided: a Tale of the Civil Wars,' 1883; 3rd edit. 1910. 4. 'Under Drake's Flag,' 1883; 2nd edit. 1896. 5. 'With Clive in India,' 1884; 2nd edit. 1896. 6. 'St. George for England: a Tale of Cressy and Poitiers,' 1885; 2nd edit. 1896. 7. 'In Freedom's Cause: a Story of Wallace and Bruce,' 1885; 3rd edit. 1906. 8. 'For Name and Fame: or, Through the Afghan Passes,' 1886; 3rd edit. 1900. 9. 'The Dragon and the Raven; or, the Days of King Alfred,' 1886; 3rd edit. 1908. 10. 'The Lion of the North: a Tale of the Times of Gustavus Adolphus,' 1886; 3rd edit. 1906. 11. 'The Young Carthaginian,' 1887; 3rd edit. 1906. 12. 'The Bravest of the Brave; or, With Peterborough in Spain,' 1887; 2nd edit. 1896. 13. 'Queen Victoria, Scenes from her Life and Reign,' 1887; 3rd edit. 1901. 14. 'For the Temple: a Tale of the Fall of Jerusalem,' 1888; 2nd edit. 1896. 15. 'Orange and Green: a Tale of Boyne and Limerick,' 1888; 3rd edit. 1910. 16. 'One of the 28th: a Tale of Waterloo,' 1889; 3rd edit. 1908. 17. 'The Lion of St. Mark: a Tale of Venice,' 1889; 2nd edit. 1897.

18. By 'Pike and Dyke: a Tale of the Rise of the Dutch Republic,' 1890; 3rd edit. 1905. 19. 'By Right of Conquest; or, With Cortez in Mexico,' 1891; 3rd edit. 1910. 20. 'Redskin and Cowboy,' 1892. 21. 'A Jacobite Exile,' 1894; 2nd edit. 1909. 22. 'In the Reign of Terror,' 1896. 23. 'Through the Russian Snows: a Story of Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow,' 1896. 24. 'With Frederick the Great,' 1898; 2nd edit. 1909. 25. 'With Moore at Corunna,' 1898; 2nd edit. 1909. 26. 'Torpedo-Boat 240: a Tale of the Naval Manœuvres,' 1900. 27. 'With Buller in Natal,' 1901. 28. 'John Hawke's Fortune: a Story of Monmouth's Rebellion,' 1901; 2nd edit. 1906. 29. 'With Kitchener in the Soudan,' 1903. 30. 'With the Allies to Pekin,' 1904.

[G. Manville Fenn's George Alfred Henty, 1907 (photographs); The Times, and Standard, 17 Nov. 1902; Athenæum, 22 Nov. 1902; Life and Adventures of George Augustus Sala, 1896; Edmund Downey, Twenty Years Ago, 1905; private information from Capt. C. G. Henty.] G. S. W.

HERBERT, AUBERON EDWARD WILLIAM MOLYNEUX (1838–1906), political philosopher and author, born at Highelere on 18 June 1838, was the third son of Henry John George Herbert, third earl of Carnarvon [q. v.], by his wife Henrietta Anne, eldest daughter of Lord Henry Molyneux Howard, a brother of Bernard Edward Howard, twelfth duke of Norfolk. Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, fourth earl of Carnarvon [q. v.], was his eldest brother. Herbert was educated at Eton, entering the school in Sept. 1850. He had a high reputation for scholarship and general ability, but left early, having been elected to a founder's kin fellowship at St John's College, Oxford, at Easter 1855. He took a second in classical moderations in the Michaelmas term 1857, but did not seek final honours. In May 1858 he joined the 7th hussars at their depot at Canterbury as cornet by purchase, and in June 1859 became a lieutenant, also by purchase. In the autumn of 1860 he joined the service troops at Umballa. In 1861 he returned to England, and in Feb. 1862 sold his commission. He then returned to Oxford, where he was president of the Union in Hilary Term 1862; he graduated B.C.L. in 1862 and D.C.L. in 1865. He lectured in history and jurisprudence at St. John's College, and resigned his fellowship in 1869.

During these years Herbert displayed his father's love of adventure. In March 1864 he visited the scene of the Prusso-Danish war, and distinguished himself at Dybböl, near Sonderburg, by sallies from the Danish redoubts for the purpose of rescuing the wounded. As a recognition of his bravery he was made a knight of the Order of the Dannebrog (*The Times*, 4 April 1864; *Nationaltidende*, Copenhagen, 13 Nov. 1906). His impressions of the campaign are recorded in his letters to his mother published under the title 'The Danes in Camp' (1864).

The American civil war drew him to the United States, and he witnessed the siege of Richmond. An intention to witness the war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria was frustrated owing to its short duration. During the Franco-German war he went to France, and was present at Sedan. He was outside Paris during the siege, and was one of the very first to enter the city after the capitulation, being nearly shot as a spy on his way in. He remained there during the Commune in the company of his second brother, Alan Herbert, who practised medicine in Paris. In later life he received the Austrian Order of the Iron Crown, third class, for helping to rescue the crew of the Pare, an Austrian vessel wrecked off Westward Ho!

Herbert had early been attracted by politics, and while at Oxford he founded the Chatham and Canning Clubs, conservative debating societies. In July 1865 he was defeated as a conservative candidate in an election in the Isle of Wight. In the summer of 1866 Sir Stafford Northcote, who had just been made president of the board of trade, chose him as his private secretary, a post he held till the autumn of 1868, when he resigned, surprising his chief with the news that he was about to contest Berkshire as a liberal. This election he lost, but in Feb. 1870 he was returned at a bye-election for Nottingham with the support of Mundella. A fortnight after entering the house he made his first speech in the second reading debate on the education bill of 1870; he supported the principle that all provided schools should be secular or strictly unsectarian. In July 1871, when the House of Lords had rejected the bill for the abolition of the purchase system, he criticised Gladstone's solution of the difficulty by royal warrant, and urged the House of Commons to take effective action against the veto of the House of Lords, 'a body which was wholly irresponsible' (Hansard, third series, vol. 208). On 19 March 1872 he seconded Sir Charles Dilke's motion for an inquiry into the expenses of the civil list, and followed Sir

Charles's example by declaring himself a republican. This led to a scene of great disorder, and the latter part of his speech was inaudible (HANSARD, third series, vol. 210). He took a leading part in the passing of the Wild Birds' Protection Act, 1872 (HANSARD, third series, vol. 211). At all points an advanced radical, he was an ardent supporter of Joseph Arch and spoke at the mass meeting at Leamington on Good Friday 1872, when the Warwickshire Agricultural Labourers' Union was formed (JOSEPH ARCH, *The Story of his Life, told by himself*, 1898). At the dissolution of 1874 he retired from parliamentary life, but he took an active part in the agitation caused by the Bulgarian atrocities, organised in 1878 the great 'anti-Jingo' demonstration in Hyde Park against the expected war with Russia, and in 1880 championed the cause of Charles Bradlaugh [q. v.], speaking at some of the stormy Hyde Park meetings.

Meanwhile Herbert had become an ardent but independent disciple of Herbert Spencer's philosophy. His creed developed a variant of Spencerian individualism which he described as voluntaryism. But his devotion to Spencer's great doctrine was life-long, and Spencer made him, at his death in 1903, one of his three trustees (SPENCER'S *Autob.* 1904, *preliminary note*). In 1884 Herbert published his best-known book, 'A Politician in Trouble about his Soul,' a reprint with alterations and additions from the 'Fortnightly Review.' In the first chapters the objections to the party system are discussed, and in the last chapter Spencerian principles are expounded and the doctrine of *Laissez-faire* is pushed to the extreme point of advocating 'voluntary taxation.'

In 1890 Herbert started a small weekly paper, 'Free Life,' which first appeared under the same cover as his friend St. George Lane Fox's 'Political World,' but 'Free Life,' later called 'The Free Life,' soon became a small separate monthly paper, the 'Organ of Voluntary Taxation and the Voluntary State.' The last number was printed on 13 August 1901. In 1906 he summarised his views in the Herbert Spencer lecture which he delivered at Oxford. In 1889 he edited 'The sacrifice of education to examination. Letters from all sorts and conditions of men,' a result of the influentially signed 'Protest' against examinations in the 'Nineteenth Century,' Nov. 1888. He explained his view of the capital and labour problem in 'The True Line of Deliverance,' a criticism of trade unionism, which appeared in a volume of essays called 'A Plea for Liberty' (1891). In an article 'Assuming the Foundations' (*Nineteenth Century and After*,' Aug., Sept. 1901), he expounded his agnostic position towards religion.

On leaving parliament he took to farming, purchasing Ashley Arnewood farm near Lymington, where he lived till his wife's death in 1886. He then moved to the neighbourhood of Burley in the New Forest, and built, after a pre-existing building, 'The Old House,' which was his home till death. At the same time he travelled much, re-visited America in 1902–3, and often wintered abroad. At first at Ashley Arnewood Farm on a small scale, and subsequently at 'The Old House' on a large scale, Herbert once every summer entertained at tea all comers, without distinction of class, to the ultimate number of several thousands, the gypsies clearing off the remains.

Herbert, a man of singular charm, always scrupulously anxious to distinguish the system he attacked from the men who upheld or lived under it, was penetrated by the belief that the law of equal freedom is the supreme moral law. A keen sportsman and a fine rider in his youth, he gave up sport in later life on account of his objection to taking life, and for the same reason became a vegetarian. But his interests outside his philosophic propagandism were varied. He was one of the first to take to bicycling, and was very fond of adventurous sailing in a small boat. An ardent climber he was a member of the Alpine Club from 1863 to 1872. He was interested in prehistoric remains and made a fine collection of flint implements. He followed with sympathy the investigations of psychic research and made vigorous efforts to preserve the historic character of the New Forest (cf. art. 'The Last Bit of Natural Woodland' in *Nineteenth Century*, Sept. 1891). He has been compared to Tolstoi, but he always repudiated the gospel of non-resistance, meeting it with his favourite formula 'Use force only to restrain force and fraud.'

He died at 'The Old House' on 5 Nov. 1906, and was buried at his desire in a grave in the grounds.

Herbert, who was a voluminous writer of letters to 'The Times' and other journals, published, besides the books cited already: 1. 'The Right and Wrong of Compulsion by the State,' 1885. 2. 'Bad Air and Bad Health,' 1894. 3. 'Windfall and Waterdrift,' a small volume of verses, 1894. 4. 'The Voluntaryist Creed,' 1908, posthu-

mously issued, consisting of the Herbert Spencer lecture of 1906, and 'A Plea for Voluntaryism,' an essay completed just before his death.

Herbert married in 1871 Lady Florence Amabel, daughter of George Augustus Frederick Cowper, sixth earl Cowper. She died in 1886. They had four children: two sons, of whom the elder died in boyhood, while the younger, Auberon Thomas, born in 1876, succeeded his uncle, Francis Thomas de Grey Cowper, seventh earl Cowper [q. v. Suppl. II], as Lord Lucas and Dingwall in 1905, and two daughters, of whom the elder died in 1893.

[The Times, Daily Telegraph, Tribune, 6 Nov. 1906; Westminster Gazette, 7 Nov. 1906; Ringwood Almanac, 1907; family and private information. For his conversion to Spencer's political principles see his Spencer lecture, 1906, p. 6; for letters to him from J. S. Mill and Spencer see Letters of John Stuart Mill, 1910, and Life and Letters of Herbert Spencer, 1908, by Dr. Duncan; for his connection with the Dominicans, a Sunday dining club founded by J. S. Mill in 1865, see Frederic Harrison's Autobiographic Memoirs, 1911, ii. 83.]

A. H-s.

HERBERT, Sir ROBERT GEORGE WYNDHAM (1831–1905), colonial official, born on 12 June 1831 at his father's house at Brighton, was only son (in a family of three children) of Algernon (1792–1855), youngest son of Henry Herbert, first earl of Carnarvon, by his wife Marianne, daughter of Thomas Lempriere, seigneur de Diclamont and cadet of the old house of Rozel of Jersey. Robert's third name of Wyndham was derived from his grandmother on his father's side, Elizabeth Alicia Maria, daughter of Charles Wyndham, first and only earl of Egremont. In 1834 his parents removed to Ickleton in Cambridgeshire, to an old house and spacious garden which came to Robert's father on the death of his uncle, Percy Wyndham. Algernon Herbert, a cultivated man and a keen botanist, at once began improvements which were continued throughout his own life and those of his children to whom the property descended.

From his seventh to his ninth year Robert attended the Rev. Mr. Daniel's school at Sawston, four miles from Ickleton. After further preparation under private tutors Herbert was sent to Edward Coleridge's house at Eton in 1844. Though apparently lacking in assiduity, he soon proved himself a brilliant scholar. At Eton he won the Newcastle scholarship in 1850, and in the same year a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford. At Oxford he gained the Hertford scholarship in 1851, and the Ireland scholarship and the Latin verse prize in 1852. He took a first class in classical moderations in Easter term 1852, but only a second class in the final classical schools in Michaelmas 1853, when G. C. Brodrick, G. J. Goschen, and Lewis Campbell were among those in the first class. In 1854 he was elected Eldon law scholar and a fellow at All Souls. The All Souls fellowship he held for life. He graduated B.A. in 1854 and proceeded D.C.L. in 1862.

Coming in 1855 to London, where he shared rooms with his lifelong friend (Sir) John Bramston, like himself of Balliol and a fellow of All Souls, Herbert acted for a short time as private secretary to Gladstone, and his friendly relations with his chief were never interrupted. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple on 30 April 1858, he next year went out with Bramston to Queensland, he as colonial secretary and Bramston as private secretary to the governor, Sir George F. Bowen [q.v. Suppl. I]. Queensland had just been separated from New South Wales and made into an independent colony. Herbert and Bramston built for themselves a bungalow in what were then the outskirts of Brisbane, calling it 'Herston,' a combination of their respective names. From 1860 to 1865 Herbert was member of the legislative council and first premier of the colony, discharging his duties with distinction.

Herbert acquired an interest in considerable tracts of land in Queensland, and greatly developed his own taste for natural history, especially for birds and horses. At the same time many young men from the neighbourhood of Ickleton were drawn by his example to settle in the colony, and he looked after these settlers' interests with characteristic kindliness. He visited England in 1865, and came home for good in 1867, bringing back to Ickleton many Australian birds.

In 1868 he became assistant secretary at the board of trade, and in February 1870 went to the colonial office, first as assistant under secretary, and then, in 1871, as permanent under secretary of state for the colonies. The last office he retained for over twenty-one years, giving constant and conspicuous proof of his tact, business acumen, geniality, and courteous bearing. He retired from the service in 1892, but he returned to the colonial office, by request, for a few months in 1900. Meanwhile he acted as agent-general for Tasmania (1893–

1896), was high sheriff of London (1899), and was for a time adviser to the Sultan of Johore. He was made C.B. and K.C.B. in 1882, G.C.B. in 1902; he was chancellor of the order of St. Michael and St. George from 1892 to his death; and was made hon. LL.D. of Cambridge in 1886. A member of several clubs, including 'The Club' and Grillion's, Herbert passed much time in his last years in London, but he made his real home at Ickleton. He died there, unmarried, on 6 May 1905, and was buried there. A memorial bust by Sir George Frampton is in a corridor at the colonial office (cf. for unveiling by Lord Crewe, colonial secretary, *The Times*, 10 July 1908).

[Family papers and information; Colonial Office Records; The Times, 8 May 1905.]

E. M. T.

HERFORD, BROOKE (1830–1903), unitarian divine, born at Altrincham, Cheshire, on 21 Feb. 1830, was eighth child of John Herford, and younger brother of William Henry Herford [q. v. Suppl. II for account of parents]. From the school of John Relly Beard [q. v.] he entered in his fourteenth year the Manchester counting-house of his father, a wine merchant and insurance agent. Six months in Paris at the age of sixteen gave him a command of French. He engaged in Sunday school work, and the influence of Philip Pearsall Carpenter [q. v.] made him a teetotaler. He began to prepare for the Unitarian ministry, this purpose being strengthened by the influence of Travers Madge, whose life he afterwards wrote. In Sept. 1848 he entered Manchester New College (then at Manchester, now at Oxford); there his proficiency was conspicuous; but preaching was even more to him than scholastic attainment: he did missionary work in vacations, and as the college authorities refused to sanction his combining with his studies a regular engagement as preacher at Todmorden, he withdrew to become (February 1851) the settled minister there, and married soon after. From Todmorden he removed in January 1856 to Upper Chapel, Sheffield, including with his pastorate much missionary work in both Sheffield (leading to the formation of the Upperthorpe congregation) and Rotherham, and in Yorkshire and Derbyshire villages. Hence, in 1859, he was appointed missionary tutor to the Unitarian Home Missionary Board (now College) in Manchester, and added this engagement to his Sheffield work. In 1861 he was one of the founders and editors of the 'Unitarian Herald,' and in 1862 he began the publication of 'Home Pages,' a popular series of religious tracts. Economy of time combined with sagacious method enabled him to get through an enormous amount of strenuous labour. The success of his Sheffield ministry was largely based upon his intelligent sympathy with the working classes; his lecture to them on 'Trade Outrages' (1861) was a striking example of plain and wise speaking. His sermons were not rhetorical, but clear and devout, and 'packed with good sense' (Cuckson). In November 1864 he succeeded Beard in the ministry of New Bridge Street chapel, Strangeways, Manchester, accepting the call on condition that seat rents and subscriptions should be abolished, and the minister's stipend be dependent on an offertory; the experiment so long as Herford remained was successful. On the death of John Harland [q. v.] in 1868, Herford undertook the completion of the new edition of Baines' 'Lancashire,' travelling up and down the county in search of particulars, to the detriment of his health. The second and last volume, which appeared in 1870 (4to), is by Herford; the edition is superseded by the improved edition by James Croston (1886–93, 5 vols. 4to).

Herford visited the United States in 1875, and removed thither later in the same year on a call to the Church of the Messiah, Chicago, where he ministered from January 1876 to July 1882. He had declined in 1881 a call to Cambridge, Massachusetts, but now accepted one to Arlington Street church, Boston (the scene of Channing's labours); here he remained till January 1892. In America his powerful and genial personality found scope for abundant activities. He was chairman of the council of the American unitarian conference (1889–91), became preacher in 1891 to Harvard University, and received its degree of D.D. in June 1891. Herford returned to England in February 1892 in order to succeed Thomas Sadler [q. v.] in the ministry of Rosslyn Hill chapel, Hampstead. This, his last ministry, was full of vigour. He put new life into the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, doubling its income, and acting as its president (1898–9). In June 1901 he retired from active duty, and was presented with a testimonial of over 3000*l*. Herford's position in his denomination was that of an open-minded and warm-hearted conservative, especially in Biblical matters; his relations with members of other churches and of no church were extremely cordial. He died at Hampstead on 20 Dec. 1903.

He married on 22 June 1852 Hannah (*d.* April 1901), daughter of William Hankinson, of Hale, Cheshire, and had issue three sons and six daughters. His third son, Oliver (Brooke) Herford, is well known in America as author of ironical prose and poetry, illustrated by himself.

In addition to a multitude of sermons, tracts, and a few good hymns, Herford published: 1. 'Travers Madge: a Memoir,' 1867, 12mo; 3rd edit. 1868. 2. 'The Story of Religion in England: a Book for Young Folk,' 1878. 3. 'The Forward Movement in Religious Thought as interpreted by Unitarians,' 1895. 4. 'Brief Account of Unitarianism,' 1903. Posthumously published were: 5. 'Anchors of the Soul,' 1904 (sermons, with biographical sketch by Philip Henry Wicksteed, and portrait). 6. 'Eutychus and his Relations,' 1905 (sketches reprinted from the 'Unitarian Herald').

[Memoir by John Cuckson, 1904 (three portraits); biographical sketch by P. H. Wicksteed, 1904 (portrait); Roll of Students, Manchester New College, 1868; C. S. Grundy, Reminiscences of Strangeways U.F. Church, 1888; G. E. Evans, Record of Provincial Assembly, Lanc. and Chesh., 1896; J. E. Manning, Hist. of Upper Chapel, Sheffield, 1900; Julian, Dict. of Hymnology, 1907, p. 1718.] A. G.

HERFORD, WILLIAM HENRY (1820–1908), writer on education, born at Coventry, 20 Oct. 1820, was fourth son in a family of six sons and three daughters of John Herford by his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Edward Smith of Birmingham, uncle of Joshua Toulmin Smith [q. v.]. Brooke Herford [q. v. Suppl. II] was a younger brother. The father, who was through life a strong liberal and convinced unitarian, became a wine merchant in Manchester in 1822, residing at Altrincham, where his wife, a woman of cultivation and an accomplished artist, conducted a successful girls' school. After attending a school kept by Charles Wallace, unitarian minister at Hale Barns, William was from 1831 to 1834 a day boy at Shrewsbury under Samuel Butler [q.v.]. From 1834 to 1836 he was at the Manchester grammar school. Then, being destined for the unitarian ministry, he was prepared for entry at the ministerial college at York by John Relly Beard [q. v.], from whom 'I first learned by experience that lessons might be made interesting to scholars.' From 1837 to 1840 he studied at Manchester College in York, and there came into contact with German philosophy and theology. He removed with the college from York to Manchester in the summer of 1840, and thus came under the influence of three new professors, Francis Newman [q. v. Suppl. I], James Martineau [q. v. Suppl. I], and John James Tayler [q. v.], the last of whom he regarded as his spiritual father. Graduating B.A. of London University in the autumn of 1840, he began to preach in unitarian pulpits, but declined a permanent engagement as minister at Lancaster in order to accept a scholarship for three years' study in Germany. In 1842 he went to Bonn, where he attended the courses of Arndt, A. W. Schlegel, and F. C. Dahlmann, and formed an intimate friendship with his contemporary, Wilhelm Ihne. After two years at Bonn he spent eight months in Berlin, where he was admitted to the family circles of the Church historian Neander and the microscopist Ehrenberg. In the summer of 1845 he accepted an invitation from a unitarian congregation at Lancaster, where he remained a year. In 1846 Lady Byron, widow of the poet, invited him, on James Martineau's recommendation, to undertake the tuition of Ralph King, younger son of her daughter, Ada, Countess of Lovelace. Herford, early in 1847, accompanied the boy to Wilhelm von Fellenberg's Pestalozzian school at Hofwyl, near Bern. Herford grew intimate with Wilhelm von Fellenberg, became a temporary teacher on the staff, and accepted with enthusiasm Pestalozzi's and Froebel's educational ideas.

In Feb. 1848 he resumed his pastorate at Lancaster, and soon resolved to work out in a systematic way the ideas which he had developed at Hofwyl. In Jan. 1850 Herford, while retaining his ministerial duties, opened at Lancaster a school for boys on Pestalozzian principles. Prosperous on the whole, but never large, the school continued with some distinction for eleven years, when a decline in its numbers caused him to transfer it to other hands. Resigning his pastorate at the same time, he with his family went for eighteen months to Zurich in charge of a pupil. On his return in September 1863 he filled the pulpit of the Free Church in Manchester until 1869, acquiring increasing reputation as a teacher and lecturer, especially to women and girls. He was an ardent advocate of the opening of universities to women. Some of his teaching was given at Brooke House School, Knutsford, whose headmistress, Miss Louisa Carbutt (afterwards Herford's second wife), was educating girls upon principles closely akin to his own. Herford formed a plan of a co-educational school for younger children. In 1873 he

opened his co-educational school at Fallowfield, Manchester, and afterwards moved it to Ladybarn House, Withington. For twelve years he directed it with an individuality of method which diffused through the neighbourhood a new educational ideal. Resigning the school to his second daughter in 1886, he thenceforth devoted his leisure to authorship and to travel, publishing in 1889 his chief work, 'The School: an Essay towards Humane Education,' a masterpiece of English educational writing, which he described as 'the fruits of more than forty years of teaching; various in the sex, age, class and nation of its objects.' In 1893 he published 'The Student's Froebel,' adapted from 'Die Menschenerziehung' of F. Froebel (1893; revised edit., posthumous, with memoir by C. H. Herford, 1911). This is the best English presentment of the educational doctrine which it summarises and expounds. In 1890 he settled at Paignton in South Devon. In 1902 he published 'Passages from the Life of an Educational Free Lance,' a translation of the 'Aus dem Leben eines freien Pädagogen' of Dr. Ewald Haufe. He died at Paignton on 27 April 1908, and was buried there. Herford married (1) in Sept. 1848 Elizabeth Anne (*d.* 1880), daughter of Timothy Davis, minister of the Presbyterian chapel, Evesham, by whom he had three sons and four daughters; (2) in 1884 Louisa, daughter of Francis Carbutt of Leeds, and from 1860 to 1870 headmistress of Brooke House, Knutsford, who died in 1907 without issue. A medallion of Herford by Helen Reed, made in Florence in 1887, hangs in Ladybarn House School, Manchester.

Herford spoke of himself as having been for the first quarter of a century of his teaching an unconscious follower of F. Froebel, and for the following fifteen years his professed disciple. With Pestalozzi he urged the teacher never to deprive the child of 'the sacred right of discovery,' and to seek to bring things, both abstract and concrete, into actual contact with the pupil's senses and mind, putting words and names, 'those importunate pretenders,' into a subordinate place. Moral training, 'practised not by preaching and as little as possible by punishment, but mainly by example and by atmosphere,' he held to be of supreme importance, and its primary purpose to be 'an intellectual clearing and purifying of the moral sense.' To physical training (including play, gymnastics, singing, and handwork) he attached importance only less than that which was assigned to moral culture. Himself a teacher of genius, he disdained any compromise with educational principles or conventions of which he disapproved.

[Memoir of W. H. Herford by Prof. C. H. Herford, prefixed to revised edit. of Herford's Student's Froebel (1911); autobiographical statements in preface to The School; family information and personal knowledge.]

M. E. S.

HERRING, GEORGE (1832–1906), philanthropist, born in 1832 of obscure parentage, is said to have begun working life as a carver in a boiled beef shop on Ludgate Hill (*The Times*, 3 Nov. 1906), but this statement has been denied. By judicious betting on horse-races he soon added to his income. He then became, in a small way at first, and in a very large way later, a turf commission agent. In 1855, during his early days on the turf, he was an important witness against William Palmer [q. v.], a betting man, who was convicted of poisoning another betting man, John Parsons Cook. At Tattersall's and at the Victoria Club Herring became known as a man of strict integrity, and was entrusted with the business of many leading speculators, who included the twelfth earl of Westmorland, Sir Joseph Hawley, and the duke of Beaufort. For a short time Herring owned racehorses. In 1874 Shallow, his best horse, was a winner of the Surrey Stakes, Goodwood Corinthian Plate, Brighton Club Stakes, and Lewes Autumn Handicap, four races out of ten for which he ran. Although remaining a lover of the turf and interesting himself in athletics, Herring soon left the business of a commission agent for large financial operations in the City of London, where in association with Henry Louis Bischoffsheim he made a fortune. He was chairman of the City of London Electric Lighting Company, and was connected with many similar undertakings. His powers of calculation were exceptionally rapid and accurate.

Of somewhat rough exterior and simple habits, Herring devoted his riches in his last years to varied philanthropic purposes. From 1899 till his death he guaranteed to contribute to the London Sunday Hospital Fund either 10,000*l.* in each year or 25*l.* per cent. of the amount collected in the churches. In 1899, 1900, and 1901 the fund, exercising its option, took 10,000*l.* annually; in 1902, 11,575*l.*; in 1903, 12,302*l.*; in 1904, 11,926*l.*; in 1905, 12,400*l.*; in 1906, 11,275*l.* The form of the benefaction spurred subscribers' generosity. He supported a 'Haven of Rest,' almshouses for aged people at Maidenhead, where he had a house; he started

with Mr. Howard Morley the Twentieth Century Club at Notting Hill for ladies earning their own livelihood, and was a generous benefactor to the North-west London Hospital at Camden Town, of which he was treasurer. In 1887 he first discussed with 'General' Booth the 'Back to the Land Scheme,' an original plan of the Salvation Army for relieving the unemployed. In 1905 he proposed to place 100,000*l.* in the hands of the Salvation Army for the purpose of settling poor people on neglected land in the United Kingdom, in establishing them as petty cultivators, and supporting them and their families until the land should become productive; the advance to be paid back by the settlers, and then to be given by the Salvation Army to King Edward's Hospital Fund in twenty-five annual instalments. Herring defended the scheme with eagerness when it was criticised as impracticable (*The Times*, 13 Feb. 1906), and it was put into operation. The sum actually received from Herring was 40,000*l.* under a codicil to his will. With this an estate was purchased at Boxted, Essex, comprising about fifty holdings, which was visited and approved by Herring not long before his death. The entire control of the scheme was, in accordance with a decision of the court of chancery, vested in the Salvation Army, with 'General' Booth as sole trustee (*The Times*, 19–20 Dec. 1907).

Herring, who lived in much retirement, and deprecated public recognition of his generosity, died on 2 Nov. 1906 at his Bedfordshire residence, Putteridge Park, Luton, after an operation for appendicitis. He also had residences at 1 Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, and Bridge House, Maidenhead. The urn containing his remains, which were cremated at Woking, was buried under the sundial at the Haven of Rest Almshouses at Maidenhead. His estate was sworn for probate at 1,371,152*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* gross. After legacies to his brother William, to other relatives, friends, and charities, the residue was left to the Hospital Sunday Fund, which benefited to the extent of about 750,000*l.* The bequests to charities under the will reached a total of about 900,000*l.* (*The Times*, 10 May 1907).

On 15 June 1908 a marble bust of Herring, by Mr. George Wade, presented by the Metropolitan Sunday Hospital Fund as residuary legatees under his will, was placed in the Mansion House. On a brass plate beneath the bust is inscribed a letter received in 1905 by Herring from King Edward VII, who warmly commended Herring's disinterested philanthropy.

[The Times, 3 Nov. 1906, 16 June 1908; Sporting Life, 3 Nov. 1906; Who's Who, 1907.] C. W.

HERSCHEL, ALEXANDER STEWART (1836–1907), university professor and astronomer, second son of Sir John Frederick William Herschel, first baronet [q. v.], and grandson of Sir William Herschel [q. v.], was born on 5 Feb. 1836 at Feldhausen, South Africa, where his father was temporarily engaged in astronomical work. The family returned to England in 1838, and after some private education Alexander was sent to the Clapham grammar school in 1851, of which Charles Pritchard [q. v.], afterwards Savilian professor of astronomy, was headmaster. In 1855 he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as twentieth wrangler in 1859, proceeding M.A. in 1877. While an undergraduate he helped Prof. Clerk Maxwell [q.v.] with his illustrations of the mechanics of rotation by means of the apparatus known as 'the devil on two sticks.' From Cambridge Herschel passed in 1861 to the Royal School of Mines, London, and began the observation of meteors which he continued to the end of his life. He early wrote, chiefly on meteorological subjects, papers for the British Meteorological Society, and he contributed, between 1863 and 1867, many articles to the 'Intellectual Observer,' a scientific periodical.

From 1866 to 1871 Herschel was lecturer on natural philosophy, and professor of mechanical and experimental physics in the University of Glasgow. From 1871 to 1886 he was the first professor of physics and experimental philosophy in the University of Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne. At the Durham College Herschel provided, chiefly by his personal exertions, apparatus for the newly installed laboratory, some being made by his own hands. When the college migrated as Armstrong College to new buildings, the new Herschel Physical Laboratory was named after him.

Herschel made some accurate records of his observations of shooting stars in a long series of manuscript notebooks. He also accomplished important work in the summation, reduction, and discussion of the results of other observers with whom he corresponded in all parts of the world. With R. P. Greg he formed extensive catalogues of the radiant points of meteor streams, the more important of these being published

in the 'Reports' of the British Association for 1868, 1872, and 1874. A table of the radiant points of comets computed by Herschel alone is in the 'Report' for 1875. He was reporter to the committee of the British Association on the 'observations of luminous meteors,' and from 1862 to 1881 drew up annually complete reports of the large meteors observed, and of the progress of meteoric science. For the British Association (1874–81) he prepared reports of a committee, consisting of himself, his colleague at Newcastle, Prof. A. G. Lebour, and Mr. J. T. Dunn, which was formed to determine the thermal conductivities of certain rocks. For the 'Monthly Notices' of the Royal Astronomical Society he prepared the annual reports on meteoric astronomy each February from 1872 to 1880 and contributed many other important papers to the 'Notices.' In one of these (June 1872), on meteor showers connected with Biela's comet, he predicted the shower which recurred at the end of November of that year. Herschel acquired great precision in noting the paths of meteors among the stars. From his determination of the radiant point of the November Leonids, Professor Schiaparelli deduced the identity of their orbit with that of Tempel's comet of 1866.

Besides meteoric astronomy, Herschel was interested in many branches of physical science, and became a member of the Physical Society of London in 1889 and of the Society of Arts in 1892. He contributed frequently to 'Nature,' an article on 'The Matter of Space' in 1883 being specially noteworthy. He worked much at photography, and in 1893 the Amateur Photographic Association presented an enlarged carbon print portrait of Alexander Herschel to the South Kensington Museum for the British Museum Portrait Gallery.

Herschel became fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1867, and in 1884 was elected F.R.S., an honour already conferred on his grandfather, his father, and his younger brother John. In 1886 he gave up his professorship, and was made D.C.L. of Durham University. In 1888, with other members of his family, he reoccupied the house, now called Observatory House, Slough, where his grandfather, Sir William Herschel, had lived. Here he resided till his death, absorbed in study, but late in life he made a journey to Spain to observe the solar eclipse of 1905.

He died unmarried at Slough on 18 June 1907, and was buried in St. Lawrence's church, Upton, in the chancel of which his grandfather lies.

[Obituary notices in the Observatory Mag., July 1907, and Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronom. Soc., Feb. 1908; Annual Reports of the British Assoc.] H. P. H.

HERTSLET, Sir EDWARD (1824–1902), librarian of the foreign office, born at 16 College Street, Westminster, on 3 Feb. 1824, was youngest son of Lewis Hertslet [q.v.], of Swiss descent, by his first wife, Hannah Harriot Jemima Cooke. Educated privately near Hounslow, he was on 23 March 1840 temporarily attached to the library of the foreign office under his father, who was then librarian. On 8 Jan. 1842 he received a permanent appointment, on 28 Aug. 1844 became second clerk, and a little later the senior clerk. On 1 April 1855 he became sub-librarian, and on 19 Nov. 1857 librarian.

Hertslet carried on his father's tradition. He was long a main pivot of the foreign office work. Preliminary memoranda by him (now in the foreign office archives) focussed the history, geography, or international law incident to the chief public questions which came before the government while he held office. With the post of librarian he combined up to 1870 the agency for members of the diplomatic and consular services, and received an annual compensation on its abolition in that year.

He was attached to the special mission of Lord Beaconsfield to the Berlin congress in 1878, and was knighted for his services. He was one of the delegates for the examination of the question of boundary between British and Dutch territory in Borneo in June 1889.

Hertslet was retained at the foreign office long after the normal retiring age of sixty-five, discharging his duties up to 2 Feb. 1896. He was made C.B. on 21 Feb. 1874, and K.C.B. on 20 Aug. 1892. He died at his residence, Bellevue, Richmond, after an operation, on 4 Aug. 1902. He had resided at Richmond since 1852 and was active in local affairs.

Hertslet married Eden (*d.* 1899), daughter of John Bull, clerk of the journals of the House of Commons. Of his nine sons and three daughters, six sons and a daughter survived him. His third son, Mr. Godfrey L. P. Hertslet, in the library of the foreign office, succeeded him as editor of the 'Foreign Office List' and is also assistant editor of 'Hertslet's Commercial Treaties.'

Hertslet continued many publications which his father began; the principal were: 1. The 'Foreign Office List,' of which he

was joint-editor from its third year (1855), and sole editor and proprietor from 1864 to his death. 2. Vols. xii.–xvi. with the index to the whole series and with the help of his eldest son, Sir Cecil Hertslet, vols. xvii.–xix. of the collection of treaties and conventions, known as 'Hertslet's Commercial Treaties' (1871–1895). 3. 'British and Foreign State Papers,' of which he was responsible for vols. 27–82, though his name appears only on the later volumes. These state papers are now government publications. Hertslet also compiled 'The Map of Europe by Treaty,' vols. i.–iii. 1875; vol. iv. 1896, as well as 'The Map of Africa by Treaty,' 2 vols. 1894. He was author of 'Recollections of the Old Foreign Office' (1901).

[The Times, 5 Aug. 1902; Who's Who, 1902; Foreign Office List, 1902; notes from a private biography given by Mr. Godfrey Hertslet; personal knowledge.] C. A. H.

HIBBERT, SIR JOHN TOMLINSON (1824–1908), politician, born on 5 Jan. 1824 at Lyon House, Oldham, was eldest son of Elijah Hibbert, one of the founders of the firm of Hibbert, Platt & Sons, machinists, by his wife Betty, daughter of Abraham Hilton of Cross Bank, near Oldham. At thirteen he was sent to a private school, Green Brow, Silloth, Cumberland. Entered at Shrewsbury school in June 1837, under Benjamin Hall Kennedy [q. v.], he there distinguished himself as an athlete. In later life he was chairman of the governors of the school. He was admitted at St. John's College, Cambridge, on 15 May 1843, and graduated B.A. as next above the 'wooden spoon' in the mathematical tripos in 1847, proceeding M.A. in 1851.

Called to the bar at the Inner Temple in the Easter term 1849, Hibbert at once developed a keen interest in politics. In 1857 he unsuccessfully contested his native town in the liberal interest, but was returned unopposed at a bye-election on 6 May 1862. Being re-elected after contests on 13 July 1865 and 18 Nov. 1868, he lost the seat in February 1874, but regained it on 1 March 1877, having in the interval unsuccessfully contested Blackburn. He was re-elected for Oldham on 31 March 1880 and on 25 Nov. 1885, was defeated in 1886, regained the seat on 6 July 1892, and lost it finally on 15 July 1895. In all he was candidate for Oldham eleven times.

An enthusiastic supporter of Gladstone he held subordinate office in Gladstone's four administrations, being parliamentary secretary of the local government board from 1871 to 1874, and again from 1880 to 1883; under secretary of the home department (1883–4); financial secretary to the treasury (1884–5 and 1892–5); and secretary to the admiralty (1886). He was a business-like administrator. He also served on three Royal commissions: the sanitary commission (1868); the boundary commission (1877); the Welsh Sunday closing commission (1890); as well as on the parliamentary committee on secondary education (1893). He materially helped the passing of the Execution within Gaols Act (1868), the Married Women's Property Act (1870), the Clergy Disabilities Act (1870), and the Municipal Elections Act (1884). Always keenly interested in poor law reform, he was long president of the north-western poor law conference.

To his native county, where he became J.P. in 1855 and D.L. in 1870, Hibbert's services were manifold. On the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, he was elected a county councillor for Cartmel, was chosen an alderman on 24 Jan. 1889, was first chairman of the Lancashire county council on 14 Feb. following, and was first chairman of the County Councils Association. Other local offices included that of governor of Owens College and of the courts of the Victoria University (where he was made D.C.L. in 1902) and of Liverpool University. Hibbert was sworn a privy councillor in 1886, and made K.C.B. in 1893. He was appointed constable of Lancaster Castle in May 1907. He died at Hampsfield Hall, Grange-over-Sands, on 7 Nov. 1908, and was buried at Lindall-in-Cartmel. He married (1) in 1847 Eliza Anne (*d.* 1877), eldest daughter of Andrew Scholfield of Woodfield, Oldham; and (2) in January 1878 Charlotte Henrietta, fourth daughter of Admiral Charles Warde, of Squerryes Court, Westerham, Kent. He left one son and one daughter.

Portraits are at Oldham art gallery (by J. J. Shannon, R.A.), and at the county offices at Preston and the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster (both by Robert E. Morrison).

[The Times, 9 Nov. 1908; Manchester Faces and Places, vol. x.; Memories, by Lady Hibbert, 1911; private information.]

T. C. H.

HILES, HENRY (1828–1904), musical composer, born at Shrewsbury on 31 Dec. 1828, was youngest of six sons of James Hiles, a tradesman there. After studying as a boy under his brother John Hiles [illegible]), a musician of some repute and

the author of several useful catechisms on musical subjects, Hiles left home to become in 1845 organist of the parish church, Bury, whence he removed to Bishop Wearmouth in 1847. But close study injured his health, and from 1852 to 1859 he travelled in Australia and elsewhere. On his return to London in 1859 he was organist of St. Michael's, Wood Street, for a few months and was then appointed organist and teacher of music to the Blind Asylum, and organist of St. Thomas, Old Trafford, Manchester. From Manchester he went to the parish church, Bowden, in 1861, and was at St. Paul's, Hulme, from 1863 to 1867. He graduated Mus.Bac. at Oxford in 1862 and Mus.Doc. in 1867.

In 1876 Hiles was appointed lecturer on harmony and composition at Owens College, Manchester, and in 1879 he was reappointed to Victoria University. Under the new charter of the Victoria University of 1891 he drew up a scheme for the establishment of a faculty of music, and was appointed permanent senior examiner and lecturer. He was also professor of harmony and counterpoint at the Royal Manchester College of Music, and took an active part in founding the Incorperated Society of Musicians. As a choral conductor he was much in request among societies at Manchester and neighbouring towns.

Hiles also made some reputation as a composer and writer of educational works. He gained the first prize for an organ composition at the College of Organists in 1864, and four others consecutively for anthems and organ music; he also won the prize for a serious glee, 'Hushed in Death,' 1878, offered by the Manchester Gentlemen's Glee Club, and in 1882 won the Meadowcroft prize. His musical compositions comprise: oratorio, 'The Patriarchs,' 1872; cantatas, 'The Ten Virgins,' 'The Crusaders,' 'Fayre Pastorel'; operetta, 'War in the Household,' 1885; concert overtures, 'Youth' and 'Harold,' 1893; fourteen anthems; services in G and F; sonata in G minor; two sets of six impromptus and other works for organ and pianoforte. His educational works are: 1. 'Harmony of Sounds,' three editions, 1871–2–9. 2. 'Grammar of Music,' 2 vols. 1879. 3. 'First Lessons in Singing.' 4. 'Part Writing or Modern Counterpoint,' 1884. 5. 'Harmony or Counterpoint?' 1889. 6. 'Harmony, Choral or Contrapuntal,' 1894. Hiles acted as editor of the 'Wesley Tune Book' and the 'Quarterly Musical Review,' 1885–8.

He died at Worthing on 20 Oct. 1904. He was twice married: (1) to Fanny Lockyer, and (2) to Isabel Higham. Two sons and one daughter by the latter survived him.

A self-educated musician, who was never a cathedral chorister nor studied in any particular school, Hiles showed as a teacher and writer remarkable modern tendencies. He had little respect for the old contrapuntists or the mere philosophic 'theory' of harmony. His modern sympathies failed, however, to influence his own musical compositions, which as a rule contain clear-cut and beautiful melody, orthodox though rich harmony, and regular form. He essayed no work on a large scale, and was too old to be much influenced as a composer by modern orchestration.

[Musical Times, 1 July 1900; Grove's Dict. of Music; Brown and Stratton's Brit. Musical Biogr.; private information.] J. C. B.

HILL, ALEXANDER STAVELEY (1825–1905), barrister and politician, was only son of Henry Hill of Dunstall Hall, Staffordshire, where he was born on 21 May 1825, by his wife Anne, daughter of Luke Staveley of Hunmanby, Yorkshire. Educated at King Edward School, Birmingham, in the house of James Prince Lee [q. v.], he was in the first form with Joseph Barber Lightfoot [q. v.] and Brooke Foss Westcott [q. v. Suppl. II]. Matriculating at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1844, he graduated B.A. in 1852, B.C.L. in 1854, and D.C.L. in 1855. From 1854 to 1864 he held a Staffordshire fellowship at St. John's College. The volunteer movement found in him an enthusiastic supporter, and he was one of the first to join the Victoria rifles in 1859. Admitted to the Inner Temple on 6 Nov. 1848, he was called to the bar on 21 Nov. 1851, joined the Oxford circuit, and took silk in 1868. He was elected a bencher of his inn the same year, and served the office of treasurer in 1886. He was recorder of Banbury from 1866 to 1903 and deputy high steward of Oxford University from 1874 until his death. Meanwhile he acquired a large practice at the parliamentary bar. This he was obliged to relinquish on entering the House of Commons in 1868. But until 1887 he enjoyed a good common law practice, besides holding a leading position in the probate, divorce, and admiralty division and frequently acting as arbitrator in important rating cases. He was leader of the Oxford circuit from 1886 to 1892. He was counsel to the admiralty and judge advocate of the fleet from 1875 till his retirement through failing health in 1904.

A staunch conservative in politics, Hill, after two unsuccessful attempts, at Wolverhampton in 1861 and at Coventry in March 1868, was elected for Coventry in December 1868. He sat in the house for thirty-two years—representing Coventry (1868–74), West Staffordshire (1874–85), and the Kingswinford division of Staffordshire (1885–1900). He was created a privy councillor in 1892. One of the earliest supporters of the policy afterwards known as tariff reform, he pressed in 1869 for an inquiry on behalf of the silk weavers of Coventry into the effect of the commercial treaty with France, and in speeches delivered in 1869 and 1870 showed the weakness of Great Britain's position in endeavouring to maintain a free trade policy against the operation of foreign tariffs

In 1881 Staveley Hill went to Canada to study its suitability as a centre for emigration. He formed a large cattle ranch seventy miles south of Calgary, then in the North-West Territory, and since included in the province of Alberta. To this ranch, which was called New Oxley, he often returned, and he published a volume descriptive of the life among the foothills of the Rocky Mountains entitled 'From Home to Home: Autumn Wanderings in the North West, 1881–1884' (1885), illustrated by his wife. Toronto University made him an hon. LL.D. in 1892. He died at his residence, Oxley Manor, Wolverhampton, 28 June 1905. Staveley Hill married (1) on 6 Aug. 1864 Katherine Crumpston Florence (*d.* 14 May 1868), eldest daughter of Miles Ponsonby of Hale Hall, Cumberland; and (2) in 1876 Mary Frances (*d.* 1897), daughter of Francis Baird of St. Petersburg. A portrait of him by Desanges belongs to his only child, Henry Staveley Staveley-Hill (*b.* 22 May 1865), who succeeded him as recorder of Banbury and became in 1905 M.P. for the Kingswinford division.

Besides the volume mentioned above Staveley Hill wrote a treatise on the 'Practice of the Court of Probate' (1859).

[The Times, 30 June 1905; Foster, Alumni Oxonienses; Foster, Men at the Bar; Men and Women of the Time, 15th ed. 1899; Dod's Parliamentary Companion, 1900; private information.] C. E. A. B.

HILL, ALSAGER HAY (1839–1906), social reformer, born on 1 Oct. 1839 at Gressonhall Hall, Norfolk, was second son in a family of five sons and six daughters of John David Hay Hill, lord of the manor of Gressonhall, by his wife Margaret, second daughter of Ebenezer John Collett, of Hemel Hempsted, M.P. from 1814 to 1830.

He was educated at Brighton College (1850–4) and at Cheltenham College (1854–7), and while a schoolboy published at Cheltenham a small volume of poems, 'Footprints of Life,' in 1857. Two years later he competed unsuccessfully for the prize for the Burns centenary poem. In 1857 he obtained an exhibition at Caius College, Cambridge, migrating as scholar to Trinity Hall, where he graduated LL.B. in 1862. At Cambridge he started the 'Chit Chat' debating club, which still exists, and was treasurer of the Union. Becoming a student of the Inner Temple on 3 Oct. 1860, he was called to the bar on 26 Jan. 1864. He joined the south-eastern circuit, but soon devoted his energies to journalism and to literature, interesting himself especially in poor law and labour questions, and doing active work as almoner to the Society for the Relief of Distress in the East of London.

In letters to the press during 1868 Hill called attention to weaknesses in the poor law, and urged a more scientific classification of paupers (*The Times*, 9 Jan. 1868). His pamphlet on 'Our Unemployed,' prepared as a competition essay for the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, and published in 1867, was one of the first to call public attention to the problem of unemployment, and to suggest a national system of labour registration. Other pamphlets followed: 'Lancashire Labour and the London Poor' in 1871; 'Impediments to the Circulation of Labour, with a Few Suggestions for their Removal,' in 1873; 'The Unemployed in Great Cities, with Suggestions for the Better Organisation of Labourers,' in 1877, and 'Vagrancy' in 1881. Hill was a pioneer of the system of labour exchanges in England, and in 1871 established in Greek Street, Soho, 'The Employment Inquiry Office and Labour Registry,' which was subsequently transferred to 15 Russell Street, Covent Garden, as the 'Central Labour Exchange, Employment, Emigration, and Industrial Intelligence Office.' There as director Hill gave advice to applicants for assistance. In connection with the exchange and at the same offices he founded and edited in 1871 the 'Labour News,' which became an organ of communication between masters and men seeking work in all parts of the kingdom. Hill had agents and correspondents in the chief industrial centres, who sent notes on the condition of the

local labour markets. Hill's venture, which was not profitable, diminished his strength and resources; on his retirement a committee of working men managed the paper, and contributed from the profits to Hill's maintenance. From 1877 onwards he also edited 'The Industrial Handbook' and superintended the publication in 1881 of 'The Industrial Index to London,' by H. Llewelyn Williams, as well as 'Business Aspects of Ladies' Work.' These pamphlets were handy guides to employment, for both men and women. He also edited in 1870–1 a series of penny 'Statutes for the People,' which aimed at giving the labouring class cheap legal advice. Hill likewise took a prominent part, from its foundation in 1869, in the work of the Charity Organisation Society, acting as honorary secretary of the council until July 1870, and as an active member of the council until 1880 (see *Charity Organisation Review*, 1892).

Through life Hill continued to write verse, collecting his poems in 'Rhymes with Good Reason' (1870–1), in 'A Scholar's Day Dream' (1870; 2nd edit. 1881), and in 'A Household Queen' (1881). His lyrics are somewhat rough in style, but show earnest sympathy with the labouring classes, with whose interest he identified himself. One of his poems, 'Mrs. Grundy's Sunday,' was widely circulated to further the aims of the National Sunday League for rational Sunday recreation. He was a vice-president of the league from 1876 to 1890, and lectured at its Sunday Evenings for the People. The Working Men's Club and Institute Union also found in Hill a zealous supporter. Hill fell in his last years into ill-health and poverty, living in retirement at Boston, Lincolnshire. He died there unmarried on 2 August 1906, and was buried at Gressonhall. He was elected a member of the Athenæum Club in 1877, and was president of the Cheltonian [Old Boys'] Society (1877–8).

[Burke's Landed Gentry; Foster's Men at the Bar; The Times, 4 Feb. 1910 (letter from Lionel G. Robinson on Hill's work in regard to Labour Exchanges); Cheltenham Coll. Reg. 1911, p. 171; notes from Hill's brother, the Rev. Reginald Hay Hill, Wethersfield Vicarage, Braintree.] W. B. O.

HILL, FRANK HARRISON (1830–1910), journalist, baptised on 4 March 1830 at Boston, Lincolnshire, was younger son of George Hill, merchant of that city, by his wife Betsy, daughter of Pishey Thompson [q. v.]. Educated at the Boston grammar school, Hill in September 1846 entered as a divinity student the Unitarian New College, Manchester, where he studied under Dr. James Martineau [q.v. Suppl. I]. In June 1851 he completed the five years' 'course of study for the Christian ministry prescribed by that institution.' There is no evidence that he availed himself of his right to preach. Meanwhile in 1848 he had matriculated at the University of London, and having graduated B.A. in the first class in 1851 acted from 1853 to 1855 as private tutor in the family of Dukinfield Darbishire of Manchester; the elder of his pupils, S. D. Darbishire, was subsequently the famous 'stroke' of the Oxford University boat (1868–70), and afterwards practised as a doctor at Oxford. Somewhat later Hill became tutor in the family of Mrs. Salis Schwabe, also of Manchester.

Hill seems to have owed his introduction to journalism to Henry Dunckley [q. v.], 'Verax' of the 'Manchester Times and Examiner,' and to Richard Holt Hutton [q. v. Suppl. I], editor of the 'Spectator.' He was sufficiently well known in 1861 to become, on the death of James Simms, editor of the 'Northern Whig,' the chief organ of the Ulster liberals. He took up his work at Belfast at the time when the Fenian movement in the south of Ireland was becoming dangerous, and when the civil war in the United States was influencing party politics at Westminster. Alone of Irish journalists he supported the north in the American struggle, and he risked temporary unpopularity in the cause (cf. address presented on resigning editorship, Jan. 1866).

After leaving New College, Manchester, Hill kept up friendly relations with his teacher, Dr. James Martineau, who had officiated at Hill's marriage at Little Portland Chapel, London, in 1862. Through Martineau he made the acquaintance of Harriet Martineau, then on the staff of the 'Daily News' and like himself a staunch supporter of the northern states. He also came to know Crabb Robinson, Robert Browning, and W. J. Fox. At the suggestion of Mr. Frank Finlay, proprietor of the 'Northern Whig' (his wife's brother), Hill was hastily summoned at the end of 1865 to London to become assistant editor of the 'Daily News.' It was a critical moment in parliamentary politics. After the death in 1865 of Lord Palmerston, the liberal prime minister, and the succession of Earl Russell to his office, the party demanded stronger measures and methods than the whig tradition countenanced.

Hill energetically championed a forward liberal policy. Whilst the conservative reform bill of 1866 was passing through parliament he contributed to a volume of essays, 'Questions for a Reformed Parliament' (1867), an enlightened article on the political claims of Ireland. At the same time he wrote for the 'Saturday Review,' and a high place among London journalists was soon won. On the retirement of Thomas Walker [q. v.] from the editorship of the 'Daily News' in 1869, Edward Dicey [q. v. Suppl. II] filled the post for a few months; but Hill soon succeeded Dicey, and he held the editorship for seventeen years. The price had been reduced from threepence to one penny a year before he assumed office. Hill continued to give steady support to Gladstone's administration, and the journal became an influential party organ. Under his editorship and the management of (Sir) John Richard Robinson [q. v. Suppl. II] the 'Daily News' attained an influence and a popularity which it had not previously enjoyed. Hill collected a notable body of leader-writers. Amongst these, in addition to Peter William Clayden [q. v. Suppl. II], the assistant editor, were Justin McCarthy, (Professor) William Minto [q. v.], (Sir) John Macdonell, Prof. George Saintsbury, Andrew Lang, and later Mr. Herbert Paul—whilst William Black the novelist, Sir Henry Lucy, and Frances Power Cobbe [q. v. Suppl. II] were occasional writers or auxiliary members of the staff. Hill himself wrote constantly, notably a series of 'Political Portraits,' which was published separately in 1873 and went through several editions. His intimate relations with the political leaders of the day enabled him to gauge accurately their aims and ambitions, and his keen insight had at its service a caustic pen.

Hill declined to accept Gladstone's home rule policy in 1886. The proprietors were unwilling to sanction Hill's claim to independence of the party leaders' programme, and early in 1886 his services were somewhat abruptly dispensed with. He returned the cheque for a year's salary sent by the proprietors on his retirement. Thereupon Hill's political friends wished to show, by means of a pecuniary testimonial, their appreciation of his services to the party, but the proposal was abandoned in deference to his wish. Before the close of the year he became the regular political leader-writer of the 'World,' and held that post for twenty years.

Hill contributed to the 'Fortnightly Review' (1877–8) a bitter and trenchant article on 'The Political Journeyings of Lord Beaconsfield,' and to the 'Edinburgh Review' (July 1887) an appreciative article on 'Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal Party.' After leaving the 'Daily News' he was a frequent contributor to the 'Nineteenth Century.' A life of George Canning which he wrote for the 'English Worthies' series (1881) contained few new facts, but showed a clearer appreciation of Canning's political aims and difficulties than previous biographers had presented.

Hill was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1872, but never practised. He died suddenly at 13 Morpeth Terrace, Westminster, on 28 June 1910, and by his will bequeathed 1000*l.* to the Boston grammar school to found an exhibition from the school to any English university.

In June 1862 he married Jane Dalzell Finlay, daughter of the proprietor of the 'Northern Whig,' and a contributor to the literary section of that paper. After her marriage Mrs. Hill continued to write literary articles and reviews, chiefly in the 'Saturday Review.' She died in 1904.

[Private information; F. Moy Thomas's Recollections of Sir John R. Robinson, 1904; Justin McCarthy's Reminiscences; Notes and Queries, 15 Oct. 1910.] L. G. R.

HILL, GEORGE BIRKBECK NORMAN (1835–1903), editor of Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' born at Bruce Castle, Tottenham, Middlesex, on 7 June 1835, was second son of Arthur Hill and grandson of Thomas Wright Hill [q. v.], whose sons, Sir Rowland and Matthew Davenport, are separately noticed (for his paternal ancestry see his *Life of Sir Rowland Hill* and *History of the Penny Postage*). His mother, Ellen Tilt, daughter of Joseph Maurice, was of Welsh, and, through her mother, Theodosia Bache, of Huguenot origin. Educated at his father's school, he imbibed in youth strictly liberal principles. On 1 March 1855 he entered Pembroke College, Oxford, and there came under other influences. William Fulford, editor of the 'Oxford and Cambridge Magazine,' introduced him to the circle of Burne Jones, William Morris, and Rossetti, and he joined the Old Mortality Club, of which Swinburne, Professor Dicey, Professor Nichol, and Mr. Bryce were members. Ill-health condemned him to an 'honorary' fourth class in literæ humaniores. He graduated B.A. in 1858, and proceeded B.C.L. in 1866 and D.C.L. in 1871.

Eager to marry, he adopted the family

vocation of private schoolmaster. In 1858 he became an assistant in his father's school, and ten years later succeeded to the headship on his father's retirement. The contemporary development of the public schools, the deterioration of Tottenham as a suburb, and Hill's over-anxious and valetudinarian temperament militated against his success. He and his wife continued the work under a sense of increasing strain until his health broke down seriously in 1875. Prematurely aged, he was henceforth a chronic invalid.

From 1869 onwards Hill was a frequent writer for the press, mainly of pungent criticisms in the 'Saturday Review.' After two winters in the south Hill found the rest and quiet he needed at Burghfield in the Reading district. There he devoted himself to the elucidation of the literary anecdote and literary history of the later eighteenth century, concentrating his main attention on the life of Dr. Johnson. In 1878 he published, with a dedication to his uncle, Sir Rowland Hill, 'Dr. Johnson: his Friends and his Critics,' wherein he reviewed the judgments passed on Dr. Johnson by Macaulay, Carlyle, Goldsmith, Boswell, and others, and depicted the Oxford of 1750. Next year he edited Boswell's correspondence with Andrew Erskine and the 'Tour in Corsica.' Hill interrupted his Johnsonian studies in order to write a life of Sir Rowland Hill (1880, 2 vols.). The account of the Hill family and ancestry is excellent, but the historical portions from the pen of the postal reformer are heavy. In 1880 also he wrote 'Gordon in Central Africa, 1874–1879,' from original letters and documents belonging to Gordon's sister (2nd edit. 1899). The loss of his favourite son, Walter, caused further delay in the resumption of his Johnsonian work. In 1881 the Clarendon Press consented through Jowett's influence to his proposal for a new edition of 'Boswell's Life' upon a classical scale. It was eventually published in six volumes (with a dedication to Jowett as 'Johnsonianissimus') in 1887, after nearly twelve years intermittent work, much of it done on the Riviera or Lac Leman. The edition was accepted as a masterpiece of spacious editing. The index, forming the sixth volume, is a monument of industry and completeness. Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, a preceding editor of Boswell, alleged inaccuracy and inadequacy, but Hill's work was valiantly defended by Sir Leslie Stephen. Hill pursued his Johnsonian exegesis in seven further volumes: 'Johnson's Letters' (1892, 2 vols.); 'Johnsonian Miscellanies' (Lives subsidiary to Boswell) (1897, 2 vols.), and 'Johnson's Lives of the English Poets' (1905, 3 vols.), specially valuable from the wealth of annotation, which was revised for the press after his death by Hill's nephew, Mr. Harold Spencer Scott. In 1887 he edited for the first time nearly ninety interesting 'Letters of David Hume to William Strahan.' This book he dedicated to Lord Rosebery, who had purchased the manuscript letters at Jowett's suggestion.

In the autumn of 1887 Hill settled in Oxford at 3 Park Crescent, and his pen remained active on his favourite theme. He was made an honorary fellow of his old college (and Dr. Johnson's) and greatly enjoyed the social amenities of university life. He became the 'prior' (1891–2) and oracle of the Johnson Club in London.

In 1889 he made a tour in the footsteps of Boswell and Johnson in Scotland, which he described in 'Footsteps of Samuel Johnson (Scotland), with Illustrations by Lancelot Speed.' In 1890 he published a miscellaneous volume, 'Talks about Autographs.' In 1892 Hill left his Oxford house and divided his time thenceforth between his favourite winter residences, Clarens and Alassio, his daughter's house, The Wilderness, Hampstead, and a cottage at Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire. In 1893 he and his wife visited a daughter settled at Cambridge, near Boston, Massachusetts, and he wrote an instructive volume on Harvard College, which was warmly acclaimed in New England for its friendly tone of comparison. Williams College conferred a doctorate upon him on 10 Oct. 1893. In 1897 his 'Letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti to William Allingham' renewed memories of the Old Mortality Club at Oxford and of the old house in Red Lion Square where Burne Jones and William Morris had their rooms.

He died at Hampstead on 27 Feb. 1903, and was buried at Aspley Guise by the side of his wife, who predeceased him barely four months. He had married Annie, daughter of Edward Scott of Wigan, in the parish church there on 29 Dec. 1858, and by her he had five sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Maurice (*b.* 1859), is K.C., and his third son, Leonard Erskine, M.B., F.R.S., is professor of physiology at London Hospital.

A crayon drawing by W. R. Symonds, of 1896, reproduced as frontispiece in 'Talks about Autographs,' is in the common room of Pembroke College, Oxford, to which he bequeathed his Johnsonian library; a portrait by Ellen G. Hill, dated 1876, is

reproduced as frontispiece to the 'Letters' of 1906.

Hill was the benevolent interpreter of Johnson's era to his own generation, and brought to his work a zeal and abundant knowledge which gave charm to his discursiveness. In addition to the works already cited he edited Johnson's 'Rasselas' (Oxford, 1887); Goldsmith's 'Traveller' (Oxford, 1888); 'Wit and Wisdom of Samuel Johnson' (Oxford, 1888); Lord Chesterfield's 'Worldly Wisdom: Selection of Letters and Characters' (Oxford, 1891); 'Eighteenth Century Letters, Johnson, Lord Chesterfield' (1898) and Gibbon's 'Memoirs' in the standard text (1900). He also issued in 1899 'Unpublished Letters of Dean Swift' (the dean's correspondence with Knightly Chetwood of Woodbrook, 1714–31, from the Forster Collection, since embodied in Ball's new 'Swift Correspondence'). There appeared posthumously his 'Letters written by a Grandfather' (selected by Hill's younger daughter, Mrs. Lucy Crump, 1903) and 'Letters of George Birkbeck Hill' (arranged by Mrs. Crump, 1906).

[Brief Memoir of Dr. Birkbeck Hill, by Harold Spencer Scott, prefixed to Lives of the English Poets, vol. i. 1905; Hill's published Letters, 1903, 1906; The Times, 28 Feb. 1903. 9 Nov. 1906; Percy Fitzgerald's hostile Editing à la mode—an examination of Dr. Birkbeck Hill's new edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson (1891), his A Critical Examination of Dr. B. Hill's Johnsonian Editions (1898), and his James Boswell, an autobiography (1912); personal knowledge and private information.]

T. S.

HILL, ROSAMOND DAVENPORT- (1825–1902), educational administrator, born at Chelsea on 4 Aug. 1825, was eldest of the three daughters of Matthew Davenport Hill [q. v. for family history]. In 1826 the family moved to the father's chambers in Chancery Lane, and thence, in 1831, to Hampstead Heath. Here they became intimate with Joanna [q. v.] and Agnes Baillie. At the age of eight Rosamond went to a day school, where she was taught practical botany, a subject which affected her future attitude towards practical education. Most of her education was acquired at home, where her mother's failing health threw much of the household management on her. During girlhood, on 1 March 1840, she had an interview in London with Maria Edgeworth [q. v.], of which she has left a long account (*Memoir*, p. 11). After a move to Haverstock Hill, where Thackeray and other distinguished men visited them, the family travelled abroad, in 1841 in France, in 1844 in Belgium, and later in Switzerland and Italy. In 1851 the father's appointment as a commissioner in bankruptcy took the family to Bristol, where Mary Carpenter [q. v.] enlisted Rosamond's services in her 'St. James's Back Ragged School.' Rosamund took the arithmetic classes and taught the children practical household work. Rosamond was soon acting as private secretary to her father, and eagerly identified herself with his efforts at educational and criminal law reform. In 1856 she visited Ireland and wrote 'A Lady's Visit to the Irish Convict Prisons.' In 1858 she and her father visited prisons and reformatories in Spain, France, and Germany. The temperance question and the treatment of prisoners occupied her pen. In 1860 Davenport Hill and his daughters published 'Our Exemplars, Rich and Poor.' Meanwhile in 1855 Rosamond and her father had inspected together the reformatory at Mettray, founded on the family system by M. Frédéric Auguste Demetz, of whom Rosamond became a lifelong friend. After the ruin of the Mettray school during the war of 1870, she helped to raise nearly 2500*l.* in England for its restoration. In 1866 Miss Carpenter and Rosamond started at Bristol on the Mettray principles an industrial school for girls, which is still at work.

On the death of her father in 1872 Rosamond and her sister Florence went to Adelaide on a visit to relatives named Clark, of whom Emily Clark was a notable worker on behalf of children. In Australia the sisters inspected schools, prisons, and reformatories with the aid of (Sir) Henry Parkes [q. v.]. Miss Hill gave evidence in Sydney before a commission on reformatory treatment, and the report issued in 1874 quoted her evidence and included an important paper by her, 'A Summary of the Principles of Reformatory Treatment, with a Special Reference to Girls' (printed in the *Memoir*). She argued that the treatment should aim at fitting the girls to govern themselves.

In 1875, after returning home by way of Egypt and Italy (in 1874), the sisters published 'What we saw in Australia,' and they completed in 1878 a biography of their father. In 1879 the two sisters settled in Belsize Avenue, Hampstead, and now added to their surname their father's second name, Davenport, in order to avoid confusion between Miss Rosamond Hill and Miss Octavia Hill (1838–1912), the active social reformer, who was no relation.

Miss Hill at the same time left the Church of England for the unitarians.

On 5 Dec. 1879 she was elected as a progressive member to the London school board for the City of London, being second on the poll. She retained her seat till 1897, fighting successfully six triennial elections. As a member of the board, she showed an administrative capacity which was acknowledged by all parties to be of the first rank. At the outset she joined the industrial school committee and school management committee. She also acted as chairman of the managers of the Greystoke Place school in Fetter Lane, when it was the only board-school in the City of London, and there social or domestic economy was first made a school subject. In 1882 she became with admirable results chairman of the cookery committee, contributing a valuable article, 'Cookery Teaching under the London School Board,' to 'Macmillan's Magazine' (June 1884; reprinted in 'Lessons on Cookery,' 1885).

In 1886 she opposed the board's pension scheme for teachers, which in 1895 was abolished as actuarially unsound. She visited, in 1888, at Naas, Herr Abrahamson, the inventor of the Slöyd system of hand and eye training by means of woodwork, and described the system in the 'Contemporary Review' (May 1888). In the autumn of the same year she visited schools in the United States and Canada, and as a result she secured, in the face of much hostility, the introduction of pianos (for the purpose of marching and drill) into the London schools. With characteristic independence she resisted the provision by the board of meals for children, and in 1893 she opposed the denominational tendency of the board, though she was an ardent advocate of daily religious teaching. In 1896 she gave evidence before the departmental committee on reformatory and industrial schools and wrote a paper on 'How to deal with Children pronounced by the Authorities to be unfitted for Industrial Training' (*Memoir*, p. 132).

On her retirement from the board, owing to failing health, in 1897, she settled with her sister at a house near Oxford named Hillstow by Professor Skeat. The Brentwood industrial school was on her retirement re-named 'The Davenport-Hill Home for Boys.' She died at Hillstow after a long illness on 5 Aug. 1902.

To the end she was interested in the prevention of crime by education as well as in reformatories and industrial schools, which had first excited her philanthropic instincts, and she contributed two letters on these subjects to 'The Times' in her last days (24 Dec. 1900 and 16 April 1901). She was long a member of the Froebel Society, and was in 1894 made a governor of University College, London. She wrote in 1893 'Elementary Education in England,' at the request of the women's education sub-committee at the Chicago exhibition.

[Memoir of Rosamond Davenport-Hill, by Ethel E. Metcalfe (with three photographic portraits and a reproduction from miniature as a child); The Times, 7 Aug. 1902.]

J. E. G. DE M.

HILLS, SIR JOHN (1834–1902), major-general, royal (Bombay) engineers, born at Necchindipore, Bengal, on 19 August 1834, was the third son in a family of six sons and four daughters of James Hills of Necchindipore, one of the largest landowners and indigo planters in Bengal. His mother was Charlotte Mary, daughter of John Angelo Savi of Elba, and granddaughter of General Cordoran, commanding the French forces at Pondicherry. The second son is Lieutenant-general Sir James Hills-Johnes.

Educated at the Edinburgh Academy and at the Edinburgh University, where he won the Straton gold medal, Hills entered the East India Company's College at Addiscombe on 6 Aug. 1852, and was made second lieutenant in the Bombay engineers on 8 June 1854. After instruction at Chatham, Hills arrived at Bombay in August 1856, was posted to the Bombay sappers and miners, and having passed in Hindustani was appointed, on 14 Jan. 1857, assistant field engineer with the 2nd division of the Persian expeditionary force under major-general Sir James Outram [q. v.]. He was present at the capture of Mohumra, and for his services with the expedition received the medal with clasp. He was promoted lieutenant on 5 Nov. 1857. While at home on furlough he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on 21 March 1859.

Returning to India, Hills was for a time garrison engineer at Fort William, Calcutta, and in January 1862 became assistant to the chief engineer in Oude in the public works department at Lucknow. Promoted captain on 1 Sept. 1863, he was appointed executive engineer in Rajputana in 1865. In 1867 he joined the Abyssinian expedition under major-general Sir Robert Napier (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala) [q. v.]. He was at first employed as field engineer at Kumeyli camp, at the foot

of the hills, to which the railway was made from the base at Zula, ten miles away, on the Red Sea. There he was mainly occupied in sinking wells for water supply. Later he helped to construct the road from rail head at Kumeyli to Senafeh, a distance of over 50 miles, with elevations rising to over 7000 feet, a most difficult undertaking. He was mentioned in despatches and received the medal.

After the campaign Hills resumed work at Lucknow. From 1871 to 1883 he was commandant of the Bombay sappers and miners at Kirkee, bringing this native corps into a high state of efficiency. Meanwhile he was promoted major on 5 July 1872, lieutenant-colonel on 1 Oct. 1877, and brevet colonel on 1 Oct. 1881.

During the Afghan war of 1879–80, and while still commandant of the Bombay sappers and miners, Hills was commanding royal engineer of a division of the Kandahar field force as well as of the South Afghanistan field force in 1881. He took part in the defence of Kandahar and distinguished himself on several occasions; was mentioned in despatches for his services, was created C.B. on 22 Feb. 1881, and received the medal.

After a furlough Hills served as commanding royal engineer of the expeditionary force to Burma in 1886–7. He retired on 31 Dec. 1887 with the honorary rank of major-general. He was created K.C.B. in May 1900. He died unmarried at 50 Weymouth Street, London, on 18 June 1902, and was buried in the family vault at Kensal Green.

Hills was an all-round sportsman, a first-rate cricketer, a powerful swimmer, a fine swordsman, and an excellent shot; many tigers fell to his gun. He published 'The Bombay Field Force, 1880' (with plans, 1900), and 'Points of a Racehorse' (1903, 4to), which embodied the results of thirty years' close study.

[India Office Records; Royal Engineers Records; The Times, 20 June 1902; Carmarthen Journal, June 1902; Aberystwyth Observer, 23 May 1900; private information.] R. H. V.

HIND. [See ARCHER-HIND, RICHARD DACRE (1849–1910), classical scholar.]

HIND, HENRY YOULE (1823–1908), geologist and explorer, born at Nottingham on 1 June 1823, was third of five sons of Thomas Hind, by his wife Sarah Youle.

Educated till fourteen with his cousin John Russell Hind [q. v. Suppl. I], the astronomer, as a private pupil of the Rev. W. Butler, headmaster of the Nottingham grammar school, he spent two years (1837–9) at the Handels-Schule at Leipzig. In 1843 he studied at Queens' College, Cambridge, but left without graduating. He then travelled and studied in France, returning to England in 1846 and leaving for Canada the same year. In 1848 he was made lecturer in chemistry and mathematical master in the provincial normal school, Toronto. From 1853 till his resignation in 1864 he was professor of chemistry and geology in Trinity University, Toronto. Attached as geologist by the government of Canada to the first expedition to the Red River district (now the province of Manitoba) in 1857, he was in command of the explorations in the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan districts of the North West Territory in 1858, and was employed in the exploration of Labrador and its river system in 1861, when his brother, William George Richardson Hind, accompanied the expedition as artist. He also conducted, in 1864, a geological survey of New Brunswick for the government of the province. In 1869–71 he examined officially the goldfields of Nova Scotia. During an exploration of the mineral fields in north-east Newfoundland and the Labrador coast in 1876, he discovered the extensive cod banks that extend north-west for several hundred miles off the shore above the straits of Belle Isle. The Newfoundland government desired him to investigate further and report on this important discovery the following year, but the Canadian government required his services in preparing scientific evidence on behalf of the Canadian plea in the controversy over the fisheries with the United States, which was discussed before the commission then sitting at Halifax, N.S. At the close of the proceedings in 1877 the records and evidence were entrusted to his care for arrangement and indexing at the suggestion of the commissioners for the United States.

Hind received the degrees of M.A. from Trinity University, Toronto, in 1853, and D.C.L. from King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, in 1890. In the latter year he was made president of the newly formed church school at Edgehill. In 1878 he was awarded a gold medal and diploma from the Paris exposition for charts showing the movements of seal and other fish on the coast of North America during the different seasons.

Hind died on 9 Aug. 1908 at Windsor, Nova Scotia, and was buried in the Maplewood cemetery. He married, on 7 Feb. 1850, Katherine, second daughter of Lieutenant-colonel Duncan Cameron, C.B., of the 79th Highlanders, who was wounded at Quatre Bras. By her he had issue two surviving sons, Duncan Henry, rector of Sandwich, Ontario, and Kenneth Cameron, canon of All Saints' cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and two daughters.

Hind was the editor of the 'Canadian Journal' (3 vols. 4to, 1852–55); of the 'Journal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada' (1861–63); and of the 'British American Magazine' (1863). All were published at Toronto. He contributed to the journals of the Royal Geographical Society, of which he was elected a fellow in 1860, and other learned societies. His chief independent publications are: 1. 'The Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition of 1857 and of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858,' Toronto, 1859, and London, 1860, 2 vols. with maps; containing the first detailed account and map of the now famous fertile belt. 2. 'Explorations in the Interior of the Labrador Peninsula, 1863,' 2 vols., with illustrations by Hind's brother, William George Richardson Hind. 3. 'Notes on the Northern Labrador Fishing Ground,' Newfoundland, 1876, which contains an account of the newly discovered cod banks. 4. 'The Effect of the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington on the Fisheries and Fishermen of British North America,' 1877, which attracted wide-spread attention.

[Art. in Frank Leslie's Illustrated, 26 Feb. 1881; Evening Mail, Halifax, N.S., 10 Aug. 1908, and Hants Journal, Windsor, N.S., 12 Aug. 1908; Morgan, Canadian Men and Women of the Time; information supplied by Miss Margaret Hind (daughter), Sunny Side, Nova Scotia.] W. S. J.

HINGESTON-RANDOLPH [formerly HINGSTON], FRANCIS CHARLES (1833–1910), antiquary, born at Truro on 31 March 1833, was son of Francis Hingston (1796–1841), controller of customs at Truro, who belonged to a family long settled at St. Ives, had literary tastes, and wrote poems (edited by the son in 1857). His mother was Jane Matilda, daughter of Captain William Kirkness.

From Truro grammar school Francis passed in 1851 to Exeter College, Oxford, as Elliott exhibitioner. He graduated B.A. in 1855 with an honorary fourth class in the final pass school, and proceeded M.A. in 1859. Ordained in 1856, he served as curate of Holywell, Oxford, until 1858, when he moved to Hampton Gay, in the same county, succeeding to the incumbency of the parish next year. In 1860 he became rector of Ringmore, near Kingsbridge, Devonshire, the patronage to which living afterwards became vested in his family. He remained at Ringmore for the rest of his life. On his marriage in 1860 to Martha, only daughter of Herbert Randolph, incumbent of Melrose, Roxburghshire, he added, at the wish of his father-in-law, the name of Randolph to his own and adopted Hingeston, the earlier form of the spelling of his family surname.

Hingeston-Randolph developed antiquarian tastes early. At seventeen he published 'Specimens of Ancient Cornish Crosses and Fonts' (London and Truro, 4to, 1850). Much historical work followed, but his scholarship was called in question. In the 'Rolls' series he edited Capgrave's 'Chronicle' (1858); Capgrave's 'Liber de Illustribus Henricis' (1859), and 'Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry the Fourth,' vol. i. 1399–1404 (1860). The last volume was especially censured, and when Hingeston-Randolph had completed a second volume in 1864 collation of it by an expert with the original documents led to the cancelling and reprinting of sixty-two pages and the adding of sixteen pages of errata. Two copies of the volume are in the British Museum, one in the revised form and the other in the original state. Of each version eight copies were preserved, but none was issued to the public.

In 1885 Frederick Temple, then bishop of Exeter, made Hingeston-Randolph a prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, and at the bishop's suggestion he began editing the 'Episcopal Registers' of the diocese. Between 1886 and 1909 he completed those of eight bishops of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries (11 pts.). He mainly restricted himself to indexing the contents of the registers, a method which limited the historical utility of his scheme.

Hingeston-Randolph specially interested himself in church architecture, and was often consulted about the restoration of west country churches. He wrote 'Architectural History of St. Germans Church, Cornwall' (1903), and contributed many architectural articles to the 'Building News' and the 'Ecclesiologist.' For ten

years (1879–90) he was rural dean of Woodleigh, and brought the work of the district to a high state of efficiency. In his articles 'Up and down the Deanery,' which he contributed to the 'Salcombe Parish Magazine,' he gave an interesting historical account of every parish under his charge. He died at Ringmore on 27 Aug. 1910, and was buried in the churchyard there. His wife predeceased him in 1904. He left four sons and six daughters.

Besides the works cited, Hingeston-Randolph published 'Records of a Rocky Shore, by a Country Parson . . .' (1876) and 'The Constitution of the Cathedral Body of Exeter' (1887). He was also a contributor to 'Devon Notes and Queries' (iv. 73, 180, 1906–7), 'Notes and Gleanings' (1882–92), and 'Western Antiquary' (vi. 1886–7, xi. 1891–2, and xii. 1893).

[Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries; Boase and Courtney, Bibliotheca Cornubiensis; Boase, Collectanea Cornubiensia; private information.] H. T-S.

HINGLEY, Sir BENJAMIN, first baronet (1830–1905), ironmaster, born at Cradley in Worcestershire on 11 September 1830, was youngest son of Noah Hingley (1796–1877) of Cradley Park, at one time mayor of Dudley, by his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Noah Willett of Coalbournbrook, Kingswinford. Noah Hingley, like his father before him, began life as a chainmaker in a small factory on the banks of the Stour, and ultimately founded the chain making and cable firms of Noah Hingley & Sons, and Hingley & Smith of Netherton. Benjamin, after private education, worked with his father and his elder brothers, Hezekiah (1825–1865) and George (1829–1901), in the manufacture of anchors. The introduction of the Nasmyth hammer enabled the firm to make a specialty of forgings of a large size, and the father, instead of purchasing the iron for the purpose, erected large ironworks at Netherton for the manufacture. Additional ironworks were subsequently acquired at Old Hill and Harts Hill, and the business grew until it became one of the largest and most important in the Midlands. In 1865, on the death of his brother Hezekiah, Benjamin became head of the firm, which was converted into a limited company in 1890. But Benjamin retained a controlling interest and continued in command until his death. For nearly thirty years he was chairman of the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Ironmasters' Association, and president of the Midland iron and steel wages board. He was also for many years a prominent member of the South Staffordshire coal trade wages board. His sense of fairness, good judgment, and scrupulous integrity rendered him an important factor in the preservation of industrial peace in the Black Country. He was also for thirty years chairman of Lloyd's British Testing Company, Limited, Netherton, chairman of the Cradley Gas Company, and a director and for some time chairman of the South Staffordshire Mond Gas Company. In 1903 he was elected president of the Mining Association of Great Britain. In 1883 he joined the Iron and Steel Institute, became a member of council in 1891 and a vice-president in 1903. In 1890 he was mayor of Dudley, and in 1900 was High Sheriff of Worcestershire.

In 1885 Hingley began a parliamentary career, being elected liberal member of parliament for North Worcestershire. He represented the constituency for ten years, but in 1886 he joined the unionist wing of his party during the home rule controversy. In 1892 he rejoined the liberal ranks, While in the House of Commons he served on numerous committees dealing with trade and commercial questions, and was specially thanked for his services on the admiralty committee on dockyard management appointed in July 1886. He retired owing to ill-health in 1895. On 8 August 1893 he was created a baronet, with special remainder, in default of issue, to his elder brother and his male issue. He died, unmarried, at his residence, Hatherton Lodge, near Cradley, on 13 May 1905, and was buried at Halesowen. The baronetcy descended to his nephew, George Benjamin Hingley, son of his brother Hezekiah. A presentation portrait in oils, by A. S. Cope, R.A., was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1901.

[Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute, vol. lxvii.; Burke's Baronetage; The Times, 15 May 1905.] L. P. S.

HINGSTON, Sir WILLIAM HALES (1829–1907), Canadian surgeon, born at Hinchbrook, Huntingdon, province of Quebec, on 29 June 1829, was eldest son in a family of two sons and two daughters of Lieut.-colonel Samuel James Hingston by his second wife, Eleanor McGrath of Montreal. His father, an Irish Roman catholic, was lieutenant-colonel in the Canadian militia. After the disbanding of the troops at the conclusion of the war of 1812 he settled upon a grant of land at Hinchbrook. As a

pioneer he was unsuccessful, and died deep in debt in 1831. Hingston was educated at a grammar school in Huntingdon, kept by John (afterwards Sir John) Rose, and then at the Montreal College of St. Sulpice (1842–3). In 1844 he became apprentice to R. W. Rexford, chemist, at Montreal, and managed to save sufficient from his small earnings as a clerk to obtain a medical training without other assistance. In 1847 he entered McGill University in the medical faculty; he graduated in pharmacy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada in 1849, and took a degree at the university in 1851. The same year he went to Edinburgh and studied under (Sir) James Young Simpson [q. v.] and James Syme [q. v.]. Simpson showed Hingston the rare mark of confidence of taking his pupil with him on his visits to private patients. He was made L.R.C.S.Edin. in 1852. From Edinburgh Hingston passed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and thence for a few months to Dublin, where he worked under Stokes, Corrigan, and Graves. Having acquired a fair knowledge of German he next proceeded for two years to the Continent, where he engaged in medical study in Paris, Berlin, Heidelberg, and Vienna. Although Simpson urged him to remain at Edinburgh as his personal assistant, Hingston began practice in Montreal in 1854.

During the second year of his practice he faced a cholera epidemic with heroic self-sacrifice, and won the devotion of poor Irish emigrants. In 1860 he was nominated to the staff of the Hôtel Dieu. On his first patient there he successfully performed for the first time in Canada the new operation of resection of a diseased joint. In 1865 he, with a few others, was instrumental in reviving the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, of which he became president, and he founded the Women's Hospital. He remained on the active staff of the Women's Hospital till its amalgamation with the new Western Hospital, of which he was a charter member and consulting surgeon and chairman of the medical board. In 1867 he revisited Edinburgh, and Sir James Simpson gave him an opportunity of proving his operative skill. In 1873 he was made dean of the medical faculty at Bishop's College, and in 1878 professor of clinical surgery at Laval University. He was president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec in 1886. Hingston, who worked hard to make vaccination compulsory in Montreal, and to improve the public health, won a high reputation as a surgeon possessing courage, decision, and rapidity in operation. In 1872 he removed in one operation, for the first time on record, the tongue and lower jaw. In ovariotomy for cystic and other tumours he was not at first successful, but in 1885 he had a remarkable series of thirteen cases without a death. Hingston failed to master the meticulous routine of modern asepsis. He kept to the last his faith in the old system. His surgical ability was, however, widely acknowledged. In 1892, when the British Medical Association held its annual meeting in Nottingham, he delivered the address on surgery. In 1900 he received the honorary fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Hingston was prominent in the public life of Montreal. He was mayor of the city in 1875, and was re-elected in 1876 by acclamation, but declined a third term. He was chairman of the board of health of the city and also of the board for the province of Quebec in 1885. He interested himself locally in financial matters, was president in 1875 of the City Passenger Railway Company, which has since become the Montreal Street Railway System, and of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank from 1895, besides being a director of the Montreal Trust and Deposit Company. He was made hon. D.C.L. of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and hon. LL.D. of Victoria University, Toronto. He was appointed commander of the Roman order of St. Gregory in 1875, and on 24 May 1895 he was knighted. In the same year he was defeated as conservative candidate in Montreal Centre for the House of Commons, but he was appointed to the Senate in 1896.

Hingston, whose catholicism was uncompromising but not aggressive, died in Montreal on 19 Feb. 1907, and was buried in Mount Royal cemetery. He married on 16 Sept. 1875 Margaret Josephine, daughter of David Alexander Macdonald, lieut.-governor of Ontario. She survived him. They had four sons and one daughter. The eldest son is a Jesuit priest; the second, Dr. Donald Hingston, is on the surgical staff of the Hôtel Dieu. A portrait by J. Colin Forbes is in the possession of the family, and another by Delfosse is at the City and District Savings Bank, Montreal.

Hingston published in 1885 'Climats of Canada and its Relation to Life and Health,' and pamphlets on vaccination and other subjects. He was a frequent contributor to professional periodicals.

[The Times, 20 Feb. 1907; Montreal Medical Journal, xxxvi. 194–202; Morgan, Canadian Men and Women of the Time, 1898; private information.] A. M.

HIPKINS, ALFRED JAMES (1826–1903), musical antiquary, born at 22 Medway Street, Westminster, on 17 June 1826, was only son of James Hipkins (1800–1882), a cabinet and pianoforte maker, who also wrote verse, by his wife Jane Mary Grant (1802–1865). He had an only sister, Ellen (1838–1911). As a boy he desired to become a painter, but in 1840 he was placed by his father in Messrs. Broadwood's pianoforte factory, where he remained all his life. A music-seller in the Strand, named Fenton, gave him a few pianoforte lessons in 1841, and Marcellus Higgs taught him the organ in 1844; in spite of such limited tuition he became a charming performer on the piano, having the unique reputation of rendering the music of Chopin according to the composer's intention. His chief energies were devoted to a study of the science of music and of the history and quality of keyboard instruments. On the latter subject he became an unrivalled authority. He reintroduced equal temperament in tuning into this country in 1846, and wrote profusely on musical history, contributing largely to 'Grove's Dictionary,' as well as to the ninth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' In 1881 he made a journey through Germany to examine historic pianofortes in the royal palaces. His chief publication was 'Musical Instruments, Historic, Rare, and Unique' (1881), a standard work illustrated in colour by William Gibbs. Between 1885 and 1896 he lectured on his special theme at the principal musical institutions as well as at the Royal Institution, and superintended the arrangement of many exhibitions of musical instruments.

He was elected F.S.A. on 14 Jan. 1886, and was a member of the council and honorary curator of the Royal College of Music. A familiar and genial figure in musical circles, he died at Kensington on 3 June 1903, and was buried at Kensington cemetery, Hanwell. A memorial brass, designed by Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema (see *Musical Times*, Oct. 1908), was placed in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, where he was christened and where his kinsfolk lie. He left an interesting collection of tuning-forks to the Royal Institution and a fine collection of musical instruments to the Royal College of Music.

Hipkins married on 2 Oct. 1850 Jane Souter Black, of Scotch family, at Orange Street chapel, Leicester Square. Of their two children a son, who was deaf and dumb, was a distinguished wood engraver (*b.* 1851), while the daughter, Edith (*b.* 1854), a portrait painter, has frequently exhibited at the Royal Academy.

[Musical Times, Sept. 1898 and July 1903; private information.] F. C.

HOARE, JOSEPH CHARLES (1851–1906), bishop of Victoria, Hong-kong, born at Ramsgate on 15 Nov. 1851, was fourth son of Edward Hoare, vicar of Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells, and hon. canon of Canterbury. His mother was Maria Eliza (*d.* 1863), daughter of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie [q. v.], surgeon. Educated first at Brighton, then (1863–1870) at Tonbridge school, he passed with a scholarship to Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1874 with a second class in the classical tripos, and proceeding M.A. in 1878 and D.D. in 1898. In December 1874 he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of London for missionary work, and, after acting for some months as his father's curate, sailed in October 1875 to join the Church Missionary Society's Mid-China mission at Ningpo. He was ordained priest by the Bishop of North China in 1876. His chief work at Ningpo was the founding and successful conduct of a training college for Chinese evangelists. Hoare rapidly acquired a knowledge of the Ningpo colloquial language, and in it produced versions of 'Pearson on the Creed,' 'Trench on the Parables,' and 'Ryle on St. Matthew.' By 1891 he had sent out 164 students, of whom 61 were then either evangelists or school teachers.

In 1898 Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, invited Hoare to succeed John Shaw Burdon [q. v. Suppl. II] as Bishop of Victoria, Hong-kong, and he was consecrated at St. Paul's cathedral on 11 June 1898. The change from mid-China to south China entailed the learning of two new dialects, and, as a bishop, Hoare had the oversight of a colony, as well as of missionary work in several provinces. He won the respect of all classes in the colony, worked amongst the sailors of the port, and continued his policy of fostering a spirit of self-reliance amongst the Chinese Christians. Unswervingly loyal to the Church Missionary Society, he was not always at one with the home authorities. On 14 Sept. 1906 he set out from Hong-kong in his house-boat on a preaching tour along the coast. Caught

in the typheen of 16 Sept., he headed back to Hong-keng, but the boat capsized in Castle Peak bay, 12 miles from Hong-kong, and two Chinese sailers alone escaped. Hoare's body was not recovered.

Both at Ningpo and at Hong-keng Hoare left a permanent mark on the work of his mission by the influence of a fine personality and by his contributions to vernacular literature. Hoare was twice married: (1) in 1882 to Alice Juliana (*d.* 1883), daughter of Canon John Patteson, of Norwich; and (2) to Ellen, daughter of the Rev. F. F. Gough, who survived him, and by whom he had two sons and three daughters. In addition to the works already noticed, there were issued after his death two volumes of comments on books of the Bible, edited by Walter Moule.

[Record, 28 Sept. 1906; Church Missionary Intelligencer, November and December 1906; private information and personal knowledge.]

A. R. B.

HOBBES, JOHN OLIVER, pseudonym. [See CRAIGIE, Mrs. PEARL MARY TERESA (1867–1906), novelist.]

HOBHOUSE, ARTHUR, first BARON HOBHOUSE OF HADSPEN (1819–1904), judge, born at Hadspen House, Somerset, on 10 Nov. 1819, was fourth and youngest son of Henry Hobhouse [q. v.] by his wife Harriet, sixth daughter of John Turton of Sugnall Hall, Stafford. Edmund Hobhouse [q. v. Suppl. II], bishop of Nelson, and Reginald Hobhouse (1818–95), archdeacon of Bedmin, were elder brothers. Passing at eleven from a private school to Eton, he remained there seven years (1830–7). In 1837 he went to Balliol College, Oxford, graduated B.A. in 1840 with a first class in classics, and proceeded M.A. in 1844. Entering at Lincoln's Inn on 22 April 1841, he was called to the bar on 6 May 1845, and soon acquired a large chancery practice. In 1862 he became a Q.C. and a bencher of his inn, serving the office of treasurer in 1880–1. A severe illness in 1866 led him to retire from practice and accept the appointment of charity commissioner. Hobhouse threw himself into the work with energy. He was not only active in administration but advocated a reform of the law governing charitable endowments. The Endowed Schools Act, 1869, was a first step in that direction, and under that act George fourth baron Lyttelton [q.v.], Hobhouse, and Canon H. G. Robinson were appointed commissioners with large powers of reorganising endowed schools. Much was accomplished in regard to endowed schools, but the efforts of Hobhouse and his fellow commissioners received a check in 1871, when the House of Lords rejected their scheme for remodelling the Emanuel Hospital, Westminster. There followed a controversy which was distasteful to Hobhouse, and with little regret he retired in 1872 in order to succeed Sir James Fitzjames Stephen [q. v.] as law member of the council of the governor-general of India. Hobhouse had meanwhile served on the royal commission on the operation of the Land Transfer Act in 1869.

Hobhouse 'on his departure for India received strong hints that it would be desirable for him to slacken the pace of the legislative machine,' which had been quickened by the consolidating and codifying activities of Fitzjames Stephen and of Stephen's immediate predecessor, Sir Henry Sumner Maine [q. v.] (ILBERT, *Legislative Methods and Forms*, p. 138). That suggestion he approved. Whitley Stokes [q. v. Suppl. II], secretary in the legislative department, was mainly responsible for the measures passed during Hobhouse's term of office, with the important exception of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, in which Hobhouse as an equity lawyer took an especial interest, and a revision of the law relating to the transfer of property, which became a statute after he left India. Of strong liberal sentiment, Hobhouse had small sympathy with the general policy of the government of India during the opening of Lord Lytton's vicereyalty. The attitude to Afghanistan was especially repugnant. On the conclusion of his term of office in 1877 he was made a K.C.S.I., and returning to England soon engaged in party politics as a thoroughgoing opponent of the Afghan policy of the conservative government. In 1880 he and John (afterwards Viscount) Morley unsuccessfully contested Westminster in the liberal interest against Sir Charles Russell, third baronet, of Swallowfield, and W. H. Smith [q. v.]. Hobhouse was at the bottom of the poll.

In 1878 he was made arbitrator under the Epping Forest Act (41 & 42 Vict. c. cxiii.) and in 1881 he succeeded Sir Joseph Napier [q. v.] on the judicial committee of the privy council. There without salary he did useful judicial work for twenty years. He delivered the decision of the committee in 200 appeals, of which 120 were from India. Several cases were of grave moment. In Merriman *v.* Williams (7 Appeal Cases 484), an action between the bishop and dean of Grahamstown, Hobhouse set forth fully the history of the

relationship of the Church of South Africa with the Church of England, and decided that the South African Church is independent of it. In the consolidated appeals in 1887 by several Canadian banks (12 Appeal Cases, 575) against the decisions of the court of queen's bench for Quebec, which involved the respective limits of the power of the dominion and provincial legislatures to regulate banks, Hobhouse's judgment upheld the right of the province to tax banks and insurance companies constituted by Act of the dominion legislature. In a case from India in 1899 (26 Indian Appeals, Law Reports 113) which necessitated the review of a number of conflicting decisions of the Indian courts, Hobhouse settled a long disputed point in Hindu law and decided, contrary to much tradition, that when an individual person was adopted as an only son, the fact of adoption should be legally recognised and the parents' plenary powers admitted.

In 1885 Hobhouse accepted a peerage with a view to assisting in the judicial work of the House of Lords, but a statutory qualification by which only judges of the high courts of the United Kingdom could sit to hear appeals had been overlooked. In 1887 the disqualification was removed by Act of Parliament in regard to members of the judicial committee; but Hobhouse did not take up the work of a judge in the House of Lords. He only sat there to try three cases, in two of which, Russell *v.* Countess of Russell (1897 Appeal Cases 395) and the Kempton Park case (1899 Appeal Cases 143), he was in a dissenting minority. As a judge Hobhouse, who was always careful and painstaking, invariably stated the various arguments fully and fairly, but he was tenacious of his deliberately formed opinion.

While engaged on the judicial committee, Hobhouse devoted much energy to local government of London. From 1877 to 1899 he was a vestryman of St. George's, Hanover Square. In 1880 he assisted to form and long worked for the London Municipal Reform League, which aimed at securing a single government for the metropolis. From 1882 to 1884 he was a member of the London School Board. Upon the creation of the London County Council in 1888 Hobhouse was one of the first aldermen. Advancing years and increasing deafness led him to retire from the judicial committee in 1901. He died at his London residence, 15 Bruton Street, on 6 Dec. 1904, and was cremated at Golder's Green.

To the last an advanced liberal and constructive legal reformer, Hobhouse, all of whose judicial work was done gratuitously, urged many legal changes, which won adoption very slowly. Much influence is assignable to an address by him before the Social Science Congress at Birmingham in 1868 on the law relating to the property of married women (1869; new edit. 1870), and to 'The Dead Hand' (1880), a collection of addresses on endowments and settlements of property (reprinted from the 'Transactions of the Social Science Association').

Hobhouse married, on 10 Aug. 1848, Mary (*d.* 1905), daughter of Thomas Farrer, solicitor, and sister of Thomas, first Baron Farrer [q. v.], Sir William Farrer (*d.* 1911), and Cecilia Frances (*d.* 1910), wife of Stafford Henry Northcote, first earl of Iddesleigh. He left no issue, and the peerage became extinct on his death. Two portraits, a drawing by George Richmond and an oil painting by Frank Holl (1882), are in the possession of his nephew, the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse.

[Lord Hobhouse, a Memoir, by L. T. Hobhouse and J. L. Hammond, 1905; Burke's Peerage, 1899; Foster, Alumni Oxonienses; Foster, Men at the Bar; The Times, 7 and 10 Dec. 1904; private information.]

C. E. A. B.

HOBHOUSE, EDMUND (1817–1904), bishop of Nelson, New Zealand, antiquary, born in London on 17 April 1817, was elder brother of Arthur, first Baron Hobhouse of Hadspen [q. v. Suppl. II], and was second son of Henry Hobhouse [q. v.], under-secretary of state for the home department. He entered Eton in 1824, but left it in 1830 from ill-health and read with tutors. He matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, on 16 Dec. 1834, and graduated B.A. in 1838, proceeding M.A. in 1842, B.D. in 1851, and D.D. in 1858. He rowed in the Balliol boat for four years (1835–8), and was stroke in 1836–7. Oxford giving no facilities for theological study, Hobhouse went to Durham University, where he graduated L.Th. in 1840. At his father's wish, he entered for a fellowship at Merton, and was elected at his third trial in 1841. He was ordained deacon in the same year and priest in 1842. In 1843 he became vicar of the college living of St. Peter in the East, Oxford, which he held with his fellowship till 1858.

Hobhouse worked his parish with zeal and declined offers of better preferment. Bishop Samuel Wilberforce [q. v.] made him rural dean, and as secretary of the diocesan board of education he did much

for the church schools, and helped to found the Culham training college for schoolmasters. On his father's death in 1854 he devoted part of his patrimony to providing at St. Edmund Hall and St. Alban Hall, Oxford, help for necessitous students. On the subdivision of the diocese of New Zealand, Bishop G. A. Selwyn [q. v.] obtained the appointment of Hobhouse to the new see of Nelson, for which he was consecrated in 1858. The diocese, extending over 20,000 square miles, had a sparse and scattered population, with few roads. Its difficulties were increased by the outbreak of the Maori war, and by the discovery of gold. Hobhouse was diligent in ministering to his scattered flock, was generous in hospitality, provided a residence for the holder of the see, and founded the Bishop's School. But the work broke down his health; he resigned the see in 1865 and returned home in 1866. In 1867 he became incumbent of Beech Hill, near Reading. On Bishop Solwyn's translation to Lichfield he made Hobhouse, in 1869, his assistant bishop, and in 1871 gave him the rectory of Edlaston, Derbyshire. During 1874–5 he was chancellor of the diocese, though he had no legal training (*Life and Episcopate of G. A. Selwyn*, ii. 350). On the death of Selwyn in 1878, the new bishop, W. D. Maclagan [q. v. Suppl. II], retained him as assistant; but ill-health led him to resign in 1881. He retired to Wells, lending aid to clergy around him but refusing office. The Somerset Archæological Society gained in him an active member, and he helped to found the Somerset Record Society. He died at Wells on 20 April 1904.

Hobhouse was twice married: (1) in 1858 to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of General the Hon. John Brodrick (*d.* 1864), by whom he had two sons; and (2) in 1868 to Anna Maria, daughter of David Williams, warden of New College, Oxford, who survived him.

Hobhouse, who was from his Oxford days a zealous student of English mediæval history, more especially on its ecclesiastical side, published 'A Sketch of the Life of Walter de Merton' (1859), and edited the 'Register of Robert de Norbury, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry' (in 'Collections for a History of Staffordshire,' vol. i. 1880). For the Somerset Record Society he edited 'Calendar of the Register of John de Drokensford, 1309–1329' (1887); 'Churchwardens' Accounts of Croscombe, &c.' (1890); 'Rentalia et Custumaria Michaelis de Ambresbury' (1891); and (with other members of the council) 'Two Cartularies of the Augustinian Priory of Bruton and the Cluniac Priory of Montacute' (1894). A volume of sermons and addresses was printed in 1905.

[Memoir by his son, Walter Hobhouse, prefixed to Sermons and Addresses, 1905; The Times, 22 April 1904; Guardian, 27 April 1904; Athenæum, 30 April 1904.] A. R. B.

HODGETTS, JAMES FREDERICK (1828–1906), commander and archæologist, son of James Hodgetts (*d.* 1830) by his wife Judith, daughter of Richard May, portrait painter, was born in London on 18 Jan. 1828. After his father's death his mother married Edward William Brayley [q. v.]. Hodgetts did not get on with his stepfather, who educated him for a scientific career. As a boy he assisted Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick [q. v.] in the arrangement of the Tower armoury. At an early age he went to sea, was in the East India Company's service in the Burmese war of 1851, became commander in the Indian navy, was wrecked, and had a narrow escape from drowning off the coast of Australia. He volunteered for service in the Crimean war; not being accepted, he became professor of seamanship at the Prussian naval cadets' school in Berlin till 1866, when the school was abolished. Having studied Russian in India, he transferred his services at the suggestion of Sir Rodorick Impey Murchison [q. v.] to St. Petersburg and Moscow, where he lectured as professor in the Imperial College of Practical Science till his retirement in 1881. Coming to London, he patented a design for ships' hulls, which was not carried out; wrote stories for boys in the 'Boys' Own Paper' ('Harold the Boy Earl' being the first), afterwards published separately; and wrote and lectured on archæological subjects, contributing to the 'Journal of the British Archæological Association' and to the 'Antiquary.' He was engaged on an unfinished life of Alfred the Great. He died at his residence, 24 Choniston Gardens, Kensington, on 24 April 1906. He married (1) in 1858 Isabella Gough (*d.* 1862), by whom he had a son, Edward Arthur Brayley Hodgetts; and (2) in 1867 Augusta Louisa von Dreger, by whom he had one daughter.

Among his publications were: 1. 'Ivan Dobroff: a Russian Story,' Philadelphia, 1866. 2. 'Anglo-Saxon Dress and Food,' &c., 1884 (lectures at the International Health Exhibition). 3. 'Anglo-Saxon Dwellings,' &c., 1884 (ditto). 4. 'Older England,' &c., 1884 (six lectures at the

British Museum). 5. 'Older England,' &c., second series, 1884 (ditto). 6. 'The Champion of Odin; or, Viking Life,' &c., 1885. 7. 'The English in the Middle Ages,' 1885. 8. 'Greater England,' &c., 1887 (on the consolidation of the colonial empire). 9. 'Edwin, the Boy Outlaw,' 1887.

[The Times, 26 April 1906; Athenæum, 5 May 1906; Annual Register, 1906; private information.] A. G.

HODSON, HENRIETTA (afterwards Mrs. Henry Labouchere) (1841–1910), actress, born at Upper Marsh, in St. Mary's parish, Westminster, on 26 March 1841, was eldest daughter of George Alfred Hodson, Irish comedian and singer (1822–1869), by his wife Henrietta Elizabeth Noel. Her father kept the Duke's Arms inn at Westminster (*Reg. Births*, Somerset House). Her two sisters, Kate (afterwards Mrs. Charles Fenton) and Sylvia, were also on the stage. As a girl Henrietta Hodson was entrusted by her parents for instruction in acting to Edmund Glover of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, where she made her first appearance as a mute 'super' in 1858. At the end of nine months she was promoted to small parts. Early in 1860 she was acting at Greenock, and there first met Henry Irving. With the view of bettering their positions the two journeyed on speculation to Manchester, where they were engaged by Knowles for his Theatre Royal stock company, both making their first appearance in the city on 29 Sept. in 'The Spy; or a Government Appointment.' In the autumn of 1861 Henrietta Hodson became a member of Mr. J. H. Chute's Bath and Bristol companies, and in both cities soon acquired popularity as a soubrette and burlesque actress. On 4 March 1863, at the opening of the Theatre Royal, Bath (newly built after destruction by fire), she played Oberon in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'; the cast included Ellen Terry and Madge Robertson. Shortly afterwards she married Walter Richard Pigeon, a Bristol solicitor, and retired from the profession; but on the early death of her husband she returned to the stage in her maiden name, which she used professionally to the last.

On 26 Dec. 1866 Henrietta Hodson made an auspicious first appearance in London at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, during the second season of H. J. Byron and Marie Wilton's management, as Prometheus in Byron's new extravaganza, 'Pandora's Box; or The Young Spark and the Old Flame.' In 1867 the Queen's Theatre, Long Acre, was built by Samuel Lamon, and opened by a syndicate which included Henry Labouchere, then M.P. for Windsor. The responsible manager was Alfred Wigan. Miss Hodson joined the original company, which included (Sir) Charles Wyndham, (Sir) Henry Irving, J. L. Toole, Lionel Brough, and Ellen Terry. The new theatre opened on 24 Oct. 1867 with Charles Reade's 'The Double Marriage,' in which Miss Hodson appeared as Jacintha. On 8 Jan. 1868 she gave a pathetic rendering of Lucy Garner in Byron's 'Dearer than Life,' and in the following April played Oliver Twist to Irving's Bill Sikes and Toole's Artful Dodger in Oxenford's dramatisation of Dickens's novel.

During 1868 she married Henry Labouchere, one of the proprietors of the Queen's Theatre, but she continued on the stage, where she fully maintained her reputation. Terminating her engagement at the Queen's in August 1870, she opened the Royalty on 3 Sept. for a season under her own management, appearing with acceptance in Reece's 'Whittington and his Sensation Cat' and other pieces, chiefly burlesques. In November she returned to the Queen's to play Ariel in a spectacular revival of 'The Tempest.' Henry Labouchere had then bought out the other lessees and the proprietor, and had assumed control of the theatre. Miss Hodson's technical knowledge and experience proved invaluable to her husband. Her sister Kate (acting as Miss Kate Gordon) joined the company as the principal soubrette. In April 1871 Miss Hodson made a new departure by appearing as Imogen in 'Cymbeline,' and, although somewhat lacking in dignity and passion in the earlier scenes, showed discretion and grace in the boy's disguise.

In the following October Henrietta Hodson entered upon a second period of management at the Royalty by reviving 'The Honeymoon,' with herself as Juliana. Here she inaugurated the system (frequently adopted since) of the unseen orchestra. In Dec. 1871 came a popular revival of 'Wild Oats,' compressed into three acts, with (Sir) Charles Wyndham as Rover and the manageress as Lady Amaranth. Miss Hodson won lavish praise in January 1874 for the naturalness of her acting as Jane Theobald in the new comedy 'Ought we to visit her?' although the conduct of one of the authors, (Sir) William Schwenck Gilbert [q. v. Suppl. II], at the rehearsals was highly distasteful to her.

In July 1874 she concluded her management by appearing as Peg Woffington to the Triplet of the veteran Benjamin Webster. On 29 Nov. 1875, at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, she was the first Clytie in Joseph Hatton's dramatisation of his novel of that title, and played the part at the Olympic in London on 10 Jan. 1876.

After other engagements she played, in January 1877, Cynisca in a revival of Gilbert's 'Pygmalion and Galatea' at the Haymarket, and during the rehearsal had a fresh dispute with the author, whose dictatorial control she attacked in a pamphlet-letter addressed to the profession [see under GILBERT, SIR WILLIAM SCHWENCK, Suppl. II]. On 3 Jan. 1878 Miss Hodson appeared to signal advantage at the Queen's as Dolores, Countess Rysoor, in 'Fatherland,' her husband's adaptation of Sardou's 'Patrie.' Shortly afterwards she retired from the stage.

Thenceforth she was chiefly known as the tactful hostess at her husband's successive residences, Pope's Villa, Twickenham, and in Old Palace Yard, Westminster. In 1881 she was instrumental in introducing Mrs. Langtry to the stage, and in 1882 accompanied her to America, but made a quick return owing to a violent dispute with her protégée. In 1903 Labouchere acquired Villa Christina, near Florence, and thither Mrs. Labouchere retired. She died there suddenly of apoplexy on 30 Oct. 1910. She left a daughter, Dora, married, in 1903, to the Marquis Carlo di Rudini. Henry Labouchere died at the Villa Christina on 16 Jan. 1912.

An actress of individuality and high technical accomplishment, Henrietta Hodson was seen at her best in characters where she could mingle demureness with an underlying sense of fun and mischief. When pathos or sentimentality was demanded she was found wanting. Her art was somewhat too delicate and refined for burlesque, in which she showed a lack of animal spirits.

[Pascoe's Dramatic List; The Stage Door (Routledge's Christmas Annual, 1880); Ellen Terry's Story of My Life (with portrait of Miss Hodson); Belville St. Penley's The Bath Stage, 1892; The Bancrofts, 1909; Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, I myself, 1911; Michael Williams's Some London Theatres, 1883; The Stage of 1871, by Hawk's Eye; Strand Mag., May 1894, p. 517; Dutton Cook's Nights at the Play, 1883; Joseph Knight's Theatrical Notes, 1893; Daily Telegraph, 1 Nov. 1910; private information and personal research.]

W. J. L.

HOEY, MRS. FRANCES SARAH, 'MRS. CASHEL HOEY' (1830–1908), novelist, born at Bushy Park, co. Dublin, on 14 Feb. 1830, was one of the eight children of Charles Bolton Johnston, secretary and registrar of the Mount Jerome cemetery, Dublin, by his wife Charlotte Jane Shaw. Frances was educated at home, chiefly by her own efforts. On her sixteenth birthday, 14 Feb. 1846, she married Adam Murray Stewart. There were two daughters of the marriage. In 1853 she began to contribute reviews and articles on art to the 'Freeman's Journal' and the 'Nation' and other Dublin papers and periodicals. Thenceforth until her death she was continuously occupied in journalism, novel-writing or translation.

Her husband Stewart died on 6 Nov. 1855, and his widow then came to London with an introduction to Thackeray. She soon wrote reviews for the 'Morning Post,' to whose editor William Carleton introduced her, and for the 'Spectator.' On 6 February 1858 she married John Cashel Hoey (1828–1893), C.M.G., a knight of Malta and a well-known Dublin journalist. He was a member of the Young Ireland party, and assisted Sir Charles Gavan Duffy [q. v. Suppl. II] when he revived the 'Nation' in 1849, and was editor during 1856–7 after Duffy's departure for Australia (cf. C. G. DUFFY, *My Life in Two Hemispheres*, 1898). He was a devout Roman catholic, and after her marriage his wife adopted his faith. Later Hoey was called to the bar of the Middle Temple (18 Nov. 1861), and was secretary to the agent-general of Victoria in London (1872–3 and 1879–92) and of New Zealand (1874–9) (see FOSTER'S *Men at the Bar*).

In 1865 Mrs. Hoey began with a story entitled 'Buried in the Deep' a long connection with 'Chambers's Journal,' then under the editorship of James Payn [q. v.]. Until 1894 she was a constant contributor, writing articles, short stories, and two serial novels, 'A Golden Sorrow' (1892) and 'The Blossoming of an Aloe' (1894).

Mrs. Hoey wrote in all eleven novels, dealing for the most part with fashionable society. Her first novel, 'A House of Cards' (3 vols. 1868; 2nd edit. 1871), two later novels, 'Falsely True' (1870) and 'The Question of Cain' (1882), and her last novel, 'A Stern Chase' (1886), each passed into a second edition, and some enjoyed a vogue in Canada and the United States. Mrs. Hoey was also largely responsible for 'Land at Last' (1866), 'Black Sheep' (1867), 'Forlorn Hope' (1867),

'Rock Ahead' (1868), and 'A Righted Wrong' (1870), five novels which were published under the name of Edmund Yates [q. v.]; of the last work Mrs. Hoey was sole author, and the secret of her authorship was divulged. Mrs. Hoey, too, helped Yates in 1874 to plan the 'World,' for which she wrote much.

Mrs. Hoey was a frequent visitor to Paris, and was well known to English residents there. On Easter Day 1871 she was the only passenger from London to Paris, whence she returned next day with the news of the Commune. An article by her, entitled 'Red Paris,' appeared in the 'Spectator.' Mrs. Hoey was 'reader' for publishers at various periods, and was the first to send a 'Lady's Letter' to an Australian paper, a piece of work which she performed fortnightly for more than twenty years. She also translated twenty-seven works from the French and Italian, seven in collaboration with John Lillie. They include memoirs, travels, and novels.

Mrs. Hoey, who was a humorous talker and generous to literary beginners, was granted a civil list pension of 50*l.* in 1892. She was left a widow next year, and died on 8 July 1908 at Becoles, Suffolk; she was buried in the churchyard of the Benedictine church at Little Malvern, Worcestershire.

[Who's Who, 1908; The Times, 15 July 1908; Allibone, Suppl. ii.; Tinsley, Random Recollections of an Old Publisher, 1900, i. 138–143; Brit. Mus. Cat.; private information.]

E. L.

HOFMEYR, JAN HENDRIK (1845–1909), South African politician, born at Capetown on 4 July 1845, was eldest of the five children of Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr, a farmer in the Cape Peninsula. The family came from the Netherlands to South Africa in the eighteenth century. Educated at the South African College at Capetown, he left school at the age of sixteen, meaning to enter the government service; but having no interest and no money he became a journalist in the colony. He started on the staff of the 'Volksvriend,' which he bought. In 1871 he amalgamated it with the 'Zuid Afrikaan,' and gave the combined journal the title 'Ons Land.' At one time he also edited the 'Zuid Afrikaansche Tijdschrift.'

In 1878 he formed the Boeren Vereeniging or Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Capetown. The original aims of this association were purely agricultural, but, the Afrikander Bond having been started in 1882 with less loyal and more political objects, Hofmeyr in 1883 amalgamated the Farmers' Association with it, modified its programme, and secured control of its working. He acted as chairman of the Bond till 1895, when he resigned, but resumed the office after 1902, when the South African war was over. Meanwhile he had in 1879 entered the Cape parliament as member for Stellenbosch. He remained in parliament for sixteen years, till 1895, and filled the position of leader and spokesman of the Dutch party in the colony. He was a member without portfolio of Sir Thomas Scanlen's ministry for six months in 1882, and was offered the premiership in 1884, but he held aloof alike from office and from distinction of any kind. At the same time he was a member of the executive council of the Cape Colony, and represented the colony on important occasions. He was one of the Cape delegates to the first colonial conference held in London in 1887, and moved a memorable motion: 'To discuss the feasibility of promoting a closer union between the various parts of the British empire by means of an imperial tariff of customs, to be levied independently of the duties payable under existing tariffs, on goods entering the empire from abroad, the revenue derived from such tariff to be devoted to the general defence of the empire.' He contended 'that the British empire should have some other consolidating force in addition to mere sentiment, that it should have the force of self-interest.' His scheme 'would produce revenue for imperial purposes and at the same time would leave the various fiscal tariffs of the different parts of the empire, of the colonies as well as England, untouched.' His proposal implied the creation of some kind of fiscal parliament for the empire, and was put forward at once as a unifying and as a revenue measure. It is noteworthy not only on its merits but also as the suggestion of the leader of the Dutch-speaking population of South Africa (*Proc. Colonial Conference of* 1887, C. 5091, 2 vols., July 1887, i. 463–8).

In 1889 Hofmeyr was a member of the South African customs conference. In 1890, when Sir Henry (afterwards Lord) Loch [q. v. Suppl. I] was governor of the Cape and high commissioner for South Africa, he negotiated with President Kruger the Swaziland convention between the British and the Transvaal governments. Neither to the more extreme section of the Afrikander party in South Africa nor to President Kruger was Hofmeyr's part in the negotiation quite congenial. Between Hofmeyr, who became 'the leader of constitutional Afrikanderdom,' and Kruger, who

was 'the leader of militant Afrikanderdom,' difference of view was inevitable (*The Times Hist. of War in South Africa*, i. 291). In 1894 Hofmeyr again represented the Cape Colony at the colonial conference held at Ottawa to consider the question of trade and communication among the different colonies and between the colonies and the mother country.

Until the Jameson Raid of 1895 Hofmeyr was a close friend and supporter of Cecil Rhodes [q. v. Suppl. II]. 'People have disputed,' Rhodes is reported to have said, 'whether I led Mr. Hofmeyr or Mr. Hofmeyr led me' (EDMUND GARRETT, *The Story of a South African Crisis*, 1897, pp. 158–9). Mr. Schreiner, in his evidence before the select committee on British South Africa, stated that Hofmeyr 'has been during the six years of Mr. Rhodes's tenure of office as prime minister his constant confidant on every matter of public importance' (*Second Report from the Select Committee on British South Africa*, H. of C. paper 311, 13 July 1897, 'Minutes of Evidence,' p. 177). From the date of the raid Hofmeyr's relations with Rhodes were permanently broken off. At the time of the raid Hofmeyr urgently advised the high commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson (afterwards Lord Rosmead) [q. v. Suppl. I], to issue the proclamation of 31 Dec. 1895, which disowned and condemned the movement (*The Times History*, i. 169). Hofmeyr, who had been the adviser and friend of British governors and ministers in the Cape Colony, and was at the same time the powerful and trusted leader of the Dutch party, was placed in a difficult position by the bitterness which thenceforth divided the British and the Dutch. In May 1899 he was largely responsible for initiating the Bloemfontein conference between Lord Milner and President Kruger (C. 9345, June 1899, p. 239), and at the beginning of July in that year, on the eve of the Boer war, he went to Bloemfontein and Pretoria in the hope of promoting a peaceful settlement. During the earlier part of the war he was in South Africa, and acted as chairman of the committee of the fund for the relief of Boer widows and orphans and of wounded Boers. During its later stages he was absent from South Africa on the ground of health, but was in South Africa again at the time of Mr. Chamberlain's visit, and at a deputation to Mr. Chamberlain at Capetown in February 1903 he made a speech in favour of conciliation. He took no very prominent part in advocating the South African Union. He was more in favour of federation than of unification, for he was essentially a citizen of Cape Colony and much concerned to maintain the position of the colony in a united South Africa. He was, however, one of the delegates who came to England in 1909 to effect the final settlement. After seeking medical treatment at Nauheim he died of angina pectoris in London on 16 Oct. 1909. Hofmeyr married twice: (1) in 1880, Aleda Hendrikz (*d.* 1883) of Somerset West; (2) on 1 Sept. 1900, her sister, Johanna Hendrikz. He left no children. He was buried among his wife's people in the Dutch reformed churchyard at Somerset West.

Hofmeyr had no gift of eloquence, but was on occasion an effective speaker. He wrote English well, had an excellent memory for both books and men, encouraged games, and was wide in his sympathies in normal times. He is credited with having helped through the Cape parliament an Act desired by the leaders of the Anglican church of South Africa, which was not his own communion (WIRGMAN'S *History of the English Church and People in South Africa*, 1895, p. 273). He was not rich, and coveted neither money nor distinction. Disinterested, and seeking no personal aggrandisement, he exerted very great personal influence on behalf of his people as a diplomatist and organiser behind the scenes. 'Mr. Hofmeyr,' said Mr. Schreiner in July 1897, 'is practically the leader of something very like half the popular house, although he is not now in the house' (*Second Report from the Select Committee on British South Africa*, as above). By means of the Afrikander Bond, which he moulded and controlled, he educated the Dutch of South Africa, and more especially of the Cape Colony, gave them political cohesion, and made them a political force. His Dutch fellow-countrymen felt unbounded confidence in his leadership and cherished strong personal affection for 'Onze Jan.' Despite the racial rancours which the Boer war aggravated and which for the time coloured his political views, Hofmeyr was a conspicuous advocate of the doctrine that nationalism within the empire is compatible with and not antagonistic to cohesion of the whole.

A bronze bust of him stands in the Parliament Buildings at Capetown, and when he retired from the legislature he was presented by his fellow members with a life-size portrait. A fund for a memorial to him is now being raised in South Africa.

[Blue Books; Anglo-African Who's Who, 1907; The Times History of the War in South Africa, 7 vols. 1900–9; The Times, 18 Oct. 1909; South Africa, 23 Oct. 1909.]

C. P. L.

HOGG, QUINTIN (1845–1903), philanthropist, fourteenth child and seventh son of Sir James Weir Hogg [q. v.] and Mary Claudine, daughter of Samuel Swinton, of the Indian civil service, was born on 14 Feb. 1845 in Grosvenor Street, London. Sir James MacNaghten McGarel Hogg, first Baron Magheramorne [q. v.], was his eldest brother; four other brothers were in the service of the Indian government. After attending preparatory schools, Quintin entered Mr. Joynes' house at Eton in 1858, and there took a prominent part in athletics, especially in association football, which was then a recent development. He long maintained an active interest in the game, playing in some early international matches. While at Eton, too, he showed strong religious leanings, which coloured his whole life (*Story of Peter*, p. 44). In 1863 he left Eton for the office of Messrs. Thompson, tea merchants, in the City of London; eighteen months later, by the influence of Charles McGarel, who had married a sister, he entered the firm of Bosanquet, Curtis and Co., sugar merchants. He soon became a senior partner of the house, which was renamed Hogg, Curtis and Campbell, and under his active direction greatly prospered. The firm's factories were concentrated in Demerara, which Hogg frequently visited. After 1882 the continental bounties for the protection of lime-grown sugar injured the East India trade, and Hogg's income suffered. He retired from the firm in 1898, but pursued other commercial interests till death.

Philanthropy was the main concern of Hogg's life. In the winter of 1864–5, with the help of Arthur (afterwards 11th Baron) Kinnaird, he started in 'Of Alley' (now York Place, Charing Cross) a ragged school for boys. Larger premises were taken in Castle Street, off Hanover Street. In a portion of the building Hogg soon started for thirty-five boys of a better class a 'Youths' Christian Institute.' In 1878 the institute was transferred to Long Acre, and the Ragged School, which was soon superseded by the board schools, was dissociated from it. In the new premises, which accommodated 500 members, Hogg offered courses of technical education, which proved almost as attractive as the schemes of recreation, for which in 1880 he provided a ground at Mortlake.

In 1881 the Royal Polytechnic Institution in Regent Street came into the market. The building, which was erected in 1838, had been at first devoted to scientific exhibitions, and since 1860 to technical classes in addition. The concern was wound up in 1881. Next year, to meet the growing needs of his institute, Hogg purchased the lease for 15,000*l.* and spent larger sums on alterations. Hogg retained the name Polytechnic, but gave it the new significance of an institution under public management which should provide young men and women of the lower middle classes with instruction, recreation, and social intercourse. Its comprehensive aims were thus described by Hogg: 'What we wanted to develop our institute into was a place which should recognise that God had given man more than one side to his character, and where we could gratify any reasonable taste, whether athletic, intellectual, spiritual, or social.' The new Polytechnic was opened on 25 Sept. 1882, with 2000 members. During the first winter the numbers rose, under Hogg's energetic direction, to 6800. Hogg greatly increased and improved the technical classes. New developments included a debating society, a savings bank, a Christian workers' union, and a volunteer corps. In 1886 Hogg opened a day school with professional, commercial, and industrial sections, and organised holiday tours and holiday accommodation for members. Almost all parts of the world were ultimately included in the Polytechnic itineraries, the cost of which remained low, and travellers' circular excursion tickets were sold to the general public. A further development in 1891 embraced a labour bureau for members and non-members, and on Hogg's suggestion, after a conference at the Polytechnic in 1902, an Act of Parliament was passed authorising metropolitan borough councils to establish labour bureaus at the public expense.

Hogg continued to be as generous with his purse as with his energies and counsel. He bought a new athletic ground at Merton. In 1888 he paid off a deficit in working expenses of 6000*l.*, and his aggregate contributions rose to a total of 100,000*l.* But financial help was now forthcoming from outside sources. In 1889 the commissioners for the redistribution of London parochial charities made a grant of 11,500*l.*, with a yearly endowment of 3500*l.*, and by 1891 an endowment of 35,000*l.* was subscribed by the public. Hogg, who regarded religious instruction as essential to his

scheme, agreed that the official subvention should be applied exclusively to secular work. In 1896 Hogg's friends celebrated his silver wedding by raising nearly 14,000*l.* whereby to reduce outstanding liabilities.

By his successful inauguration and administration of the Regent Street Institute Hogg initiated the Polytechnic movement in London. In January 1889 he was elected an alderman of the first London County Council, and holding the office till 1894, encouraged the formation by the Council of other London polytechnics.

Hogg's activities told on his health, and he often sought recuperation in foreign travel or in yachting. He died of heart failure at the Polytechnic on 17 Jan. 1903. The evening before was spent as usual in directing and advising the members. After cremation his ashes were buried in the Marylebone cemetery at Finchley. On 16 May 1871 Hogg married Alice, eldest daughter of William Graham, M.P. He had two sons and two daughters.

In 1880 Hogg started and edited 'Home Tidings of the Young Men's Christian Institute,' which was continued in 1887 as the 'Polytechnic Magazine.' Later he appointed a paid editor, but remained till his death a frequent contributor. In 1900 he published 'The Story of Peter,' a series of religious addresses delivered at a Sunday afternoon class at the Polytechnic, 1896–97.

In memory of Hogg a new Quintin Hogg recreation ground and boathouse at Grove Park, Chiswick, were provided in 1904 at the cost of 25,000*l.*, and a bronze group statue, by Sir George Frampton, R.A., was erected in 1906 in Langham Place, opposite the Polytechnic. There is a portrait by Lowes Dickinson, and another by E. W. Appleby hangs in the hall of the institute. A sum of 90,000*l.* was also raised in 1910 by Hogg's friends and admirers for the purpose of rebuilding the old premises. In 1911 the daily attendance at the Polytechnic averaged 3000, and 600 classes were held weekly.

[Quintin Hogg, by his daughter, Ethel M. Hogg, with photograph as frontispiece, 1904; The Times, 19 Jan. 1903; information from the secretary of the Polytechnic; Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. xxii., Polytechnics; Century Magazine, June 1890; Sidney Webb, the London Polytechnic Institutes, 1898.]

G. S. W.

HOLDEN, LUTHER (1815–1905), surgeon, born on 11 Dec. 1815, in his grandfather's house at Birmingham, was second son of the Rev. Henry Augustus Holden (1785–1870), who married his cousin Mary Willetts, daughter of Hyla Holden of Wednesbury in Staffordshire. His father, on retiring from the army with the rank of lieutenant, matriculated at Worcester College, Oxford, in 1814 (B.A. 1817), and held the curacies of Wolstanton in Shropshire and of Warmington near Banbury, where he took pupils, but on being left a small fortune gave up his curacy and lived at Brighton and afterwards in London. His eldest son was Henry Holden (1814–1909) [see under Holden, Hubert Ashton, Suppl. I]. His fourth son, Philip Melanchthon Holden (1823–1904), was for forty-two years rector of Upminster in Essex.

Luther, after successive education at home with his father's pupils, at a private school in Birmingham, and at Havre in 1827, where he made rapid progress in French, entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1831. Apprenticed for five years to Edward Stanley [q. v.], he was admitted M.R.C.S.England in 1838, and then studied for one year in Berlin and another in Paris, where an Italian student taught him to speak and to read Italian. He was surgeon to the Metropolitan Dispensary, Fore Street, from 1843, living in the Old Jewry and teaching anatomy to private pupils, among whom was William Palmer, the poisoner [q. v.]. Holden was one of the twenty-four successful candidates at the first examination for the newly established order of fellows of the College of Surgeons (24 Dec. 1844).

Appointed in 1846 with A. M. McWhinnie superintendent of dissections (or demonstrator) at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he was elected in 1859 jointly with Frederick Skey [q. v.] to lecture upon descriptive and surgical anatomy. This office he resigned in June 1871. Elected assistant surgeon to the hospital in July 1860, and full surgeon in August 1865, he became consulting surgeon in 1881. He then resigned his hospital appointments on attaining the age of sixty-five, and retiring from his house in Gower Street to Pinetoft, Rushmere, near Ipswich, he thenceforth spent much time in travel, visiting Egypt, Australia, India and Japan. In 1898 he was entertained by the medical profession at Johannesburg. He remained surgeon to the Foundling Hospital from 1864 until his death. At the Royal College of Surgeons Holden was a member of the council (1868–84); an examiner in surgery (1873–83); in anatomy (1875–6), and a member of the board of dental examiners (1879–82). He was vice-president (1877–8), president in 1879, and Hunterian orator in 1881.

Holden died at Putney on 5 Feb. 1905, and was buried in the cemetery of the parish church at Upminster. By his will he bequeathed 3000*l.* to the medical school of St. Bartholomew's Hospital to endow a scholarship in surgery. He also made handsome bequests to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and to the Foundling Hospital.

He was twice married (both wives bore the same name and were of the same family): (1) in July 1851 to Frances, daughter of Benjamin Wasey Sterry of Upminster, Essex; and (2) in 1868 to Frances, daughter of Wasey Sterry, who survived him. He had no children.

A fluent linguist and a good classic, as well as a keen sportsman, he was a conspicuously handsome member of a handsome family, and was seen at his best in the hunting field. A three-quarter length portrait—an admirable likeness—in oils, by Sir J. E. Millais, R.A., presented on Holden's retirement, hangs in the great hall at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It has been engraved.

Holden, one of the last members of the anatomical school of surgery of the mid-nineteenth century, was primarily interested in anatomical, and only in a subordinate degree in surgical, study, and then in its clinical rather than in its operative aspect. He held that anatomy could be learnt only by personal dissection and examination of the dissected subject, and not by lectures, books, or pictures. An unpublished paper by him, 'On the Mechanism of the Hip Joint,' read at the Abernethian Society at St. Bartholomew's Hospital (24 Nov. 1850), exerted much influence. It dealt with the effect of atmospheric pressure in retaining the ball-shaped head of the femur within the socket of the acetabulum, and with the importance of keeping the anterior part of the capsular ligament in the erect attitude.

Holden published: 1. 'Manual of the Dissection of the Human Body,' a book enjoying a large circulation, 1850, 4 pts. without illustrations; 1851, 1 vol. copiously illustrated; 5th edit. 1885; Philadelphia, 7th edit. 1901, 2 vols. 2. 'Human Osteology,' 1855, 2 vols.; later editions 1 vol.; 8th edit. 1899; this work marked a distinct advance in the study of the human skeleton; the illustrations by Holden and etched on stone by Thomas Godart, librarian of the medical school of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, are of the highest order; they formed at the time a new feature in the teaching of anatomy, for the origins and insertions of the muscles were shown upon the figures of the bones in red and blue lines. 3. 'Landmarks Medical and Surgical,' first published in the 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports,' vol. 2 (1866), and vol. 6 (1870), separately issued in an enlarged and revised form in 1876; 4th edit. 1888; translated into Spanish by D. Servendo Talón y Calva (Madrid, 1894): a study of the application of anatomy to surgery, proving how much anatomy can be learnt on the surface of the living body whilst the skin is yet unbroken.

[Brit. Med. Journal, 1905, i. 337; Lancet, 1905, i. 450 (each with a portrait); p. 1297 (an interesting note upon Holden's Osteology); St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, vol. xli. 1905, p. xxxi (with portrait); Medico-Chirurgical Trans., vol. lxxviii. 1905, p. cxxiii; Bagnall's History of Wednesbury, Wolverhampton, 1854, p. 173, and Baker's Hist. of Northampton, i. 317, containing a genealogy of the family; private information; personal knowledge.] D'A. P.

HOLDER, Sir FREDERICK WILLIAM (1850–1909), first speaker of the house of representatives in the Australian commonwealth, born at Happy Valley, South Australia, on 12 May 1850, was son of James Morecott Holder of Adelaide by Martha Breakspear Robey, his wife. After education at St. Peter's College, Adelaide, he was for a time a state schoolmaster, and subsequently editor and proprietor of the 'Burra Record.' From 1886 to 1890 he was mayor of Burra.

He entered the legislative assembly of South Australia as member for the Burra district in April 1887, and was returned for the same constituency at the elections of 1890, 1893, 1896 and 1899. He was a member of several committees and royal commissions, including the land laws commission in 1887, Barrier trade select committee in 1888, intercolonial free trade commission in 1890, mails commission in 1890, pastoral lands commission in 1891, and the Orroroo railway commission in 1892. He took a prominent part in the movement for Australian federal union and was a member of the convention which framed the Commonwealth constitution in 1897–8.

From 27 June 1889 to 19 Aug. 1890 he was treasurer of the colony in Dr. Cockburn's ministry. After having been for some time virtually leader of the opposition, he was sent for in June 1892 on the defeat of the Playford ministry, and succeeded in forming a government, in which he again took the position of treasurer in addition to that of premier. His administration

lasted only till 15 Oct. of the same year, when it was defeated by four votes on a want of confidence motion. On 16 June 1893 he returned to office as commissioner of public works in Mr. Kingston's ministry, and on 17 April 1894 became treasurer. On 1 Dec. 1899 the government was defeated by one vote and resigned; but within a few days Holder was again sent for and formed his second administration, in which he was premier, treasurer, and minister of industry.

In May 1901 Holder was returned as one of the representatives of South Australia to the federal parliament of the Commonwealth, and was unanimously elected speaker of the lower house. He was re-elected in 1904 and 1907. He died in office in tragic circumstances. He was about to prorogue the House after a turbulent all-night sitting, when he was seized with a fit, and expired within a few hours in the parliament house on 23 July 1909. He was accorded a state funeral at Adelaide on 26 July. Mr. Deakin, prime minister of the Commonwealth, in moving the resolution of regret in the house of representatives, said: 'No speaker more gentle, patient, or equitable has presided over any deliberative assembly with which I am acquainted' (*Commonwealth of Australia, Parliamentary Debates*, 1909, i. 1629–30).

Holder was a member of the South Australian School of Mines and Industries, and served in the military forces of his state from 1858 to 1899. He actively helped to found a national library, and he was a prominent office-bearer and preacher in the methodist church. He was created a K.C.M.G. on 26 June 1902.

Holder married on 29 March 1877 Julia Maria, daughter of John Ricardo Stephens, M.D., and left issue. Lady Holder has been president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in South Australia, and is a vice-president of the National Council of Women.

[The Times, 27 July 1909; Johns's Notable Australians, 1906; Year Book of Australia, 1901; Mennell's Dict. of Australasian Biog. 1892; Colonial Office Records.] C. A.

HOLE, SAMUEL REYNOLDS (1819–1904), dean of Rochester and author, born at Ardwick, near Manchester (where his father was then in business), on 5 Dec. 1819, was only son of Samuel Hole, of Caunton Manor, Nottinghamshire, by his wife Mary, daughter of Charles Cooke of Macclesfield. After attending Mrs. Gilbey's preparatory school at Newark, he went to Newark grammar school. Of literary tastes, he edited at sixteen a periodical called 'The Newark Bee.'

Foreign travel preceded Hole's matriculation from Brasenose College, Oxford, on 26 March 1840. Fox-hunting, to which he was devoted for fifty years, occupied much of his time at the university. He was, too, secretary of the Phœnix (the oldest social club in Oxford) in 1842, and presided at its centenary dinner on 29 June 1886. In 1847 he published a sprightly *jeu d'esprit* illustrative of Oxford life and recreation, entitled 'Hints to Freshmen.' He graduated B.A. on 25 May 1844 and proceeded M.A. on 23 May 1878.

Hole was ordained deacon in 1844 and priest in 1845. He became curate of Caunton in the former year, and was vicar from 1850 to 1887. In 1865 he was appointed rural dean of Southwell, and in 1875 prebendary of Lincoln. He was chaplain to Archbishop Benson from 1883, and in 1884 was elected proctor to convocation.

At Caunton he instituted daily services and never omitted a daily visit to the village school; but his clerical duties were varied by hunting, shooting, and other rural sports, and he was an enthusiastic gardener. After the death of his father in 1868 he was squire of Caunton as well as vicar, and his genial humour made him popular with all ranks.

In 1858 Hole came to know John Leech [q. v.], and a close friendship followed. In the summer of 1858 the two, who often hunted together, made a tour in Ireland, of which one fruit was Leech's illustrated volume, 'A Little Tour in Ireland' (1859), with well-informed and witty letterpress by 'Oxonian' (i.e. Hole). A reprint of 1892 gives Hole's name as author. Hole made many suggestions for Leech's pictures in 'Punch,' and much correspondence passed between them (cf. JOHN BROWN'S *Horæ Subsecivæ*, 3rd ser., 1882, which contains Hole's biographic notes on Leech). Hole's friendship with Leech also led to his election to the 'Punch' table in 1862, but he was never a regular contributor to 'Punch,' only writing occasionally while Mark Lemon was editor. At Leech's house in Kensington Hole met Thackeray, who was, he wrote, of his own height (6ft. 3in.). The novelist proposed him for the Garrick Club. At Thackeray's invitation, too, Hole contributed to the 'Cornhill'; Dean Church quoted in the pulpit some verses by Hole there in the belief that they were by Hood.

Hole was long a rose-grower, and he came into general notice as promoter and honorary secretary of the first national rose show, which was held in the old St. James's Hall on 3 July 1858. Thenceforth he was an enthusiastic organiser of flower-shows. At Caunton he grew upwards of 400 varieties of roses, and afterwards at Rochester had 135 in his deanery garden. He edited 'The Gardener's Annual' for 1863, and came to know the leading horticulturists in France and Italy as well as at home. The establishment of the National Rose Society in December 1876 was largely due to his efforts; and his 'Book about Roses, how to grow and show them' (1869; 15th edition 1896), though of no great scientific value, did much to popularise horticulture. The work was translated into German and circulated widely in America. Hole presided at the National Rose Conference at Chiswick in 1889, and Tennyson, in writing to him, hailed him as 'the Rose King.' Hole's more general work on gardening, 'The Six of Spades' (i.e. the name of an imaginary club of six gardeners), appeared in 1872, and was reprinted, with additions, in 1892, as 'A Book about the Garden and the Gardener.'

A moderate high churchman, Hole proved popular as a preacher, especially to parochial home missions and as a platform orator. He spoke without notes. A rather raucous voice was atoned for by a fine presence, earnestness, plain language, and common sense. While he denounced drunkenness, gambling, and horse-racing, he frankly defended moderate drinking, at the Church Congress of 1892 (cf. *The Dean and the Drink*, by W. Kempster, 1892), and publicly justified the playing of whist for small stakes. For several years he was a mid-day preacher at St. Paul's cathedral during Lent, and he was a select preacher at Oxford in 1885–6.

In 1887 Hole was made dean of Rochester. There his activity was undiminished. Besides popularising the cathedral services and continuing for a time his home mission work, he made in 1894 a four months' lecture tour in the United States, by which he raised 500*l.* for the restoration of his cathedral. He described his experiences in 'A Little Tour in America' (1895). The crypt and west front of Rochester cathedral were restored under Hole's supervision, the screen decorated, and vestries built. The new tower, which formed part of his plans, was erected after his death. Hole received the Lambeth degree of D.D. in 1887, was appointed almoner of the chapter of St. John of Jerusalem in 1895, and grand chaplain of Freemasons in 1897. In 1899 his brother masons placed a stained glass window in the clerestory at Rochester. His last sermon in the cathedral was preached on Christmas Day 1903; and he died at the deanery on 27 Aug. 1904. He was buried at Caunton.

Hole married, on 23 May 1861, Caroline, eldest daughter of John Francklin of Gonalston, Nottinghamshire, and Great Barford, Bedfordshire, by whom he had an only son, Samuel Hugh Francklin Hole (*b.* 1862), barrister-at-law, Inner Temple. A large portrait, painted by Charles Wellington Furse [q. v. Suppl. II], is at Caunton; and in Rochester cathedral there is a sculptured recumbent figure by F. W. Pomeroy, A.R.A. A cartoon appeared in 'Vanity Fair' (1895).

Hole was a humorous and charming letter-writer, sometimes embellishing his paper with clever sketches. His correspondents were of all classes, but they included Leech, Millais, Thackeray, Dr. John Brown, Dean Bradley, Sir George Grove, J. H. Shorthouse, and Archbishop Benson. A selection was edited by Mr. G. A. B. Dewar in 1907. Hole's 'Memories' (1892) are prolific in good stories and wise observation; frequently reprinted, they were included in 1908 in Nelson's Shilling Library. 'More Memories,' which followed in 1894, contains Hole's addresses in America, as well as early contributions to periodicals. Another rather more reflective volume of reminiscence, 'Then and Now,' 1901, was the author's favourite work. Hole wrote several hymns which were set to music by his friend Sir John Stainer. One of them, 'Father, forgive,' had a sale of more than 28,000, and realised nearly 100*l.* for the Transvaal war fund. 'Sons of Labour' is included in 'Hymns Ancient and Modern.'

Besides the works above cited, and separate addresses and sermons, Hole published: 1. 'Hints to Preachers; with Sermons and Addresses,' 1880. 2. 'Nice and her Neighbours,' 1881 (an account of the Carnival). 3. 'Addresses spoken to Working Men from Pulpit and Platform,' 1894. 4. 'Our Gardens' (Haddon Hall Library), 1899.

[Memoir by G. A. B. Dewar prefixed to Letters of Dean Hole, 1907; Hole's autobiographical works; Burke's Landed Gentry; Men of the Time, 1899; The Times, 29, 31 Aug., 1, 2 Sept. 1904; Guardian, 31 Aug.; Church Times, 2 Sept.; Gardeners' Chronicle, 3 Sept. (with two portraits); Newark Advertiser,

31 Aug.; Nottingham Daily Express (portrait), 29, 30 Aug.; Foster's Alumni Oxonienses, 1888; F. Madan's A Century of the Phœnix Common Room; Brasenose Quatercentenary Monographs, 1910; A. C. Benson, Life of Archbishop Benson, 1899, i. 506–7; Overton and Wordsworth, Life of Bishop Christopher Wordsworth, 1888, pp. 260–3; Frith, John Leech, 1891, vol. ii. ch. 8; Spielmann, Hist. of Punch, 1895, pp. 362, 434; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Dean Pigou, Phases of My Life, pp. 355–6; private information.] G. Le G. N.

HOLLAMS, Sir JOHN (1820–1910), solicitor, born at Loose, Kent, on 23 Sept. 1820, was son of John Hollams, curate in charge of Loose, by his wife Mary Pettit. His grandfather, Sir John Hollams (knighted in 1831), was five times mayor of Deal. After being educated privately Hollams was articled to a firm of solicitors in Maidstone, and in 1840 came to London. There he served his articles with the firm of Brown, Marten and Thomas. He was admitted a solicitor in 1844, and next year his firm took him into partnership. By hard work and integrity of character he obtained a foremost place in his profession. While still under forty he declined the offer of appointment as solicitor to the Admiralty, and on more than one occasion refused the office of chief clerk in chancery. In 1866 he was elected to the council of the Law Society, and in 1867 became a member of the Judicature Commission, upon which he did valuable work, but refused the knighthood offered in recognition of his services. He was president of the Law Society in 1878–9, and his portrait by the Hon. John Collier was placed in the society's hall. He was a generous supporter of the Solicitors' Benevolent Society. In 1902 he found his name included among the knights in the birthday list of honours. The crowning event in his career was the unique honour paid to him by the bench and bar entertaining him at a dinner in the hall the Inner Temple on 6 March 1903. He was made a deputy-lieutenant for the city of London in 1882, and was a J.P. for the county of Kent. He died at his country residence, Dene Park near Tonbridge, on 3 May 1910.

Hollams married in 1845 Rice (*d.* 1891), daughter of Edward Allfree, rector of Strood, Kent, by whom he left three sons. Under the title of 'Jottings of an Old Solicitor' (1906), he published a collection of reminiscences, useful for a description of the procedure of the courts before the passing of the Judicature Act.

[Jottings of an Old Solicitor, 1906; The Times, 4 May 1910; Dod's Peerage, 1909; private information.] C. E. A. B.

HOLLINGSHEAD, JOHN (1827–1904), journalist and theatrical manager, born in Union Street, Hoxton, London, on 9 Sept. 1827, was son (by his wife Elizabeth) of Henry Randall Hollingshead. The father failed in business, and was confined in the debtors' prison of Whitecross Street, but became in 1847 clerk to the secretary of the Irish society for administering the Irish estates of the London corporation, retiring on a pension in 1872 and dying next year. Miss Sarah Jones, great-aunt of John's mother, was long nurse to Charles Lamb's sister Mary, who lived for the last six years of her life (1841–7) under the care of Miss Jones's sister, Mrs. Parsons, at her house in Alpha Road, St. John's Wood (Lucas, *Life of Lamb*, ii. 285–6). Hollingshead as a child saw something of Lamb, and as a young man saw much of Mary Lamb and her literary circle. Educated at a Pestalozzian academy at Homerton, Hollingshead at an early age took a nondescript situation in a soft goods warehouse in Lawrence Lane, Cheapside. A taste for literature early manifested itself, and he read in his spare time at Dr. Williams's Library (then in Cripplegate), and at the London Institution. He quickly developed an ambition to write for the press; at nineteen he contributed to 'Lloyd's Entertaining Journal' an article called 'Saturday Night in London,' and soon sent miscellaneous verse to the 'Press,' a conservative newspaper inspired by Benjamin Disraeli. After some experience as a commercial traveller, he entered into partnership as a cloth merchant in Warwick Street, Golden Square; but the venture failed, and he turned to journalism for a livelihood. In 1856 he became a contributor to the 'Train,' a shilling magazine founded and edited by Edmund Yates [q. v.], and then joined his friend, William Moy Thomas [q. v. Suppl. II], as part proprietor and joint editor of the 'Weekly Mail.' In 1857 he sent to 'Household Words,' then edited by Charles Dickens, a sketch of city life, called 'Poor Tom, a City Weed.' The article pleased the editor, whose sentiment and style Hollingshead emulated, and he joined the staff. He was a voluminous contributor of graphic articles, chiefly descriptive of current incident and of out-of-the-way scenes of London life. 'On the Canal' was the title of several articles describing a journey in a canal boat from London to

Birmingham, and he reported the classic Sayers-Heenan fight. Many of his contributions to 'Household Words' and other periodicals he collected in volumes entitled 'Bow Bells' (1859); 'Odd Journeys in and out of London' (1860); 'Rubbing the Gilt off' (1860); 'Underground London' (1862), and 'Rough Diamonds' (1862). He was one of the first contributors to the 'Cornhill Magazine,' which was founded in 1859. When Thackeray, the editor, asked him where he learnt his 'pure style,' he replied 'In the streets, from costermongers and skittle-sharps.'

In 1861, when London suffered from famine, he wrote for the 'Morning Post' 'London Horrors' (republished as 'Ragged London' the same year). He also wrote much in the 'Leader' for his friend, F. J. Tomlin, for the 'London Review,' edited by Charles Mackay, and for 'Good Words,' edited by Norman Macleod. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke [q. v.], a commissioner of the Great Exhibition of 1862, entrusted him with the 'Historical Introduction to the Catalogue.' From 1863 to 1868 he acted in succession to Yates as dramatic critic to the 'Daily News.' He wrote once or twice for 'Punch' when Shirley Brooks was editor, and in 1880, under Sir F. C. Burnand's editorship, became an occasional contributor. There he pleaded with effective satire for improvements in the government of London, especially attacking the Duke of Bedford, whom he christened the Duke of Mudford, for his mismanagement of his Bloomsbury property. His articles entitled 'Mud Salad (i.e. Covent Garden) Market' and 'The Gates of Gloomsbury' attracted wide attention. Many of his contributions to 'Punch,' in verse and prose, reappeared in his volumes 'Footlights' (1883), 'Plain English' (1888), and 'Niagara Spray' (1890).

Meanwhile he took a spirited part in other public movements. In 1858 he became a member of the committee for the abolition of the paper duty, which was effected in 1861. With Dion Boucicault he agitated in favour of 'Free Trade for Theatres,' and against the licensing regulations. In 1866 and again in 1892 a special committee of the House of Commons reported favourably on his general view, but no action was taken. To his efforts was largely due the Public Entertainments Act in 1875, sanctioning performances before 5 o'clock, which the Act 25 Geo. II c. 36 previously made illegal. In 1873 he led another agitation for the reform of copyright law so as to prevent the dramatisation of novels without the author's sanction. A royal commission reported in 1878 in favour of the novelist. From 1860 onwards he fought the closing of the theatres on Ash Wednesday, and in 1885 the restriction was removed by Lord Lathom, then lord chamberlain.

Hollingshead helped to found the Arundel Club and the New Club, Covent Garden (*My Lifetime*, ii. 209), and joined with zest in Bohemian society. He first turned theatrical manager in 1865. Although he did not abandon journalism, his main interest lay for nearly a quarter of a century in theatrical enterprise. From 1865 to 1868 he was stage director of the Alhambra, where he thoroughly reformed the performances. For acting a pantomimic sketch in contravention of the theatrical licensing law he was fined 240*l.* or 20*l.* a performance.

On 21 Dec. 1868 Hollingshead opened as manager the Gaiety Theatre in the Strand, which had been newly built by Charles John Phipps [q. v. Suppl. I] for Lionel Lawson. It was erected on the site once partly occupied by the Strand music-hall. A theatre and restaurant were now first combined in London in one building. At the Gaiety, Hollingshead made many innovations, including the system of 'No fees,' and inaugurated continual Wednesday and Saturday matinees. In August 1878, outside the theatre, he first introduced the electric light into London, and later, he was the first to make use of it upon the stage. He mainly devoted himself to burlesque, which he first produced in three acts. In his own phrase, he kept 'the sacred lamp of burlesque' burning at the Gaiety for eighteen years. His chief successes in burlesque were Reece's 'Forty Thieves,' Hervé's and Alfred Thompson's 'Aladdin,' H. J. Byron's 'Little Dr. Faust' and 'Little Don César de Bazan,' and 'Blue Beard,' 'Ariel,' and other pieces by Sir F. C. Burnand. His actors and actresses included Toole, Edward Terry, Nellie Farren, Fred Leslie, and Kate Vaughan. His scene painters were Grieve, Telbin and Son, Gordon, John O'Connor, and W. Hann, and his musical conductor was Meyer Lütz [q. v. Suppl. II]. Hollingshead did not confine himself to burlesque. He produced serious new plays by T. W. Robertson, W. S. Gilbert, H. J. Byron, Charles Reade, and Dion Boucicault; operas and operettes (in which Charles Santley, Cummings and Emmeline Cole sang) by Hérold, Hervé, Offenbach, Lecocq, and Suppé; while Shakespeare and old and modern English comedy were interpreted by, among others, Phelps, Charles Mathews, and Toole,

Compton, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Robertson, Ada Cavendish, Mrs. John Wood, and Rose Leclercq. He produced 'Thespis' on 26 Dec. 1871, the first work in which Gilbert and Sullivan collaborated, and was the first English manager to stage a play by Ibsen ('Quicksands or Pillars of Society,' 15 Dec. 1880). Some of the work which he produced was from his own pen. He himself wrote the farce 'The Birthplace of Podgors,' first represented at the Lyceum on 10 March 1858, in which Toole acted the part of Tom Cranky for thirty-six years; the plot was suggested by Hollingshead's investigations in early life into the identity of the house in which the poet Chatterton died in Brook Street, Holborn (HATTON'S *Reminiscences of Toole*, i. 96); in 1877 he adapted 'The Grasshopper' from 'La Cigale' of Meilhac and Halévy. In 1879 he arranged through M. Mayer for the complete company of the Comédie Française, including Sarah Bernhardt, Got, Delaunay, the two Coquelins, Febvre, and Mounet Sully, to give six weeks' performances (42 representations) from 2 June to 12 July. He paid 9600*l.* in advance, and the total receipts were 19,805*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, an average of 473*l.* for each representation.

With characteristic public spirit, benevolence, and success, he organised many benefits for old actors or public objects.

At Christmas 1874, in addition to the 'Gaiety,' he took and managed for a short time the Amphitheatre in Holborn and the Opéra Comique in the Strand. In 1888 he resigned the management of the Gaiety to Mr. George Edwardes. The receipts from the theatre, which contained 2000 seats, were, for fifteen years of his control, 1869–1883, 608,201*l.* The house was closed for only eighteen weeks in seventeen years. Hollingshead was responsible for 959 matinées in the period. In eighteen years Hollingshead made 120,000*l.* profit, after paying away about 1¼ million sterling. His salaries were on a high scale. He paid Phelps, Toole, and Charles Mathews 100*l.* a week each for appearing in a revival of Colman's 'John Bull' in 1873.

On 12 March 1888 Hollingshead started, at a hall near Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, a spectacular panorama of Niagara, which he carried on till 29 Nov. 1890. In his later years he contributed a weekly letter to the 'Umpire,' a Manchester sporting paper, and lost the fortune which he had derived from the Gaiety in speculation in theatres and music-halls. He died of heart failure at his house in the Fulham Road on 10 Oct. 1904, and was buried in Brompton cemetery near Sir Augustus Harris and Nellie Farren. He was married on 4 April 1854, and had issue two sons and one daughter. Edward Linley Sambourne [q. v. Suppl. II] did an excellent drawing of Hollingshead for 'Punch.'

In addition to the works already mentioned, Hollingshead published: 1. 'Ways of Life,' 1861. 2. 'To-day: Essays and Miscellanies,' 1865, 2 vols. 3. 'Miscellanies,' 1874, 3 vols. (selections from earlier collections). 4. 'The Story of Leicester Square,' 1892. 5. 'My Lifetime,' 1895, 2 vols. with photogravure portraits. 6. 'Gaiety Chronicles,' 1898 (with caricature portraits). 7. 'According to my Lights: Miscellanies in Prose and Verse,' 1900. 8. 'Charles Dickens as a Reader,' 1907.

[Hollingshead's My Lifetime, 2 vols. 1895, and his Gaiety Chronicles, 1898; William Tinsley's Random Recollections of an Old Publisher, ii. 1–3; G. A. Sala's Life and Adventures, i. 41, ii. 179–181; Edmund Yates's Recollections and Experiences, i. 286–7, 335–6; Sir F. Burnand's Records and Reminiscences; The Times, 11 and 15 Oct. 1904.] A. F. S.

HOLLOWELL, JAMES HIRST (1851–1909), advocate of unsectarian education, born in St. Giles's Street, Northampton, on 25 Feb. 1851, was son of William Hollowell, shoemaker and a local preacher in the reformed Wesleyan denomination. His mother's maiden name was Mary Anne Swinfield. He left school early to earn a living, but read widely by himself, and also attended a class which met three times a week from five to six in the morning.

In early youth he showed a gift for public speaking, and at eighteen became a temperance agent and lecturer. Joining the congregationalists at Dumfries, he decided to study for the congregational ministry. He was already married when in 1871 he entered Nottingham (congregational) institute. He went on to Cheshunt College in the following year, and there won a scholarship. From 1875 to 1882 he was pastor at Bedford chapel, Camden Town, London, and from 1882 to 1889 was minister of Park Hill congregational church, Nottingham. At Nottingham he was for a time chairman of the school board. Subsequently he was pastor of Milton church, Rochdale, from October 1889 till December 1896. This charge he relinquished in order to devote himself to the work of organising secretary of the Northern Counties Education League for promoting unsectarian state education. He was practically the founder of this league. His faith

in unsectarian education was strong and uncompromising. In 1903 he took a leading part in organising with the Rev. John Clifford 'the passive resistance movement' against the payment of rates and taxes, on the ground that the Education Act of 1902 gave an inequitable support at state expense to church schools which taught church doctrine. Learned in educational legislation, he was a forcible speaker and an untiring pamphleteer. He also wrote a novel entitled 'Ritualism Abandoned or a Priest Redeemed' (1899), under the pseudonym of K. Ireton, and 'What Nonconformists stand for' (1901; 2nd edit. 1904).

In 1904 Hollowell unsuccessfully contested the South Birmingham division against Viscount Morpeth. In 1908 he was elected chairman of the Lancashire Congregational Union.

His exertions broke down his health, and he died of cerebral apoplexy at Rochdale on 24 Dec. 1909. He was buried at Rochdale cemetery. A memorial bust, by John Cassidy, was unveiled at the Congregational Church House, Manchester, on 3 April 1911.

He married at Dumfries, in 1870, Sarah, daughter of James Lacey of Crewkerne, Somerset, and had one son and five daughters.

[W. Evans and W. Claridge, James Hirst Hollowell and the Movement for Civic Control in Education, 1911 (with portraits); Congregational Year Book, 1911, p. 176; Manchester Guardian, 27 Dec. 1909.] C. W. S.

HOLMAN HUNT, WILLIAM. [See HUNT, WILLIAM HOLMAN (1827–1910), painter.]

HOLMES, AUGUSTA, properly AUGUSTA MARY ANNE (1847–1903), composer, born in Rue de Berri, Paris, on 16 Dec. 1847, was granddaughter of Captain John Holmes of New Park, co. Tipperary, and daughter of Captain Dalkeith Holmes, who settled in Paris in 1820, and married Augusta Macgregor in 1828. As a child Augusta Holmes became passionately devoted to music, though her parents—neither of them musically inclined—gave her no encouragement. Her mother died at Versailles in 1857, and next year her father allowed the child to take up music seriously. From 1859 to 1865 she attracted attention as a piano prodigy and singer of French songs of her own composition. As early as 1862 she published some pieces under the pseudonym of 'Hermann Zenta.' After a course of instruction from H. Lambert, Klosé, and Saint-Saëns, she became a pupil of César Franck in 1875 having previously acquired no little fame by her setting of 'In Exitu Israel,' in 1873, and an opera 'Héro et Léandre,' produced at the Opéra Populaire in 1874. Her studies with Franck bore fruit in her 'Orlando Furioso' Symphony in 1877, and in her prize symphony 'Lutèce,' which was awarded second place, after Dubois and Godard (who tied for the first place), in the competition offered by the city of Paris in 1878. In 1879 she became a French citizen, and thenceforth wrote her name as Holmès. Her orchestral piece 'Les Argonautes' was performed under Pasdeloup's direction at the Concerts Populaires (24 April 1881) and was followed by the symphonic poem 'Irlande' (2 March 1882), which betrayed innate Irish sympathy, was described by Jullien as 'a creation of great worth, evincing by turns a charming tenderness, ardent passion, and masculine spirit,' and firmly established Miss Holmes's reputation. Another patriotic symphony, 'Pologne,' was given at the Concerts Populaires (9 Dec. 1883), and in 1884 she published a volume of songs, 'Les Sept Ivresses.' Her symphonic ode 'Ludus pro patria' was well received at the concerts of the Conservatoire on 4 March 1888. Its reception was, however, surpassed by her 'Ode Triomphale,' performed by a very large chorus and orchestra at the Paris Exhibition in 1889. She wrote a 'Hymn à la Paix' for the Florence Exhibition in 1890, and a symphonic suite, 'Au pays bleu,' in 1891.

Turning her attention to the lyric stage, Miss Holmes composed a four-act opera, 'La Montagne noire,' which was successfully given at the Grand Opera, Paris, on 8 Feb. 1895. Two other operas, 'Astarte' and 'Lancelot du Lac,' were from her prolific pen. Her interest in Ireland grew, and after reading much about the country she revised her symphonic poem 'Irlande,' for production at the first Feis Ceoil, in Dublin, on 18 May 1897, and she planned an Irish opera in the following year. For a time a theosophist and afterwards a spiritualist, Miss Holmes finally became a Roman catholic, and was baptised in the Dominican friary church, in the Faubourg St. Honoré, in 1902. She died at Versailles on 28 Jan. 1903. A splendid monument was unveiled to her memory in the St. Louis cemetery, Versailles, on 13 July 1904. A weeping muse is represented holding a lyre, and on the monument is inscribed a quotation from her choral symphony 'Lutèce.'

[Flood's Hist. of Irish Music, 1905; Grove's Dict. of Music, new edit. 1906; Musical Times and Musical Herald, March 1903.]

W. H. G. F.

HOLMES, SIR RICHARD RIVINGTON (1835–1911), librarian of Windsor Castle, born in London on 16 Nov. 1835, was second of five children of John Holmes [q. v.], assistant keeper of manuscripts at the British Museum, by his wife Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Charles Rivington, bookseller, and sister of Francis Rivington [q. v.]. An elder brother, the Rev. Charles Rivington Holmes (*d.* 1873), was father of Mr. Charles John Holmes, director of the National Portrait Gallery since 1909. Richard was educated at Highgate school (1843–53), where he obtained a foundation scholarship, and after spending a short time in a merchant's office he assisted his father unofficially at the British Museum until the latter's death in April 1854, when he was appointed an assistant in the manuscript department. Here he rapidly acquired a fair knowledge of palæography, and thanks to these attainments and his skill as a draughtsman he was selected for the post of archæologist to the Abyssinian expedition of 1868. On the capture of Magdala, Holmes purchased from Abyssinian owners for the British Museum about 400 manuscripts, which had been taken by King Theodore from Christian churches, as well as the gold crown of the sovereigns of Abyssinia and a sixteenth-century chalice, which are now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. The transactions, which were held to condone sacrilegious treatment of objects connected with religious worship, were severely criticised by Gladstone, but Holmes's conduct won the approval of the authorities, and he was awarded the war medal.

In 1870 Queen Victoria appointed Holmes librarian at Windsor Castle in succession to Bernard Bolingbroke Woodward [q. v.]. Though more of an antiquary than a bibliographer, Holmes showed a collector's zeal for the acquisition of books connected with the history of the castle and of the royal family, and he took a special interest in the drawings, miniatures, and etchings at Windsor. Under his supervision the rearrangement of drawings by Holbein, Leonardo da Vinci, and other old masters was completed, and on his advice the collection of royal and historical miniatures was enriched by important purchases. He further took advantage of his personal friendship with Whistler to secure an almost complete set of that artist's etchings, but the collection was sold after Whistler's death. Nominated serjeant-at-arms to Queen Victoria in 1898, he was continued in that office by King Edward VII as well as in that of royal librarian. He was made M.V.O. in 1897, C.V.O. in 1901, and promoted K.C.V.O. in 1905. He retired from the Windsor library in the following year.

Holmes shared with his brothers a natural aptitude for drawing, but received no regular training. While an assistant at the British Museum he executed two series of 'Outlines for Illumination' (xv. century), and in 1860 he assisted Henry Le Strange [q. v.] and Thomas Gambier Parry [q. v.] in the decoration of Ely cathedral. The influence of Rossetti may be traced in some exceedingly delicate pen drawings, dating from about the same time; the majority of these are now in the possession of Mrs. Robert Barclay. Holmes's artistic talents developed in other directions. He executed five stained glass windows in 1867 and three more in 1889 for Highgate school chapel. At Windsor he devoted his leisure to designing bookbindings for the royal library and to landscape painting in water-colour. He was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, the Grosvenor and New Galleries, and drew a series of illustrations for Mrs. Oliphant's 'Makers of Venice' (1887).

Holmes, who was a zealous volunteer, attained the rank of lieut.-colonel in the first volunteer battalion of the Berkshire regiment, and received the volunteer decoration. Elected fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on 22 March 1860, he became vice-president in 1907. In his last years he was a treasurer of the Royal Literary Fund. He died in London on 22 March 1911, and was buried at Upton, Buckinghamshire. He married on 27 Oct. 1880 Evelyn, eldest daughter of Richard Gee, canon of Windsor, and had issue two daughters, of whom the elder predeceased her father in 1904.

A drawing of Holmes made by Heinrich von Angeli in 1877 is in the possession of the widow; an oil portrait by William Gibb (*c.* 1895) belongs to Mrs. Johnstone of Anne Foord's House, Windsor; a silver-point drawing was executed by Alphonse Legros about 1902, and a chalk drawing by William Strang, A.R.A. (1907), is in the royal collection at Windsor.

Holmes, who was always a favourite with the royal family, compiled popular and slight biographies of Queen Victoria (4to, 1897; new edit. 1901) and of 'Edward VII; his life and times' (fol. 1910). Other published works included:

1. 'Specimens of Bookbinding in th Royal Library, Windsor Castle,' fol. 1893. 2. 'Naval and Military Trophies, fol. 9 parts, 1896–7. 3. 'The Queen's Pictures,' 1897. 4. 'Windsor,' illustrated by M. Henton, 1908.

[The Times, 23 March 1911; Athenæum 25 March 1911; the Cholmeleian, May 1911; private information from Mr. C. J. Holmes.]

G. S. W.

HOLMES, TIMOTHY (1825–1907), surgeon, born on 9 May 1825, was son of John Holmes, warehouseman, living in Colebrooke Row, Islington, by his wife Elizabeth. He entered Merchant Taylors' School in November 1836, and gained a Stuart's exhibition to Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1843. In 1845 he was admitted a scholar of the college, graduating B.A. in 1847 as forty-second wrangler and twelfth classic. He proceeded M.A. in 1853; in 1900 the honorary degree of Master in Surgery was conferred upon him, and in the same year he was made an honorary fellow of Pembroke College.

Holmes returned to London on the completion of his Cambridge course, and became a student at St. George's Hospital; he was admitted F.R.C.S.England on 12 May 1853 without previously taking the usual diploma of membership. He then served as house surgeon and surgical registrar at St. George's Hospital. He acted for a time as curator of the museum and demonstrator of anatomy until in June 1861 he was elected assistant surgeon and lecturer on anatomy. Holmes became full surgeon to the hospital in December 1867 upon the resignation of Thomas Tatum (1802–1879). This post Holmes held until 1887, when he retired on a time limit of service and was appointed consulting surgeon. In 1894 he accepted the onerous position of honorary treasurer, and was appointed a vice-president on his retirement from active work in 1904. Elected assistant surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street in May 1859, he was full surgeon (Sept. 1861–8). For twenty years he was chief surgeon to the metropolitan police.

In 1873 Holmes was elected Hunterian professor of surgery and pathology at the Royal College of Surgeons of England. A member of the court of examiners (1873–1883), he joined the newly appointed board of examiners in anatomy and physiology, and in 1880 he was a surgical examiner on on the board of examiners in dental surgery. In 1877 Holmes was elected a member of the council of the college, but did not seek re-election at the end of his first term of office in 1885.

Holmes took an active interest in the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London (now merged in the Royal Society of Medicine). He was chairman of the building committee which arranged the removal of the society from its old quarters in Berners Street to its house in Hanover Square in 1899, and in 1900 he was elected president of the society, after filling all the subordinate offices. He joined the Pathological Society of London in 1854, and while honorary secretary (1864–7) prepared a general index to the volumes of its transactions. He was an original member of the Clinical Society, and was a vice-president from 1873 to 1875. After a long residence at 18 Great Cumberland Place he removed to 6 Sussex Place, Hyde Park, where he died on 8 Sept. 1907. He was buried at Hendon. He married Sarah Brooksbank, but left no issue. His portrait, painted by Sir W. B. Richmond, R.A., in 1889, is now at St. George's Hospital.

Holmes was a scientific surgeon possessed of an unusually clear and logical mind. Gifted with the power of incisive speech, he was fearless in expressing his conclusions, and exposed the fallacy n an argument mercilessly. The loss of an eye owing to an accident during his hospital work, a harsh and somewhat monotonous voice, and a manner carefully cultivated to hide any interest he might feel in those whom he examined, made him a terror to students, although his lack of sympathy was superficial, and he was the friend and trusted adviser of all who sought his help. He was a surgeon of the older school before the advent of bacteriological methods, and he made anatomy the foundation of his surgery. He was a skilled writer, always lucid, pure in style, and well read in Greek and Latin as well as in the best English literature.

Holmes edited several editions of Henry Gray's 'Anatomy,' which has remained a standard text-book, and he designed and edited 'A System of Surgery, Theoretical and Practical' (4 vols. 1860–4; 2nd edit. 5 vols. 1869–71; 3rd edit. 3 vols. 1883), under the joint editorship of himself and J. W. Hulke [q. v.]. Holmes also published: 1. 'A Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Surgery,' 1875, which long formed a text-book for medical students; 4th edit. 1884; 5th edit. 1888, rewritten by T. Pickering Pick. 2. 'A Treatise on the Surgical Treatment of the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood' (the results of his

ten years' experience as surgeon to the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond Street), 1868; 2nd edit. 1869; translated into French and German. 3. A life of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie [q. v.] for the 'Masters of Medicine' series in 1898.

Holmes translated C. E. A. Wagner's 'On the Process of Repair after Resection and Extirpation of Bones,' with an appendix of cases (Sydenham Society, London, 1859). With Dr. John Syer Bristowe [q. v. Suppl. I] he also prepared a valuable report upon hospitals and their administration, which was published as an appendix to the sixth annual report of the public health department of the Privy Council.

[St. George's Hosp. Gazette, vol. xv. 1907, p. 127; Lancet (with portrait), 1907, ii. 803; Brit. Med. Journal, 1907, ii. 704; personal knowledge.] D'A. P.

HOLROYD, HENRY NORTH, third EARL OF SHEFFIELD (1832–1909), patron of cricket, born at 58 Portland Place, St. Marylebone, on 18 Jan. 1832, was elder surviving son of George Augustus Frederick Charles Holroyd, second earl of Sheffield, by Harriet, eldest daughter of Henry Lascelles, second earl of Harewood. His grandfather, John Baker Holroyd, first earl of Sheffield [q. v.], was the patron and friend of Edward Gibbon, the historian [q. v.]. Until he succeeded to the earldom in 1876 he bore the courtesy title of Viscount Pevensey. Educated at Eton, he entered the diplomatic service and was attached successively to the embassies at Constantinople (1852), Copenhagen (1852–3), and again at Constantinople (1853–6). From 1857 to 1865 he sat in the House of Commons as conservative M.P. for East Sussex.

Sheffield, although he never gained distinction as a player, deeply interested himself in cricket. From 1855 he was a member of the M.C.C., the presidency of which he several times declined. From 1879 to 1897 and from 1904 till death he was president of the Sussex County Club, which owed its secure financial position to his active interest and generosity. Many Sussex players, notably Mr. George Brann, owed their first appearance for the county to Lord Sheffield's discerning interest. In 1887, at his own expense, he engaged Alfred Shaw [q. v. Suppl. II], then lately retired from the Nottinghamshire XI, and William Mycroft to coach the young players of Sussex. At Sheffield Park, Fletching, his Sussex seat, Sheffield kept up one of the finest private cricket grounds in the kingdom. On this ground the visiting Australian teams of 1884, 1886, 1890, 1893, and 1896 all opened their tours with matches against more or less representative English XI's raised by Lord Sheffield. King Edward VII (then Prince of Wales) was present in 1896. The ground was freely placed at the service of local cricket, Lord Sheffield discouraging the use of boundaries in club matches. In 1891–2 Lord Sheffield, at his sole expense, took to Australia a team including Dr. W. G. Grace, under the management of Alfred Shaw. This enterprise greatly stimulated Australian cricket; the earl presented the Sheffield Shield, a trophy to be competed for annually by cricketers of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia. Sheffield was actively interested in the volunteer and, later, in the territorial movements. He gave a recreation ground to Newhaven in 1889 at a cost of 4000*l*.

In 1894 Sheffield served as president of the Gibbon Commemoration Committee of the Royal Historical Society, and lent the Gibbon MSS. and relics in his possession to the centenary exhibition in the British Museum, November 1894. The MSS. he sold to the Museum in the following year (Add. MSS. 34874–87), having previously allowed the publication of variant readings and passages omitted from his grandfather's edition of Gibbon's 'Autobiography,' justifying himself by the passage of time for acting contrary to the first earl's injunction that no further publication be made from Gibbon's MSS. To this volume 'The Autobiographies of Edward Gibbon,' edited by Mr. John Murray (1896), and to 'Private Letters of Edward Gibbon,' edited by Mr. Rowland E. Prothero (2 vols. 1896), Lord Sheffield contributed introductions. Other Gibbon papers of lesser interest were sold by auction after the earl's death, together with the Sheffield Park library and pictures.

Lord Sheffield, who was unmarried, died at Beaulieu in the south of France on 21 April 1909, and was buried in the family vault in Fletching churchyard. His younger brother, the Hon. Douglas Edward Holroyd (*b.* 20 June 1834), had predeceased him on 9 Feb. 1882. His sister, Lady Susan Holroyd, married in 1849 Edward William Harcourt (*d.* 1891) of Nuneham, and was mother of Aubrey Harcourt (1852–1904), who died unmarried, and of Edith, wife of the twelfth earl of Winchilsea. On Sheffield's death the Irish earldom became extinct. The English baronetcy of Sheffield passed by special remainder to Edward Lyulph Stanley, fourth Baron Stanley of Alderley, heir male of the elder daughter of the first Lord

Sheffield; Lord Stanley was thenceforth known as Lord Sheffield.

[The Field, 24 April 1909; Cricket, 29 April 1909; Sussex Daily News, 22 April 1909; Haygarth's Scores and Biographies, xiv. 1007; A. W. Pullen, Alfred Shaw, Cricketer, 1902; Burke's Peerage.] P. L.

HOLYOAKE, GEORGE JACOB (1817–1906), co-operator and secularist, born at 1 Inge Street, Birmingham, on 13 April 1817, was eldest son and second of thirteen children of George Holyoake, engineer, by his wife Catherine Groves. His mother carried on independently a business for making horn buttons, and George practised when still a child some of the processes of the manufacture. He was apprenticed to a tinsmith, and afterwards worked with his father at the Eagle Foundry as a whitesmith. Later, the father bought some machinery then newly invented for making bone buttons and placed his son in charge of it.

The boy's inclinations lay, however, towards intellectual pursuits, and at the age of seventeen he became a student at the Old Mechanics' Institute, where he showed aptitude for mathematics and the making of mechanical instruments. He began to teach mathematics in Sunday schools when he was twenty, and about the same time to assist with classes at the Mechanics' Institute. In 1839, on the occasion of a machinery and art exhibition at Birmingham, he was selected to explain to the public the working of some of the machines.

Deeply moved in youth by the aspirations which produced the Owenite and Chartist movements, Holyoake joined the Birmingham reform league at the age of fourteen (1831), and became a Chartist a year later. In 1837 he attended meetings addressed by Robert Owen [q.v.]. In 1838 he delivered his first lecture on socialism and co-operation and enrolled himself a member of the Owenite 'Association of all Classes of all Nations.' He was present at the great Chartist riots, known as the Bull Ring riots, at Birmingham on 15 July 1839.

Holyoake had been brought up in the strictest evangelical tenets, which his mother firmly held, but his association with liberal movements broadened his beliefs. Abandoning the life of a workman, he accepted in 1840 an invitation from the Owenites of Worcester to minister for them at their hall of science. These halls, which were springing up in many towns, were centres of educational and propagandist work. Under such influences Holyoake's beliefs rapidly grew rationalistic. Next year, on the invitation of the congress of the Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists, he went to Sheffield to lecture and conduct a school. In 1841 he was one of the editors of 'The Oracle of Reason' (published at Bristol), and when a colleague, Charles Southwell, was imprisoned next year for blasphemy, Holyoake continued the paper, and, being compelled to examine the evidences of Christianity with some thoroughness, finally rejected them altogether. On 24 May 1842, in the course of a walk from Birmingham to Bristol, where Southwell was in prison, he lectured at the Mechanics' Institution, Cheltenham, and in reply to a question by an auditor made flippant reference to the deity. Arrested on a charge of blasphemy on 1 June, he was committed by the magistrates for trial at the Gloucester Assizes, and on declining to swear to his own recognisances, was refused bail. He was tried at the Gloucester Assizes on 15 Aug. 1842, before Justice Thomas Erskine [q. v.], on a charge of blasphemy at common law, and after defending himself in a nine hours' speech, was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. A report of the trial was published in the same year, and in 1851 Holyoake, in 'The History of the Last Trial by Jury for Atheism in England,' appealed to the attorney-general and the clergy for some change in the law. But no alteration was made, and several trials on the like charge have taken place since (cf. J. F. Stephen, *Hist. of Criminal Law*, ii. 473–6).

On his release from prison Holyoake came to London, and, opening a shop for the sale of advanced literature, continued his varied propaganda. He was secretary of the anti-persecution union, which demanded freedom of theological thought and speech. He was editor of 'The Movement' (1843), a republican and radical journal. But practical social reform also occupied his mind. Supporting the principle of co-operative production and distribution, he presided at the opening of the Toad Lane store at Rochdale in 1845. To his enthusiasm the spread of the co-operative idea owed much. During 1845 he was in Glasgow as lecturer again to a body of Owenites. But he soon returned to London, and started the 'Reasoner' on 3 June 1846. This was the most sustained of the many journals which he conducted. It was followed in 1850 by the 'Leader.'

Drifting away both from Owenism and

from the anti-Christian propaganda of his early years, he defined his developing religious views by the word 'secularism,' which he invented and first used in the 'Reasoner' (10 Dec. 1846). He fully explained his position in 'Secularism, the Practical Philosophy of the People,' a pamphlet published in 1854. His religious development led to differences with Charles Bradlaugh and other associates who remained avowed atheists, and Holyoake defended his opinions in public debates with them and their supporters. Meanwhile he was steadfast in his advocacy of the freedom of the press, of abolition of the Christian oath, and of republican radicalism, the political creed which he adopted on the death of Chartism. A presentation of 250*l.* from sympathisers in 1853 enabled him to start in business as a bookseller and publisher at 147 Fleet Street, and his shop became the headquarters of his agitation. There he with especial boldness defied the law for taxing newspapers. For publishing without stamps in 1854 the 'War Chronicle' and 'War Fly Sheets,' journals denouncing the Crimean war, he was summoned before the court of the exchequer (31 Jan. 1855). The fines he had incurred amounted to 600,000*l.* But the prosecution was abandoned, for the Newspaper Stamp Act was repealed during the year. Holyoake continued the agitation for the abolition of the remaining duties on paper, which were removed in 1861. He strenuously advocated extension of the franchise, and defended the ballot in a pamphlet against John Stuart Mill (1868). In July 1866 he played a prominent part in the demand for electoral reform which led to the Hyde Park riot, and in later life he was active in the effort to pass the affirmation bill which finally became law in 1888.

Holyoake did not confine his energies to home questions. He was acting secretary to the British legion sent out to Garibaldi in 1863, and he twice travelled in the United States and Canada with a view to studying problems of colonisation. The second visit was paid in 1882. Meanwhile failing health and eyesight reduced Holyoake's activities. In 1874 he received an annuity by public subscription. He still wrote copiously for the press, starting in 1876 a new periodical, 'The Secular Review.' To the end he was persistent in his support of the co-operative movement, and he sympathised with the co-partnership development which deprecated the mere pursuit of dividends. He recognised that distributing stores was not the fulfilment of the Rochdale purpose, and advocated co-operative production through the self-governing workshop. In his last years he removed to Brighton and was president of the Liberal Association there. He thrice tried to enter parliament—in 1857, when he issued an address to the electors of Tower Hamlets; in 1868, when he offered himself as candidate for Birmingham; and in 1884, when he addressed the Liberal Association of Leicester on the death of Peter Alfred Taylor [q. v.]. But on no occasion did he go to the poll, and after the Leicester failure he published a pamphlet setting out how handicapped a poor man was in public life. It was at his suggestion, made in 1866 to Lord John Manners, first commissioner of works, that the limelight was placed over the clock tower at Westminster at night to denote that parliament was sitting.

Holyoake died at Brighton on 22 Jan. 1906, and after cremation at Golder's Green his ashes were buried in Highgate cemetery. He was twice married: (1) on 10 March 1839 to Eleanor Williams, daughter of a soldier, by whom he had four sons and three daughters (she died at Brighton in January 1884); (2) in 1886 to Mrs. Jane Pearson.

His chief works were: 'A History of Co-operation in England' (1875–7; revised edit. 1906); 'Self-Help by the People,' a history of the Rochdale Pioneers (1855; 10th edit. 1893), and biographies of Richard Carlile (1848), Tom Paine (1851), Robert Owen (1859; 3rd edit. 1866), John Stuart Mill (1873), and Joseph Rayner Stephens (1881). Among other of his numerous writings, which included many controversial pamphlets and educational manuals, are: 1. 'Handbook of Grammar,' 12mo, 1846. 2. 'Paley refuted in his own Words,' 1847. 3. 'Mathematics no Mystery,' 1848. 4. 'Rudiments of Public Speaking and Debate,' 1849 (repeatedly revised and republished). 5. 'The Logic of Death,' 1851; 101st edit. 1902; German translation 1865. 6. 'History of Fleet Street House,' 1856. 7. 'The Trial of Theism,' 1858; new edit. 1877. 8. 'Principles of Secularism,' 1859. 9. 'Outlaws of Free Thought,' 1861. 10. 'Travels in Search of a Settlers' Guide Book of America and Canada,' 1884. 11. 'The 'Co-operative Movement To-day,' 1891. 12. 'Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life,' 2 vols. 1892; 3rd edit. 1893. 13. 'Origin and Nature of Secularism,' 1896. 14. 'Bygones Worth Remembering,' 1905. He contributed to this Dictionary articles on Richard Carlile and Henry Hetherington, with whose careers he was himself associated.

A portrait by a nephew, Rowland Holyoake, is in possession of the Rationalist Press Association, and a replica is in the National Liberal Club. A pen portrait by Mr. Walter Sickert belongs to Mr. Fisher Unwin.

[Holyoake's autobiographical works, cited above; Life and Letters of George Jacob Holyoake, by J. MacCabe, 2 vols. 1908; George Jacob Holyoake: a bibliography by C. W. F. Goss, 1908; Life of Charles Bradlaugh, by his daughter.] J. R. M.

HOOD, ARTHUR WILLIAM ACLAND, first Baron Hood of Avalon (1824–1901), admiral, born at Bath on 14 July 1824, was second son of Sir Alexander Hood, second baronet (1793–1851), by his wife Amelia Annie, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Hugh Bateman, baronet. Alexander Hood (1758–98) [q. v.] was his grandfather. Entering the navy in 1836, he saw early service on the north coast of Spain, and afterwards on the coast of Syria and at the reduction of Acre. In January 1846 he was promoted to be lieutenant of the President, on the Cape station, from which he was paid off in 1849. In 1850 he was appointed to the Arethusa, with captain (afterwards Sir Thomas M. C.) Symonds [q. v.], and in the Channel, Mediterranean, Black Sea, and in the Crimea in front of Sevastopol, remained attached to her for nearly five years. On 27 Nov. 1854 he was promoted to be commander, especially for service with the naval brigade, and in 1856 went out to China in command of the Acorn brig. In her or her boats he was engaged at Fatshan on 1 June 1857, and at the capture of Canton on 27–28 Dec. 1857, for which he received his promotion to the rank of captain, 26 Feb. 1858. After nearly five years on shore he was appointed in December 1862 to the Pylades, for the North American station, from which in the autumn of 1866 he was ordered home to take command of the Excellent and the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth. This may be described as to a great extent the turning-point in his service, leading him to settle down almost entirely as an administrator. The Excellent was, and is, the school of scientific gunnery, and after three years in her Hood was appointed director of naval ordnance. Here he remained for five years; a careful, painstaking officer, though without the genius that was much needed in a period of great change, and clinging by temperament to the ideas of the past, when they had ceased to be suitable. In May 1871 he was nominated a C.B.; and in 1874, as he still wanted some sea time to qualify him for his flag, he was appointed to the Monarch in the Channel fleet. In March 1876 he became rear-admiral, and from January 1877 to December 1879 was a lord commissioner of the admiralty. He was then appointed to the command of the Channel fleet, which he held till April 1882, becoming vice-admiral in July 1880. In June 1885 he was named as first sea lord of the admiralty in succession to Sir Astley Cooper Key [q. v.], being promoted to the rank of admiral on 1 July 1885, and nominated K.C.B. in the December following. The four years which followed were years of great change and great advance, but it was commonly supposed that Hood's efforts were mainly devoted to preventing the advance from becoming too rapid. Like his predecessor, he scarcely understood the essential needs of England as a great naval power; and several of his public declarations might be thought equivalent to an expression of belief that, useful as the navy was, the country could get on very well without it. On 11 July 1889, having attained the age limit of sixty-five, he was placed on the retired list, and at the same time resigned his seat at the admiralty. He continued, however, to take an active interest in naval affairs, and somewhat curiously showed, in occasional letters in 'The Times' and elsewhere, a more correct appreciation of the problems of naval supremacy than he was supposed to have done during his official life.

In September 1889 he was nominated G.C.B., and in February 1892 was raised to the peerage as Lord Hood of Avalon. He died at Wooten House, Glastonbury, the residence of his nephew, Sir Alexander Hood, fourth baronet, on 16 Nov. 1901. He married in October 1855 Fanny Henrietta, third daughter of Sir Charles Fitzroy Maclean; she survived him with two daughters.

[Royal Navy Lists; The Times, 18 Nov. 1901; Burke's Peerage; Clowes, Royal Navy, vol. vii. 1903.] J. K. L.

HOOK, JAMES CLARKE (1819–1907), painter, born in Northampton Square, Clerkenwell, on 21 Nov. 1819, was eldest son of James Hook, who was at first a draper in London, and after a failure in business became judge of the mixed commission court of Sierra Leone; his mother was Eliza, the second daughter of Dr. Adam Clarke [q. v.], the Bible commentator. After a general education at the North London grammar school in Islington he studied art in London, first at the British Museum, then in the

schools of the Royal Academy, to which he was admitted a student in 1836. As a boy he received some advice from Constable and John Jackson. In 1839 he went to Dublin to paint a few portraits. In 1842 he won medals both in the life and in the painting school at the Academy; in 1845 he received the gold medal for historical painting, and in the following year the travelling studentship. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1839, sending 'The Hard Task.' This work was hung at the British Institute from 1844. In the latter year his 'Pamphilus relating his Story' from Boccaccio also appeared at the Academy. From Florence he sent 'Bassanio commenting on the Caskets' to the same exhibition in 1847, and 'Otho IV at Florence' in 1848. The revolution of 1848 drove him from Venice back to England before the end of the year. First settling at Brampton, he afterwards built a house, Tor Villa, on Campden Hill. He continued his devotion to the old-fashioned genre of historical anecdote, scenes from Scott and from romantic literature generally. Among his best-known pictures of this period were: 'The Rescue of the Brides of Venice' (R.A. 1851), 'Othello's description of Desdemona' (R.A. 1852), and 'Isabella of Castile and the Idle Nuns' (R.A. 1853). In 1850 he was elected A.R.A. and in 1860 R.A.

Meanwhile in 1853 Hook had moved to Abinger, in Surrey, and in 1854 he first visited Clovelly. A complete change of subject followed and he began to modify his style, at first betraying some Pre-Raphaelite influences. In his 'A Few Minutes to Wait before Twelve o'clock' (1853) he first turned his attention to English landscape, but he thenceforth confined himself chiefly to the scenery and life on the English coast and in the narrow seas. Such subjects he treated with a vigorous sense of movement and of briny atmosphere which was as far removed as possible from studies like 'Bassanio and the Caskets.' He was, in short, converted to the faith of Constable, and devoted the rest of his life to the honest painting of the sea and of nature as he saw it. His development roused the enthusiasm of Ruskin, who deemed his feeling superior to his execution, however. His general reputation was made in 1859 by his 'Luff, Boy!' Among other well-known works of his later period are: 'The Fisherman's Goodnight' (1856); 'A Signal on the Horizon' (1857); 'The Coast Boy gathering Eggs' (1858); 'The Trawlers' (1862); 'Fish from the Dogger Bank' (1870); 'The Samphire Gatherer' (1875); 'The Broken Oar' (1886); 'Breadwinners of the North' (1896); and 'The Stream' (1885, bought by the Chantrey bequest and now in the Tate Gallery). Hook is also represented there by 'Homo with the Tide' (1880), 'Young Dreams' (1887), 'The Seaweed Raker' (1889), and 'Wreckage from the Fruitor' (presented in 1908). He painted a few portraits, the best known, perhaps, being one of his son, Allan (1897).

He was through life a strong radical and nonconformist, frequently attending primitive methodist chapels. He died at his house, Silverbeek, Churt, Surrey, which he had built for himself and occupied for forty years, on 14 April 1907, and was buried in Farnham cemetery. His portrait, painted in 1882, in which he resembles a weather-beaten salt, is one of the best works of Sir John Millais, Bart., P.R.A. A portrait by Opie belongs to his son Bryan. A small pencil sketch made by Charles Lear in 1845–6 is in the National Portrait Gallery. In 1891 he painted a portrait of himself for the Uffizi gallery at Florence.

In 1846 he married the third daughter of James Burton, solicitor, and by her had two sons, Allan and Bryan, both artists. His wife predeceased him in 1897. He left gross personalty 112,108*l.* and 90,901*l.* net.

Hook's art during his first period was in no way distinguished above that of other practitioners of a genre now obsolete, but his maritime pictures have a force and character of their own which will never fail to exercise a certain charm. Many of his works were exhibited at the winter exhibition of the Royal Academy in 1908.

[Men of the Time; The Times, 16 and 19 April, 6 and 21 May 1907; Graves, Royal Acad. and Brit. Inst. Exhibitors; Ruskin, Academy Notes, ed. Weddorburn and Cook, 1904; D. G. Rossetti, Letters to W. Allingham, 285–7; private information.] W. A.

HOOKER, SIR JOSEPH DALTON (1817–1911), botanist and traveller, younger son of Sir William Jackson Hooker [q. v.] and his wife Maria, eldest daughter of Dawson Turner, F.R.S. [q. v.], was born at Halesworth, Suffolk, on 30 June 1817. At Glasgow he received in the high school the old-fashioned Scottish liberal education which enabled him afterwards to write Latin with facility. In the university, where his father was regius professor of botany, Lord Kelvin [q. v. Suppl. II] and Lord Sandford [q. v.] were fellow-students and remained lifelong friends; he studied moral philosophy, which he thought in after life had been of little service to him. Devoting himself mainly to medicine, he graduated M.D. in 1839.

Hooker imbibed from his father a passion for botanical research, and from his youth was inspired with a keen desire to indulge it by foreign travel. This was first gratified when Sir James Clark Ross [q. v.], a friend of his father, offered to take him, if he qualified in time, nominally as assistant surgeon, but actually as naturalist, on his own ship, the Erebus, on the Antarctic expedition. Thus Hooker, like Darwin and Huxley, 'began his scientific career on board one of Her Majesty's ships.' The filiation of Hooker's life-work to that of Darwin had an accidental origin. Charles Lyell of Kinnordy, father of Sir Charles Lyell [q. v.], had lent Hooker the proof-sheets of Darwin's 'Journal.' He was hurrying on with his studies and slept with them under his pillow to read at daybreak. They impressed him 'despairingly with the variety of acquirements, mental and physical, required in a naturalist who should follow in Darwin's footsteps.' He was casually introduced to Darwin in Trafalgar Square, and Lyell sent him a published copy of the 'Journal' on the eve of his departure.

The Erebus sailed from Chatham on 29 Sept. 1839. Besides magnetic survey the collection of 'various objects of natural history' was 'enjoined to the officers.' There were three breaks in the voyage during southern winters, in Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Falklands, and these afforded Hooker ample opportunity for collecting.

On the return of the expedition in 1843 Hooker at once commenced the publication of the botanical results. They fill six quarto volumes (1844–60), with 2214 pages and 528 plates; two are devoted to the flora of the Antarctic Islands ('Flora Antarctica,' 1844–7), two to that of New Zealand (1852–4), and two of Tasmania (1855–60). The treasury made a grant of 1000*l.* to be expended on the plates. But beyond an honorarium of 350*l.* from each of the two colonies he received no remuneration.

Darwin had through the elder Lyell read the letters sent home by Hooker, and began a lifelong correspondence by warmly congratulating him on his return in December 1843. The intercourse of the two for the next fifteen years is a memorable page in scientific history. The permanence of species was substantially the belief with which Darwin, Hooker, and Huxley started on their expeditions. Fossil remains in South America convinced Darwin that the present inhabitants of a given area though similar were not identical with their predecessors in the past; there had been an evolution in time. The animals and plants (worked out by Hooker in 1845–6) of the Galapagos, though related, differed in each island; the inevitable conclusion was that there had been an evolution in space. Species were clearly not permanent; and an explanation was needed. Hooker found that identical species occurred in islands 'separated by 3000 miles of ocean'; was it to be concluded, as Agassiz thought, that species had multiple origins?

On 14 Jan. 1844 Darwin wrote to Hooker, 'I think I have found out the simple way by which species become exquisitely adapted to various ends.' This was natural selection; Hooker was the first to whom the theory was confided, and he read at the same time the first sketch of the 'Origin' (printed in 1909 by Mr. Francis Darwin). The confidence proved afterwards of no small importance. During the next fourteen years in which Darwin was occupied in elaborating his theory, he was almost in continuous correspondence with Hooker with regard to its details. 'The intimacy,' which began in 1843, 'ripened [on Hooker's side] into feelings as near to those of reverence for [Darwin's] life, work and character as is reasonable and proper' (*L. L.* ii. 20). Darwin for his part could write to him in 1862: 'For years I have looked to you as the man whose opinion I have valued more on any scientific subject than anyone else in the world' (*M. L.* ii. 284). Writing to Lyell in 1866, Darwin said: 'his [Hooker's] mind is so acute and critical that I always expect to hear a torrent of objections to anything proposed; but he is so candid that he often comes round in a year or two' (*M. L.* ii. 138).

Darwin and Hooker were both ultimately inspired by Lyell. Darwin's problem was how species originate; Hooker's how they are distributed over the surface of the earth. If they worked on parallel lines, they mutually re-acted on one another, and Darwin saw clearly that the distribution problem was an essential feature in any evolutionary theory. Writing to Hooker in 1845, he said, 'I know I shall live to see you the first authority in Europe on that grand subject, that almost keystone of the laws of creation, geographical distribution' (*L. L.* i. 336).

In his 'Flora Antarctica' Hooker rejected emphatically the theory of 'multiple origins,' the supposition that the same species may have originated in more than one area. Darwin thought their occurrence

in widely separated islands was explained by physical means of transport, and the present trend of opinion is on his side. Hooker told him that following Edward Forbes [q. v.] he was driven to 'the necessity of assuming the destruction of considerable areas of land to account for it' (*L. L.* ii. 20). This was the view adopted in the 'New Zealand Flora' in 1854.

In 1845 Hooker was a candidate, with the support of Humboldt and Robert Brown [q. v.], for the chair of botany at Edinburgh, but was unsuccessful. Immediately afterwards he was appointed botanist to the Geological Survey. His work in a new field was brilliant; in papers published in 1845 he threw light on the structure of *Stigmaria* and *Lepidostrobus*, and in 1852 explained *Trigonocarpon*. He did no further work in fossil botany after 1855.

Hooker wrote to Darwin in 1854, 'from my earliest childhood I nourished and cherished the desire to make a creditable journey in a new country' (*M. L.* i. 70). This was gratified in 1847 (in which year he was elected F.R.S.), when Lord Carlisle, then chief commissioner of woods and forests, obtained for him a grant of 400*l.* wherewith to explore for two years the central and eastern Himalaya. The earl of Auckland wished this to be followed by a visit to Labuan, for which he received a commission in the navy. But this part of the scheme fell through with Lord Auckland's death in 1849. The admiralty sent him out to Egypt in H.M.S. Sidon with Lord Dalhousie, who attached him to his suite. Part of 1848 and 1849 was spent in exploring Sikkim, where he was the guest of Brian Hodgson [q. v.]. In the latter year he was joined by Dr. Campbell, the government agent, and owing to some intrigue in the Sikkim court they were both temporarily imprisoned. He was able to explore part of Eastern Nepal, in which no traveller has since succeeded in following him. He surveyed single-handed the passes into Tibet, and the Lhasa expedition in 1903 sent him a telegram from Khambajong congratulating him on the usefulness of his survey. His observations on the geology and meteorology of Sikkim are still fundamental, and he explained the terracing of mountain valleys by the formation of glacial lakes. He succeeded in introducing into cultivation through Kew the splendid rhododendrons of Sikkim, which were worthily illustrated from his drawings in a work edited by his father (1849–51) and published during his absence. Hooker spent 1850 in travelling with Thomas Thomson (1817–1878) [q. v.] in Eastern Bengal and the Khasia Hills. They returned to England together in 1851. The result of the expedition was a collection of plants representing 6000 to 7000 species. The treasury gave him a grant of 400*l.* per annum for three years to name these and distribute the duplicates (sixty herbaria were recipients), and to write the 'Himalayan Journals' (1854; 2nd edit. 1855), which have become a classic. In 1855 he published 'Illustrations of Sikkim-Himalayan Plants,' including *Hodgsonia*, the gigantic cucurbit dedicated to his friend Hodgson.

In 1855 Hooker was appointed assistant director at Kew, and with Thomson published his first volume of a 'Flora Indica,' which, planned on too large a scale, did not proceed further. It was prefaced by an introductory essay on the geographical relations of the flora which has never been superseded. The authors regard species as 'definite creations' (p. 20). But both Darwin and Hooker were always in agreement that species for purposes of classification must be accepted as facts, whatever view be taken as to their origin. Huxley, however, thought Hooker in the following year '*capable de tout* in the way of advocating evolution' (*L. L.* ii. 196).

In 1858 an event happened which Darwin's friends had long anticipated. On 15 June Darwin received from Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, who was then in the Celebes Islands, an essay which substantially embodied his own theory. The position became tragic, for on 29 June Darwin was prostrate with illness; scarlet fever was raging in his family and an infant son had died of it the day before. Lyell and Hooker acted for him; an extract from an abstract of the theory shown by Darwin to Hooker and read by the latter in 1844 was communicated with Wallace's essay to a meeting of the Linnean Society on 1 July 1858. Darwin's 'Origin' itself appeared in Nov. 1859. Four months earlier Hooker published his 'Introductory Essay on the Flora of Tasmania,' by far the most noteworthy of his speculative writings. In this he frankly adopts, in view of the Darwin-Wallace theory, the hypothesis 'that species are derivative and mutable.' The essay is in other respects remarkable for the first sketch of a rational theory of the geographical distribution of plants, besides giving a masterly analysis of the Australian flora.

In the autumn of 1860 John Washington [q. v.], hydrographer of the navy, invited Hooker to take part in a scientific expedition to Syria. The cedar grove on Lebanon

was examined and found to be on an old moraine 4000 feet below the summit, which is no longer covered with perpetual snow. The climate must formerly, therefore, have been colder. Under such conditions he speculated as to the possibility of the Lebanon, Algerian, and Deodar cedars having been parts of continuous forest at a lower level.

In the same year Hooker began with his friend George Bentham [q. v.] the 'Genera Plantarum,' a vast undertaking, the first part of which was issued in 1862, the concluding in 1883. It is written in Latin; it aims at establishing a standard of uniformity in classification; it is based throughout on first-hand study of material; and it is a mine of information for the study of distribution. Reichenbach found in Hooker's work that 'touch of genius which resolves difficult questions of affinity where laborious research has often yielded an uncertain sound.'

In 1862 he contributed to the Linnean Society his classical memoir 'Outlines of the Distribution of Arctic Plants,' in which he worked out in detail 'the continuous current of vegetation which extends from Scandinavia to Tasmania, the greatest continuity of land of the terrestrial sphere.'

In 1865 Hooker's father died. At the time Hooker was himself prostrated with rheumatic fever. He succeeded his father in the directorship at Kew, and for the next twenty years administrative duties of the most varied kind limited seriously the time available for scientific work. At the British Association at Nottingham in 1866 he delivered a lecture on 'Insular Floras.' He described the problem as the *bête noire* of botanists. He frankly abandoned 'sinking imaginary continents,' and found a rational explanation in trans-oceanic migration. In 1867 was completed a 'Handbook of the New Zealand Flora' for the colonial government, and he edited the fourth volume of the 'Illustrations of the Genus Carex' left unfinished on the death of his friend Francis Boott [q. v.].

Hooker in 1868 presided over the British Association at Norwich. After the lapse of ten years he found 'natural selection an accepted doctrine with almost every philosophical naturalist.' He discussed Darwin's later theory of pangenesis which, at the time received with little favour, is now thought, as Hooker considered possible, 'to contain the rationale of all the phenomena of reproduction and inheritance.' In 1869 he attended at the instance of the government the International Botanical Congress at St. Petersburg.

In 1870 he produced his 'Student's Flora of the British Islands' (3rd edit. 1884). He had pointed out in 1853 that he knew of no 'Flora' 'which attempts to give a general view of the variation and distribution of the species described in it.' He now showed how this should be done.

An expedition to Morocco occupied April to June of 1871 in company with John Ball (1818–1889) [q. v.] and George Maw as geologist. The main object was to explore the Great Atlas. The highest point reached was the Tagherot Pass (11,843 feet), the first time by any European; descent into the Sous Valley was forbidden. An important result was the discovery that the Arctic-Alpine flora did not reach the Atlas. The interesting fact was observed that the practice of sacrificing animals as a propitiatory rite survived amongst the Berbers, and the travellers were themselves on one occasion the object of it. Hooker was unable to write more than a portion of the published 'Journal,' which was completed by Ball in 1878.

In 1850 Kew had passed from the generous control of the woods and forests to the less sympathetic of the office of works. In 1872 Hooker had what have been euphemistically described as 'protracted differences' with Acton Smee Ayrton [q. v. Suppl. I], the first commissioner. The scientific world saw clearly that the underlying question was the degradation of Kew to a mere pleasure garden. The differences were not settled without debates in both houses of parliament. Public opinion declared itself on Hooker's side. Gladstone transferred Ayrton in August 1873 to another office, and the electorate dismissed him in 1874 from political life.

In 1873 the Royal Society elected Hooker president, with Huxley as joint secretary. Hooker's policy was to bring the society more into touch with the social life of the community. The ladies' soirée was instituted. On the other hand the privilege of election without selection was taken away from peers and restricted to privy councillors. In 1876 the Challenger returned from the voyage round the world 'originated' by the Royal Society and 'crowned with complete success.' In 1872 Hooker had drawn up for Henry Nottidge Moseley [q. v.] suggestions as to what could be done in the way of botanical collecting. Hooker was chairman of the committee of publication of the Reports (1876–95);

fifty volumes were produced, the work of seventy-five authors, at an expenditure from public funds of some 50,000*l*. In 1878 Hooker laid down his office in a valedictory address. He was able to make one announcement which gave him peculiar pleasure. The Royal Society has little endowment, and the fees 'occasionally prevented men of great merit from having their names brought forward as candidates.' To allow of their reduction Hooker almost single-handed raised amongst his personal friends a sum of 10,000*l*.

This was in other ways a period of intense activity. In 1874 Hooker presided over the department of zoology and botany of the British Association at Belfast. He chose as the subject of his address 'The carnivorous habits of some of our brother organisms—plants.' In such cases he showed that vegetable protoplasm is capable of availing itself of food such as that by which the protoplasm of animals is nourished. In 1877, at the close of the session of the Royal Society, Hooker obtained an extended leave of absence to accept an invitation from Dr. Hayden, geologist in charge of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, 'to visit under his conduct the rocky mountains of Colorado and Utah, with the object of contributing to the records of the survey a report on the botany of those states.' Professor Asa Gray and Sir Richard Strachey [q.v. Suppl. II] were also members of the party. Hooker's report was published by the American government in 1881. His general conclusion was that the miocene flora had been exterminated in western North America by glaciation, but had been able to persist on the eastern side and in eastern Asia. In 1879 he returned to Antarctic botany, and rediscussed the flora of Kerguelen's Land as the result of the transit of Venus expedition in 1874. Its Fuegian affinities were confirmed though 4000 miles distant. He was more disposed to admit transoceanic migration, though still inclined to a former land-connection. In 1881 Hooker made geographical distribution the subject of his address as president of the geographical section at the jubilee meeting of the British Association at York.

With the completion of the 'Genera Plantarum' in 1883 Hooker was able to make a determined attack on his 'Flora of British India,' commenced with the collaboration of other botanists in 1855. This was completed in seven volumes in 1897; the number of species actually described approaching 17,000. The last four volumes were almost wholly from his own hand; the *Orchideæ* alone occupied him for two years.

His health began to fail, and under medical advice he retired from the directorship of Kew in 1885 to a house which he had built for himself at Sunningdale. While relieved of official cares he was able to continue his scientific work at Kew with renewed strength.

Shortly before his death Darwin had expressed a wish to aid 'in some way the scientific work carried on at Kew.' This took the shape of the 'Index Kewensis,' a catalogue of all published names of plants with bibliographical references and their native countries. The preparation entrusted to Mr. Daydon Jackson in 1882 occupied him for ten years; the printing took from 1892 to 1895, during which time Hooker imposed on himself the laborious task of revising the whole.

In 1896 Hooker edited the 'Journal' of Sir Joseph Banks during Cook's first voyage from a transcript in the British Museum made by his aunts, Dawson Turner's daughters, the original having disappeared; this transcript is now transferred to the Mitchell Library at Sydney. He then undertook (1898–1900) the completion of Trimen's 'Handbook of the Flora of Ceylon.' In the 'Imperial Gazetteer of India' (1907) he gave his final conclusions on the Indian flora, published in advance in 1904. His last literary effort was 'a sketch of the life and labours' of his father (*Ann. of Bot.* 1902).

Hooker's position in the history of botanical science will rest in the main on his work in geographical distribution. His reputation has amply fulfilled Darwin's early prophecy. It is difficult to say whether it is more remarkable for his contributions to its theory or to its data. De Candolle's classical work, 'Géographie Botanique raisonnée,' published in 1855, raised problems which he left unanswered; Hooker solved them. As Asa Gray has justly said: 'De Candolle's great work closed one epoch in the history of the subject, and Hooker's name is the first that appears in the ensuing one.' As a systematist, his works exhibit a keen appreciation of affinity and a consistent aim at a uniform standard of generic and specific definition. As with his predecessor Robert Brown [q. v.], this was accompanied by great morphological insight. It was exhibited in his early palæontological work and in numerous studies of remarkable

plants throughout life. His explanation of the origin of the pitcher in *Nepenthes* is substantially accepted. In 1863 he produced his great paper on the South African *Welwitschia*, which Darwin thought 'a vegetable ornithorhynchus' and Asa Gray 'the most wonderful discovery, in a botanical point of view,' of the century. In his last years he found recreation in studying the copious material which the exploration of Eastern Asia supplied in the genus *Impatiens* (balsams). They were the subject of thirteen papers, the last only appearing shortly after his death. Beginning with 135 species in 1862, he finally was able to recognise some 500.

The eminence of his work received general recognition. He received honorary degrees from Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh and Glasgow. He was created C.B. in 1869; K.C.S.I. in 1877; G.C.S.I. in 1897; in 1907 the Order of Merit was personally presented to him at Sunningdale on behalf of King Edward VII on his ninetieth birthday, and he had the Prussian *pour le mérite*. From the Royal Society he received a royal medal in 1854, the Copley in 1887, and the Darwin in 1892; from the Society of Arts the Albert medal in 1883; from the Geographical their Founder's medal in 1884, and from the Manchester Philosophical its medal in 1898; from the Linnean in 1888, one specially struck on the completion of the 'Flora of British India' in 1898, and that struck on the occasion of the Darwin celebration in 1908; in 1907 he was the sole recipient from the Royal Swedish Academy of the medal to commemorate the bicentenary of the birth of Linnæus. He was one of the eight *associés étrangers* of the French Académie des Sciences, and member of other scientific societies throughout the world.

Hooker was five feet eleven inches in height and spare and wiry in figure. There are portraits by George Richmond (1855) in the possession of his son C. P. Hooker, by the Hon. John Collier at the Royal Society, and by Sir Hubert von Herkomer at the Linnean, and a bronze medallion modelled from life by Frank Bowcher for the same society. He possessed great powers of physical endurance, and could work continuously with a small amount of sleep. In temperament he was nervous and high-strung; he disliked public speaking, though when put to it he could speak with a natural dignity and some eloquence. He completely outlived some heart trouble in middle life (doubtless of rheumatic origin). His mental powers retained unabated vigour and activity until the end. The summer of 1911 enfeebled him. What seemed a temporary illness compelled him at last to remain in bed. He passed away unexpectedly in his sleep at midnight at his house at Sunningdale on 10 Dec. 1911.

The dean and chapter of Westminster offered with public approval the honour of burial in the Abbey, where it would have been fitting that his ashes should be placed near Darwin. But at his own expressed wish he was interred at Kew, the scene of his labours.

Hooker was twice married: (1) in 1851 to Frances Harriet (*d.* 1874), eldest daughter of John Stevens Henslow [q. v.], by whom he left four sons and two surviving daughters; (2) in 1876 to Hyacinth, only daughter of William Samuel Symonds [q. v.], and widow of Sir William Jardine, seventh baronet [q. v.], by whom he left two sons.

[Personal knowledge; Gardeners' Chronicle, 16 Dec. 1911 to 30 Jan. 1912; Kew Bulletin, 1912, pp. 1–34 (with bibliography); Life and Letters of Charles Darwin, 3 vols. 1887 (cited as L.L.), and More Letters of Charles Darwin, 2 vols. 1903 (M.L.).] W. T. T-D.

HOPE, JOHN ADRIAN LOUIS, seventh EARL OF HOPETOUN and first MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW (1860–1908), first governor-general of the commonwealth of Australia, born at Hopetoun on 25 Sept. 1860, was eldest son of John Alexander Hope, sixth earl of Hopetoun, by his wife Ethelred Ann, daughter of Charles Thomas Samuel Birch-Reynardson of Holywell-hall, Lincolnshire. He succeeded to the earldom in 1873 and was educated at Eton. After leaving school he travelled in the East and in America Hopetoun, who identified himself with the conservative party, was a lord-in-waiting to Queen Victoria in Lord Salisbury's first and second administrations (1885–6 and 1886–9). At the same time he took a strong interest in Scottish affairs. He became deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Linlithgow, Lanark, Haddington and Dumfries. From 1887 to 1889 he acted as high commissioner to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland, and discharged his duties with ease and hospitality.

In spite of physical weakness and strong attachment to domestic life and sport, Hopetoun's public career was mainly spent in appointments overseas. In September 1889 he became governor of Victoria, Australia, receiving at the same time the honour of G.C.M.G. He was in office during the financial crisis, due to excessive speculation in lands, which began

in 1891, attained formidable proportions in 1892, when the government sanctioned a *moratorium* of five days to enable the banks to collect their resources, and reached its height in the following year. Hopetoun handled with discretion the ministerial reconstructions which were necessitated by popular discontent. He also generously acquiesced in the reduction of his salary from 10,000*l.* to 7000*l.* A further proposal for its reduction to 5000*l.* was rescinded by the government after it had been carried in the assembly. Hopetoun's accessibility and keen interest in horse-racing and other forms of sport admirably fitted him for his post. In March 1895 his term of office came to an end.

On his return home he was paymaster-general in Lord Salisbury's third administration from 1895 to 1898, when he succeeded the earl of Lathom as lord chamberlain. In 1895, too, he stood as unionist candidate for the lord rectorship of Glasgow University, but was defeated by Mr. Asquith. In the same year Hopetoun, who had always shown a keen interest in all that concerned ships and sailors, was elected president of the Institution of Naval Architects in succession to Lord Brassey, who had taken his place in Victoria, and in 1896 he accompanied the members on a visit to Germany. He discharged his arduous duties with tact and success for five years, presiding over the International Congress of Naval Architects, opened in London by King Edward VII (when Prince of Wales) in 1897.

On the creation of the commonwealth of Australia Hopetoun seemed indicated by colonial opinion as the first governor-general, and the office was conferred on him in August 1900. He was made Knight of the Thistle and G.C.V.O. On his way out he visited India, where he had a severe attack of typhoid fever. Landing at Sydney, where he was received with great enthusiasm, on 16 Dec. 1900, he invited Sir William Lyne, the premier of New South Wales, to form the first federal ministry, and on his failure he had recourse to (Sir) Edmund Barton, also of New South Wales. On 1 Jan. 1901 he represented the queen-empress at the inauguration of the Australian commonwealth, and at the opening of the federal parliament by King George V (when Duke of Cornwall and York) on 7 May, he delivered an address, declaring that a common tariff, which 'must operate protectively as well as for the production of revenue,' would be the first work of the new parliament. His hospitality and felicity of speech largely contributed to the success of the royal tour (Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, *The Web of Empire*, 1902). The governor-general travelled freely from state to state, placing himself in touch with the various interests. His relations with his ministers were harmonious, though he hesitated long over the alien immigration restriction bill, passed to carry into effect the 'white Australia' feeling, and did not give it his consent until December 1901.

Hopetoun had pointed out from the first that his salary of 10,000*l.* was insufficient for his position. But an attempt to supplement it by contributions from the states failed and a bill for its increase was rejected on 1 May 1902. Consequently Hopetoun asked for his recall by the imperial government, and his resignation was announced in the senate on 14 May 1902 to the general surprise and regret. On 17 July he left Australia amid demonstrations of popular sympathy. On his return home Hopetoun was created marquis of Linlithgow on 27 Oct. 1902.

For some time after his recall Linlithgow took little part in public life, but on 3 Feb. 1905 he became secretary of state for Scotland in Mr. Balfour's administration, and held office until the resignation of the government in the following December. Two years before, the price (122,500*l.*) at which he had sold Rosyth to the government, for the purpose of constructing a naval base, received unfavourable criticism; but the ministerial defence was that the amount was little above the valuation, and that the difference would have gone in costs if recourse had been had to compulsory purchase after arbitration (*Hansard*, 4th series, vol. cxxiv. cols. 1266–1282, and vol. cxxv. col. 695).

Linlithgow died at Pau, after a year's illness, on 29 Feb. 1908. As became an ardent Scotsman, Linlithgow was brigadier-general of the Royal Company of Archers and served in the Lanarkshire yeomanry. He rode vigorously but unluckily to hounds, and kept both harriers and beagles.

He married in 1886 Hersey Alice, third daughter of Dayrolles Blakeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, fourth Lord Ventry, by whom he had issue two sons and one daughter. He was succeeded by his elder son, Victor Alexander John, eighth earl of Hopetoun, born in 1887.

His portrait, by Robert Brough, was presented to him in 1904, after his return from Australia, by Linlithgowshire and the adjoining counties, Lord Rosebery, always a close friend, making the presentation;

it is now at Hopetoun House. Lord Rosebery also, on 5 Oct. 1911, unveiled at Linlithgow a statue of the marquis by Sir George Frampton, R.A. Lord Linlithgow, said Lord Rosebery on that occasion, regarded himself as unequal to high office, but proved himself 'more than adequate' (*The Times*, 6 Oct. 1911). A second statue by Bernie Rhind, R.S.A., erected in Melbourne, was unveiled by Sir John Fuller, governor of Victoria, on 15 June 1911. A cartoon by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1900.

[The Times, and the Scotsman, 2 March 1908; Transactions of Institution of Naval Architects, 1908.] L. C. S.

HOPE, LAURENCE, pseudonym. [See NICOLSON, MRS. VIOLET ADELA (1865–1904) poetess.]

HOPETOUN, seventh EARL OF. [See HOPE, JOHN ADRIAN LOUIS (1860–1908), first governor-general of Australia.]

HOPKINS, EDWARD JOHN (1818–1901), organist, born at Westminster on 30 June 1818, was son of George Hopkins (1789–1869), a clarinet player. John Hopkins (1822–1900), organist of Rochester cathedral, and Thomas Hopkins (*d.* 1893), organ builder, were his brothers. Edward Hopkins (1818–1842), organist of Armagh cathedral, and John Larkin Hopkins, Mus.Doc. [q. v.], organist successively of Rochester cathedral (1841–56), and of Cambridge University (1856–73), were his cousins. After serving as a chorister at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, from 1826 to 1834, Hopkins was organist in turn of Miteham church, Surrey, from 1834, of St. Peter's, Islington, from 1838, and of St. Luke's, Berwick Street, from 1841.

In October 1843 he was elected organist at the Temple church, London, and remained there for fifty-five years. On completing his jubilee in 1893 he received a valuable testimonial from the benchers, and on his retirement in 1898 was made hon. organist. He sang at Westminster Abbey in the choir at the coronation of William IV in 1831 and at Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee celebration in 1897.

He received the honorary degree of Mus.Doc. from the archbishop of Canterbury in 1882, and from the University of Toronto in 1886.

Hopkins was an excellent organist and a fine extemporaneous player. His compositions, though neither numerous nor of large calibre, are always melodious and pleasing. His anthems 'Out of the Deep' and 'God is gone up' won the Gresham prize medals in 1838 and 1840 respectively. His two services in A and F, and many of his chants and hymn tunes, which number 160, have obtained world-wide celebrity.

Hopkins was one of the first to issue a series of elaborate arrangements for the organ. For the services at the Temple church he arranged and edited a 'Book of Responses,' and a collection of chants, all of which were incorporated in the 'Temple Church Choral Service Book' (1867; 2nd edit. 1880) and the 'Temple Psalter' (1883). He also issued a collection of '165 single chants of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries' and 'single chants with additional harmonics for unison use.' His historical prefaces to the Temple service books exhibit much scholarly research. He also edited Purcell's organ music and several volumes for the Musical Antiquarian Society, and contributed many musical articles to the press. As an authority on organ construction Hopkins was without an equal, and standard rank has long been accorded his book, 'The Organ, its History and Construction' (1855; third edit. with Dr. Rimbault, 1877).

Hopkins died on 4 Feb. 1901, and was interred in Hampstead cemetery. He married in 1845 Sarah Lovett, by whom he had four sons and five daughters.

[The Life and Works of Edward John Hopkins, by Dr. C. W. Pearce, 1910; Grove's Dict. of Music; private information.] J. C. B.

HOPKINS, JANE ELLICE (1836–1904), social reformer, born at Cambridge on 30 Oct. 1836, was younger daughter of William Hopkins [q. v.], mathematician and geologist, by his second wife, Caroline Boys.

Educated by her father, she developed a faculty for scientific thinking, combined with poetic insight, humour, and religious fervour. Devoting herself to social reform, she held, when about twenty, large meetings of navvies who were employed in a suburb of Cambridge. A club and institute were built through her efforts. Elihu Burritt, the American writer, attested the power of her addresses in his 'Seed Lives' (1863). In 1865 she published 'English Idylls and other Poems,' dedicated to her father, 'to whom I owe all I am.' After his death in 1866, an incurable illness caused her at intervals acute suffering but failed to affect her spirit. Removing with her mother to Brighton, she wrote 'Active Service' (1872–4) and other pamphlets in aid of Sarah Robinson's

Soldiers' Institute, Portsmouth. After a year abroad, she made, at Freshwater, the acquaintance of Julia Margaret Cameron [q. v.], George Frederick Watts [q.v. Suppl. II], and Charles Tennyson Turner [q.v.]. During 1872 she met James Hinton [q. v.], under whose medical training and at whose request she embarked on her lifework—the endeavour to raise the moral standard of the community, and to secure the legal protection of the young from ill-usage

At Hinton's death in 1875 she edited his 'Life and Letters,' and for ten years she arduously wrote and lectured through the three kingdoms on the theme of pure living. Engaged on what George Macdonald [q. v. Suppl. II] called her 'great sad work,' she addressed huge meetings of men in Edinburgh, Newcastle, Gateshead, Sundorland, Carlisle, Swansea, Cardiff, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, and Dublin, and of mill-girls in Halifax. Although personally frail and insignificant, she exerted over her audiences an instantaneous influence by virtue of her beautiful voice, spiritual intensity, and absence of self-consciousness or sentimentality. Among those who aided her work were Bishop Lightfoot, who said she did the work of ten men in the time, and Bishops Wilkinson, Maclagan, and Fraser. Of 'True Manliness,' one of her many pamphlets which appeared anonymously, 300,000 copies were sold in a year. Her efforts led to an amendment in 1880 of the Industrial Schools Act, which rendered the protection of children under sixteen legally possible, and they helped to pass the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1886.

The aim of her work was preventive while that of Mrs. Josephine Butler [q. v. Suppl. II] was remedial. With Bishop Lightfoot's help she founded the White Cross League in 1886, and saw England and the Colonies dotted over with branches.

In 1888 failure of health compelled her active work to cease. During illness she wrote 'The Power of Womanhood; or Mothers and Sons' (1899), and in 1902 'The Story of Life' (2nd edit. 1903), a book of instruction for the young based on natural history and physiology, of which 7000 copies were sold in a year. She died on 21 August 1904 at Brighton, and was buried there.

Among her other writings are: 1. 'An Englishwoman's Work among Workingmen,' 1875; 4th edit. 1882. 2. 'Rose Turquand,' a novel, 1876. 3. 'Notes on Penitentiary Work,' 1879. 4. 'Christ the Consoler, Comfort for the Sick,' with introduction by the Bishop of Carlisle, 1879; 7th edit. 1904. 5. 'Preventive Work, or the Care of our Girls,' 1881. 6. 'Village Morality,' 1882. 7. 'Legal Protection for the Young,' 1882. 8. 'Grave Moral Questions addressed to the Men and Women of England,' 1882. 9. 'Autumn Swallows, a book of lyrics,' 1883. 10. 'The Present Moral Crisis, 1886. 11. 'Girls' Clubs and Recreative Evening Homes,' 1887.

[Life by Rosa M. Barrett, 1907; The Times, 24 Aug. 1904; Guardian, 31 Aug. 1904.]

C. F. S.

HOPWOOD, CHARLES HENRY (1829–1904), recorder of Liverpool, born at 47 Chancery Lane, London, on 20 July 1829, was fifth son, in a family of eight sons and four daughters, of John Stephen Spindler Hopwood (1795–1868), solicitor, of Chancery Lane, by his wife Mary Ann (1799–1843), daughter of John Toole of Dublin. After education successively at a private school, at King's College School, and at King's College, London, he became a student at the Middle Temple on 2 Nov. 1850, and was called to the bar on 6 June 1853. He joined the northern circuit and obtained a good practice. He took silk in 1874, and was elected a bencher of his Inn in 1876, becoming 'reader' in 1885, and treasurer in 1895. He edited two series of reports of 'Registration Cases'; the first series (1863–7), in which he collaborated with F. A. Philbrick, appeared in 1868, and the second series (1868–72), in which he collaborated with F. J. Coltman, appeared in 1872–9 (2 vols.).

In 1874, and again in 1880, Hopwood was elected member of parliament for Stockport in the liberal interest. He was defeated in the same constituency at the general election in 1885. In 1892 he was elected for the Middleton division of Lancashire and sat till 1895. During Gladstone's short ministry of 1886 Hopwood was appointed recorder of Liverpool.

Throughout his public life Hopwood supported energetically and with singular tenacity and consistency the principle of personal liberty. He was a loyal supporter of radical measures, but at the time of his death he was justly described as 'the last of those liberals who were all for freedom—freedom from being made good or better as well as freedom from worse oppression; freedom from state control; freedom from the tyranny of the multitude, as well as from fussy, meddlesome legislation.' In parliament he opposed unrelentingly the Contagious Diseases Acts and the Vaccination Acts, denying that it was justifiable to curtail the personal liberty

of such persons as chose to expose themselves and others to risks of infection. As recorder he discouraged prosecutions for such offences as keeping disorderly houses. Towards the end of his life he spoke with indignation of an Act forbidding —on the ground of public safety—the carrying of pistols without a licence. He was also a constant advocate in the House of Commons of trade unions, and of the reform of the laws then regulating the relation of master and servant. While at the bar he constantly defended trades unionists who were prosecuted for offences against the Conspiracy Acts, and sought to protect the funds of the union from legal distraint. As recorder of Liverpool he made himself the protagonist of the current reaction from greater to less severity in awarding punishment for crime. In his own court he carried the remission of severity to a pitch which his friends could not justify. He claimed that by his substitution of sentences of about three months' imprisonment for sentences of about seven years' penal servitude he greatly diminished crime within his jurisdiction; but in quoting statistics in support of this contention he made no allowance for the facts that the magistrates, disapproving of his intemperance in reform, committed to the assizes many persons who would naturally have been sent for trial to his sessions, and themselves dealt summarily with very many more. He proposed legislation in favour of short sentences, and in 1897 he founded the Romilly Society to reform the criminal law and prison administration. He sought to establish a court of appeal in criminal cases. He was a warm advocate of an extension of the suffrage to all adults, including women.

Hopwood was a man of handsome features and good presence, wore a full black beard, and preserved an almost juvenile complexion to the end of his life. He had the power of attracting the warm personal regard of many of his friends who considered his exaggerated insistence upon his own opinions to be mischievous. He died unmarried at Northwick Lodge, St. John's Wood Road, N.W., on 14 Oct. 1904, and his remains, after cremation at Golder's Green, were buried in a family grave at Kensal Green. A portrait in oils by Jamyn Brooks belongs to Hopwood's younger brother, Canon Hopwood, Louth, Lincolnshire.

Hopwood edited: 1. 'Observations on the Constitution of the Middle Temple,' 1896. 2. 'A Calendar of the Middle Temple Records,' 1903. 3. 'Middle Temple Records,' 1904.

[The Times, 17 and 19 Oct. 1904; Men of the Time, 1898; Foster's Men at the Bar; personal knowledge.]

HORNBY, JAMES JOHN (1826–1909), provost of Eton, born at Winwick, Lancashire, on 18 Dec. 1826, was younger son of Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby [q. v.] by his wife Sophia Maria, daughter of Lieutenant-general John Burgoyne (1722–1792) [q. v.]. Hornby was entered as an oppidan at Eton in 1838, and after a successful career as a scholar and as a cricketer went to Balliol College, Oxford, in 1845, where he enjoyed similar success in the schools and as an athlete. He gained a first class in the final classical school in 1849, and rowed in the Oxford Eight in 1849 and 1851. Graduating B.A. in 1849, in which year he was elected a founder's fellow of Brasenose College, and proceeding M.A. in 1851, he was principal of Bishop Cosin's Hall at Durham University from 1853 to 1864, when he returned to Oxford and took up work at Brasenose as junior bursar. In 1867 he was appointed second master at Winchester, but shortly after was selected for the important post of headmaster of Eton on the resignation of Archdeacon Balston. For several generations the headmaster had been an Eton colleger and scholar of King's College, Cambridge, and at Eton was the subordinate officer of the provost. Since 1861 a royal commission had been engaged in an inquiry into the administration of the great public schools of England with special reference to Eton College. As a result of this commission the whole administration of Eton College was changed, and placed in the hands of a new governing body under new statutes. The old connection between Eton and King's College, Cambridge, was made less binding, and the powers of the provost of Eton were very considerably curtailed. The headmaster's position became one of increased independent authority. In these altered circumstances Hornby entered on his duties as headmaster of Eton early in 1868. The appointment of an oppidan, an Oxonian, and a gentleman of high breeding and aristocratic birth, who had not served his apprenticeship as an Eton master, marked the new era in the history of the school. In accordance with the spirit of the age and the new statutes many reforms were introduced by Hornby into the school curriculum. He was, however, a progressive rather than a radical

reformer, with a tendency to become more conservative as years went on. In matters of strict discipline, both with assistant-masters and boys, he did not escape criticism, occasionally hostile in tone, but his innate good-breeding and tact, his courtesy and sympathetic manner, together with a strong sense of genuine humour, enabled him to maintain a personal popularity. In July 1884 Hornby ceased to be head-master on being appointed provost in succession to Charles Old Goodford [q. v.]. He held the dignified and less arduous post of provost until his death at Eton on 2 Nov. 1909. He was buried in the Eton cemetery. He married in 1869 Augusta Eliza, daughter of the Rev. J. C. Evans of Stoke Poges. She died in 1891, leaving three sons and two daughters.

Hornby was of handsome appearance, and retained his bodily vigour throughout life. From 1854 to 1867 he distinguished himself as one of the pioneers of Alpine climbing, and was a member of the Alpine Club from December 1864 until his death. He made many new ascents, which called for the highest physical and mental qualities in a mountaineer. After his appointment to Eton, his athletic feats were chiefly confined to skating, in which he was an accomplished proficient up to the date of his death. Although he did not pretend to any literary gifts, he was an accomplished scholar and an admirable public speaker. Hornby, who proceeded D.D. at Oxford in 1869 and was made hon. D.C.L. of Durham in 1882, was appointed honorary chaplain to Queen Victoria in 1882, and in 1901 to King Edward VII, who made him C.V.O. in 1904. A portrait by the Hon. John Collier is in the provost's lodge at Eton College. A monumental brass to his memory is in the ante-chapel.

[The Times, 3 Nov. 1909; Lyte's History of Eton College; Brasenose College Register, Oxford Hist. Soc., 1909; Eton under Hornby, by O.E. [i.e. H. S. Salt]; Alpine Journal, xxv., No. 187; personal knowledge.]

L. C.

HORNIMAN, FREDERICK JOHN (1835–1906), founder of the Horniman Museum, born at Bridgwater on 8 Oct. 1835, was second son of John Horniman of Bridgwater by his wife Ann, daughter of Thomas Smith of Witney, Oxfordshire. His parents belonged to the Society of Friends and he was educated at the Friends' School, Croydon (founded in 1702). After joining the large tea-packing business founded at Newport, I.W., by his father and moved to Wormwood St., London, 1852 (now W. H. and F. J. Horniman & Co., Limited), he travelled extensively in the east and west, during a period of forty years, collecting objects illustrative of the natural history, arts, and manufactures of the world. These he placed in his private residence, Surrey House, Forest Hill, and first opened the exhibition to the public on 24 Dec. 1890. About 1879 he removed to Surrey Mount adjoining, where he made additions in 1893. On 1 June 1895 the enlarged building, with surrounding grounds of five acres, was freely opened to the public. Horniman compiled a guide for visitors, and employed a curator and librarian as well as a naturalist. The collection and the visitors increased rapidly, and in 1897 Horniman erected at a cost of 40,000*l.* a new and handsome edifice near at hand from the designs of C. Harrison Townsend, F.R.I.B.A., having on the exterior wall a mosaic panel, thirty-two feet by ten feet, designed by R. Anning Bell to represent the course of human life, and a memorial tablet by F. W. Pomeroy, A.R.A.; a bronze fountain by J. W. Rollins was given by Horniman's son. Finally in 1901 Horniman presented his museum and surrounding estate to the London county council. The museum is now a lecture centre, and an annual report is issued. A new lecture hall and reading room, erected at the museum by his son, was opened on 28 Jan. 1912.

Horniman was liberal M.P. for the Falmouth and Penryn boroughs (1895–1904). He died in London on 5 March 1906. He married (1) on 3 June 1859 Rebekah, daughter of John Emslie of Dalston; (2) on 30 Jan. 1897 Minnie Louisa, daughter of G. W. Bennett of Charlton, Kent. His son by the first marriage, Emslie John Horniman, was liberal M.P. for Chelsea (1906–10), and his only daughter, Annie Elizabeth Frederica Horniman, is the founder of the Irish Theatre, Dublin, and of the Repertory Theatre, Manchester. His portrait by William Henry Margetson was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1897.

[The Times, 6 March 1906; Who's Who, 1906; An Account of the Horniman Free Museum and Recreation Grounds, Forest Hill (illustrated), 1901.]

C. F. S.

HORSLEY, JOHN CALLCOTT (1817–1903), painter, born in London on 29 Jan. 1817, was elder son of William Horsley [q. v.], the well-known composer of glees, by his wife Elizabeth Hutchins, daughter of John Wall Callcott [q. v.], musical com-

poser, brother of Sir Augustus Wall Callcott [q. v.], the painter. Horsley had one brother and three sisters, one of whom married Isambard Kingdom Brunel [q. v.]. He showed a bent towards pictorial art while still very young. His general education was obtained at a school on a site now filled by the Carmelite convent and church, Kensington, and his early training as an artist at Sass's academy in Bloomsbury. In due time he became a student at the Royal Academy, where he won the gold medal in 'the antique.' Before he was twenty he earned the praise of Sir David Wilkie for an ambitious picture called 'Rent Day at Haddon Hall in the Sixteenth Century.' The first picture he exhibited was 'Rival Musicians,' but the first sent to the Royal Academy was 'The Pride of the Village' (1839), now in the Tate Gallery. While yet very young he was appointed headmaster to the figure class in the National School of Design in Somerset House. In 1843, in 1844, and again in 1847, he was successful in winning prizes in the competitions for employment in the decoration of the new houses of parliament, the result of which was the painting of two large wall-pictures, 'The Spirit of Religion' and 'Satan surprised at the Ear of Eve,' in the new palace. At Somerleyton he also painted two wall-pictures dealing with incidents in the youth of Alfred the Great. But large historical pictures were not to his taste, and his power of treating them was affected for the worse by his reluctance to go to the root of all knowledge of structure and movement, the study of the naked model. Against that study he headed an abortive agitation in 1885, when the spirit of the Paris Salon was, he thought, invading English art too boldly. A letter by him (signed H.) in 'The Times' (2 May 1885), following one from 'A British Matron' a day earlier, led to a long and animated newspaper controversy. Horsley's real preference was for domestic scenes, conceived somewhat in the style of Terborch and De Hooghe. Among the best of these are 'Malvolio practising Deportment to his own Shadow,' 'Attack and Defence,' 'Holy Communion,' 'The Lost Found,' 'The Gaoler's Daughter,' 'Negotiating a Loan,' 'Le Jour des Morts,' and two pictures commissioned by the Prince Consort, 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Pensieroso.' His 'Healing Mercies of Christ' forms the altarpiece in the chapel of St. Thomas's Hospital, London. He also painted a few portraits, the best known and most accessible being that of Martin Colnaghi, in the National Gallery. Although painted when both artist and sitter were very old men, this in some degree compensates by its vivacity and fidelity for its shortcomings as a work of art. Another of his portraits is that of the Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battonberg) at the age of thirteen months.

Horsley was elected A.R.A. in 1855 and R.A. in 1856. He will be chiefly remembered at the Academy for the part he took in organising the epoch-making series of 'Old Masters' at Burlington House. From 1875 to 1890 he was the moving spirit of these exhibitions. He was indefatigable in searching for desirable pictures, and in persuading their owners to lend. For such duties he was remarkably well fitted, being at once extremely popular and yet quite ready with his 'no' when inadmissible claims were made on behalf of this or that 'masterpiece.' Horsley was treasurer of the Academy from 1882 to 1897, when he retired from the active list of academicians.

In 1858 Horsley bought a house at Cranbrook, Kent, commissioning the then unknown Mr. Norman Shaw to repair and add to it. There several of his more rustic pictures were painted.

Horsley inherited a lively interest in music and its professors. With many of the latter he was intimate, especially with Mendelssohn, who, when in London, was his frequent visitor. In early life he had suggested to his intimate friend, John Leech, many themes for his drawings in 'Punch.' He died on 18 Oct. 1903, in his eighty-seventh year, at the house in High Row, Kensington, which had been the property of his family for nearly a century, and was buried at Kensal Green. He was twice married: (1) in 1847 to Elvira Walter; (2) in 1854 to Rosamund, daughter of Charles Haden, surgeon, of Derby and London, who survived him with three sons and two daughters. His sons are Walter Charles Horsley, *painter*, Sir *Victor Horsley*, the surgeon, and Gerald Horsley, architect. Of two portraits by his eldest son, Walter Charles Horsley, one painted in 1891 is in the possession of Horsley's widow; the other (*c.* 1898) is at the Royal Academy, Burlington House. Before his death in 1903 there was published Horsley's 'Recollections of a Royal Academician' (edited by Mrs. Edmund Helps).

[Horsley's Recollections, 1903; The Times, 20 and 23 Oct. 1903; Cat. Nat. Gallery of British Art (Tate Gallery); Spielmann's Hist. of Punch; Graves' Roy. Ac. and Brit. Inst. Exhibitors; personal knowledge.] W. A.

HOSKINS, SIR ANTHONY HILEY (1828–1901), admiral, born at North Perrott near Crewkerne, Somerset, on 1 Sept. 1828, was fourth son of Henry Hoskins (1790–1876), rector of North Perrott, by his wife Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Phelips of Montacute. The Somerset branch of the Hoskins family settled in that county in the seventeenth century. Mary, daughter of Richard Hoskins, of a related branch of the family (of Beaminster, Dorset), married Samuel Hood and was mother of the two admirals, Samuel Hood, first Lord Hood [q. v.], and Alexander Hood, first Lord Bridport [q. v.]. From school at Winchester Hoskins entered the navy in April 1842, taking with him a proficiency in classical learning unusual at his early age. In his first ship, the Conway, he is said, probably with some exaggeration, to have acted as Greek coach to one of the lieutenants, Montagu Burrows [q. v. Suppl. II]. In the Conway Hoskins remained for some years, participating in several fights with Arab slavers in the Mozambique and in the attack on Tamatave (CLOWES, vi. 345–6). Afterwards, in the President, he continued on the same station, employed on similar service. On 26 May 1849 he was made lieutenant, and while in the Castor on the Cape station was lent to Sir Henry Smith as A.D.C. during the Kaffir war of 1851–2. In 1857 he took the Slaney gunboat out to China, and in her took part in the capture of Canton on 28 Dec. This won for him his promotion to commander's rank on 26 Feb. 1858; but remaining in the Slaney, he was in her in May in the gulf of Pe-che-li, and was present at the reduction of the Taku forts and in the operations in the Pei-ho leading to the occupation of Tien-tsin. On 12 Dec. 1863 he was promoted to be captain. In 1869–72 he commanded the Eclipse on the North American station; in 1873–4 the Sultan, in the Channel fleet; and in 1875–8 was commodore in Australian waters. In 1877 he was nominated a C.B., became a rear-admiral on 15 June 1879, and from 1880 was a lord commissioner of the admiralty, from which post he was sent out to the Mediterranean, where the Egyptian troubles after the bombardment of Alexandria were urgently calling for reinforcements. On his return in the winter he was nominated K.C.B., and to June 1885, when he became vice-admiral, he was superintendent of naval reserves, and was then for nearly four years again a lord commissioner of the admiralty. From March 1889 he was commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean till 20 June 1891, when he was promoted admiral, and was appointed senior naval lord of the admiralty. He retired on reaching the age limit, 1 Sept. 1893. He was nominated G.C.B. on 17 Nov. 1893. In his retirement he lived mostly in London, taking much interest in naval and geographical societies till his death, which took place at Capel, near Dorking, on 21 June 1901. He was buried at North Perrott, when the king and the admiralty were officially represented. His portrait was executed by Henry Tanworth Wells, R.A., in 1901 for Grillion's Club. A caricature by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' (1883). Stern, strict, and even severe in his service relations, he was in his private and personal character one of the most genial of men.

He married, on 27 Oct. 1865, Dorothea Ann Eliza, second daughter of the Rev. Sir George Stamp Robinson, seventh baronet. She died on 7 Oct. 1901, without issue.

[Royal Navy Lists; The Times, 22, 27 June 1901; Clowes, Royal Navy, vols. vi. and vii., 1901–3.] J. K. L.

HOWARD, GEORGE JAMES, ninth EARL OF CARLISLE (1843–1911), amateur artist, was the only son of Charles Wentworth George Howard, fifth son of George Howard, sixth earl [q. v.] and M.P. for East Cumberland, 1840–79, by his wife Mary, second daughter of Sir James Parke, Baron Wensleydale [q. v.]. George William Frederick Howard, seventh earl of Carlisle [q. v.], the statesman, was his father's eldest brother. Born in London on 13 Aug. 1843, Howard was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where in 1861 he was one of a few undergraduates selected to join King Edward VII when Prince of Wales in attendance at a private course of lectures on history by Charles Kingsley. He graduated B.A. in 1865. On the death of his father in 1879 he was elected liberal M.P. for East Cumberland, lost the seat in 1880, but regained it in 1881 and held it till 1885. At the disruption of the party over Irish home rule he joined the liberal unionists, but did not sit in the 1886 parliament. He succeeded his uncle, William George Howard (1808–1889), the invalid and bachelor eighth earl of Carlisle, in 1889. In the House of Lords he continued to vote with the liberal unionists, while his wife had become an ardent public worker on the radical side. On one question of social reform, the temperance question, they were wholly agreed. On his accession to the

earldom the public-houses both on the Yorkshire and on the Cumberland estates were closed, and one of his very rare speeches in the House of Lords was in favour of the licensing bill of the liberal government in 1908. Politics, however, were but a secondary interest to him; and though fond of country life and sports, especially shooting, he had from the beginning left the administration of his great estates in Cumberland, Northumberland, and Yorkshire in the hands of his wife. His real devotion was to art. Having shown as a boy a remarkable gift for likeness and caricature, he took up the practice of painting in earnest after leaving Cambridge, and was the pupil successively of Alphonse Legros and Giovanni Costa. Of his many friendships the most intimate were with artists, especially with the two above named and with Burne-Jones, Leighton, Watts, Thomas Armstrong, Pepys Cockerell, and latterly Sir Charles Holroyd. He had an intense sympathy for Italy and the Italians, and in early life cherished a close and reverential friendship for Mazzini. He became a skilled and industrious painter of landscape, principally in water-colour. His work was conceived in a topographical spirit, and he was at his best in studies made direct from nature rather than in work carried out afterwards in his studio. In later life he suffered much from gastric trouble, and partly for the sake of health made frequent winter journeys abroad, to Egypt, India, and East Africa, painting wherever he went; but the scenery which best inspired him was that of his beautiful north country homes, Naworth and Castle Howard. In the last year of his life he published 'A Picture Song-Book' (1910), a set of coloured reproductions from drawings in illustration of old English songs done to amuse his grandchildren. He was an influential trustee of the National Gallery for more than thirty years. He died at his daughter's residence, Brackland, Hindhead, Surrey, on 16 April 1911, and was buried at Lanercost Priory, Naworth.

Just before his fatal illness Carlisle had taken an active part in the movement for stopping the alterations of the bridge and paths in St. James's Park proposed by the office of works. He had at the same time agreed to offer to the National Gallery for a price much below its market value the masterpiece of Mabuse, the 'Adoration of the Magi,' which had been bought by the fifth earl and been for a century the chief glory of the Castle Howard collection. His wish in this respect was carried out by his widow after his death, and the picture is now the property of the nation. His private tastes and distastes in art were very decided, but he knew on occasion how to suppress them and support reasonable views which were not his own. He was a man of remarkable social charm, though not free from moods of cynicism and irony. A portrait of him in early life by Watts is in the gallery at Limnerslease. A sketch of him was executed for Grillion's Club by Henry Tanworth Wells in 1894. In 1864 he married Rosalind, youngest daughter of the second Lord Stanley of Alderley, by whom he had six sons, three of whom predeceased him, and five daughters, of whom one died in infancy. The eldest daughter, Lady Mary, is the wife of Professor Gilbert Murray; another daughter, Lady Cecilia, is wife of Mr. Charles Henry Roberts, liberal M.P. for Lincoln since 1906.

Carlisle was succeeded by his son, CHARLES JAMES STANLEY HOWARD, tenth earl (1867–1912), who was born on 8 March 1867, educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford, and married in 1894 Rhoda Ankaret, daughter of Colonel Paget W. L'Estrange, by whom he had one son and three daughters. He was captain in the third battalion Border regiment of militia, with which he served in South Africa in 1902; was an active member of the London school board (1894–1902); contested without success in the unionist interest Chester-le-Street, the Hexham division of Northumberland, and Gateshead; was unionist M.P. for South Birmingham (1904–11), and latterly one of the parliamentary whips for his party. His health was already failing when he succeeded to the title, and he died at 105 Eaton Place, London, on 21 Jan. 1912; he was buried at Lanercost.

[Private information; The Times, 18 and 21 April 1911; International Studio, 1903, xxi. 121.]

HOWELL, DAVID (1831–1903), dean of St. David's, son of John Howell, farmer and calvinistic methodist deacon, of Treos, in the parish of Llangan, Glamorganshire, was born on 16 Aug. 1831. His mother being of weak health, he was brought up for the most part by his grandmother, Mary Griffiths of Tynycaeau, a churchwoman. At the age of fifteen he returned to his father's home, which was now at Bryn Cwtyn, near Pencoed. Farming, however, was not to his mind, and, having shown a decided bent for letters, he was persuaded by his mother and the rector of St. Mary Hill (afterwards well known as Archdeacon Griffiths of Neath) to prepare

for orders in the Church of England. After passing through the Eagle School, Cowbridge, the Preparatory School, Morthyr, and the Llandaff Diocesan Institute at Abergavenny, he was ordained deacon in 1855 and priest in 1856. A curacy of two years at Neath under Griffiths was followed by his appointment in 1857 as secretary for Wales to the Church Pastoral Aid Society; he then became vicar of Pwllheli in 1861. In 1864 he was transferred to the important vicarage of St. John's, Cardiff, where his abilities found a congenial field; he endeavoured to adapt the machinery of the church to the needs of a rapidly growing community, and raised no less than 30,000*l.* for the purpose. In 1875 he was elected a member of the first Cardiff school board. In this year he became vicar of Wrexham, where he remained until 1891, when he removed to the neighbouring vicarage of Gresford. At Wrexham, as at Cardiff, he greatly extended the activities of the church. He received the degree of B.D. from the archbishop of Canterbury in 1878, was appointed prebendary of Moliden and honorary canon of St. Asaph in 1885, and became archdeacon of Wrexham in 1889. Popular opinion marked him out for yet greater responsibilities, and the bestowal upon him in 1897 of the deanery of St. David's was regarded as a kind of retirement. The restoration of the Lady chapel showed that he had not lost his zest for work. He died on 15 Jan. 1903 at St. David's, and was buried in the chapel of St. Nicholas in the cathedral. An altar tomb and a bronze tablet commemorate him there.

His gifts and his temperament, no less than his family connections (his brother William became a calvinistic methodist deacon and his sister married Dr. David Saunders of the same body), fitted him to become a mediating influence between the church and Welsh nonconformity. He was well versed in Welsh literature, particularly its hymnology, and in warm sympathy with every Welsh patriotic movement. Party politics did not interest him, and after 1875 he held aloof from political strife. He was a highly gifted orator, powerful not only in the pulpit but also in a remarkable degree on the eisteddfod platform, where he was known by the bardic name of 'Llawdden.' He brought the evangelical temper and the methodist fervour into all his church work. Yet his 'churchmanship though always broad was never really vague' (*The Times*, 16 Jan. 1903). His parochial work was thorough, and he was a believer in the voluntary school system. He married Anne Powell of Penceed, and left four sons, of whom the youngest, William Tuder Howell, was conservative M.P. for the Denbigh boroughs from 1895 to 1900.

[Article in Geninen, April 1903, by W. Howell; Bygones (Oswestry), 28 Jan. 1903; *The Times*, 16 Jan. 1903; Welsh Religious Leaders in the Victorian Era, ed. J. V. Morgan, 1905.] J. E. L.

HOWELL, GEORGE (1833–1910), labour leader and writer, born at Wrington, Somerset, on 5 Oct. 1833, was son of a mason, who fell into financial difficulties. Howell was sent to farm service when he was eight. Two years later he became a mortar boy, assisting masons. In 1847 he became a member of a Chartist society; he was then an eager reader of books which he borrowed from the village library. At the age of twenty he went to Bristol, where he worked as a bricklayer; he continued to spend his spare time in reading and was one of the first members of the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1854 he journeyed to London, where he came to know William Rogers (1819–96) [q. v.], who helped him with his studies. In London he increased his political activities, making the acquaintance of Mazzini, Kossuth, Ernest Jones, and other prominent democratic leaders, and he developed an interest in trade unionism. He was prominent in the historical nine hours' struggle (1859) in the building trade, and gradually took his place with men like William Newton and William Allan as a trade union leader. While still working at his trade he was threatened by an employer with imprisonment under the Master and Servants Act, and that threat he never forgot. In 1864 he ceased to work as a bricklayer.

Meanwhile trade unionism was entering politics, goaded by the civil disabilities under which labour combinations suffered (1860–75). Howell joined the body of unusually able men, including Alexander MacDonald, George Odger [q. v.], and Robert Applegarth, which, known as 'the Junta,' directed trade union affairs at the time. He became secretary to the London trades council (1861–2), and was secretary to the Reform League (1864–7), in which capacity he was one of the marshals of the procession that broke down Hyde Park railings in 1866. He was secretary to the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress (1871–5) and to the Plimsoll and Seamen's Fund committee (1873). A leading spirit in the Garibaldi and Polish agitations

amongst the London workmen, he served as a member of the council of the International Working-men's Association (1865).

The best service which Howell did to the trade union movement was as a parliamentary lobbyist. He became known as 'the champion bill passer.' Year after year from 1870 he buttonholed, interviewed and pulled wires in parliamentary lobbies. He saw the old Master and Servants Act drastically amended in 186 and repealed in 1889, and the Trade Union Acts of 1871 and 1876 were passed largely owing to his efforts. In his 'Labour Legislation, Labour Movements, and Labour Leaders' (1902) he gave a lively accoun of those years. His first attempt to enter parliament was in 1868, when he contested Aylesbury as a liberal trades-unionist and polled 942 votes, but was defeated. A similar result attended another contest in the same constituency in 1874, when he polled 1144 votes. In 1875 he addressed election meetings at Norwich but did not persist in his candidature. In 1881 he contested Stafford but was rejected with 1185 votes. He was successful, however, in 1885 at Bethnal Green. In 1886 he urged the issue of a cheap official edition of the statutes of the realm. His suggestion was adopted, and his part in initiating the useful enterprise was acknowledged in the preface of the first volume. He represented Bethnal Green until 1895, when he was defeated. He did not seek to enter parliament again. He remained a liberal, and opposed the movement among trade unionists (the controversy lasted from 1890 to 1900, when the labour party was formed) for the creation of a political party which would be independent of the existing parties.

In 1897 a public subscription was raised for him, and in 1906 he received a pension from the civil list of 50*l.* per annum. In 1906 his library, largely consisting of works on economic and social questions, was purchased for 1000*l.*, also raised by public subscription, and was presented to the Bishopsgate Institute, London.

He died at 35 Findon Road, Shepherd's Bush, on 17 Sept. 1910, and was buried at Nunhead cemetery.

Howell's works, to whose value for students of trades union history Mr Sidney Webb bears witness, are: 1. 'Handy Book of the Labour Laws,' 1876; 3rd edit. 1895. 2. 'Conflicts of Capital and Labour Historically Considered,' 1878; 2nd revised edit. 1890. 3. 'National Industrial Insurance and Employers' Liability,' 1880. 4. 'Trade Unionism New and Old,' 1891. 5. 'Trade Union Law and Cases' (with H. Cohen, K.C.), 1901. 6. 'Labour Legislation, Labour Movements, and Labour Leaders,' 1902.

Howell also edited the 'Operative Bricklayers' Society's Trade Circular' (1861); wrote 'Life of Ernest Jones' for the 'Newcastle Chronicle,' Jan. to Oct. 1898 (not published separately); compiled quarterly abstracts of parliamentary bills, reports, and transactions (1886–7); prepared (with A. J. Mundella) the chapter on 'Industrial Associations' in vol. ii. of T. H. Ward's 'Reign of Queen Victoria' (1887), and that on 'Liberty for Labour' in Thomas Mackay's 'A Plea for Liberty' (1891); and contributed a preface to Lord Brassey's 'Work and Wages' (1894).

Two portraits hang in the Bishopsgate Institute, one by Mr. George A. Holmes and the other by Mrs. Howard White.

[Works cited; Beehive, 10 May 1873 and 19 June 1875; Millgate Monthly, August 1908; Webb's History of Trade Unionism; Howell Library, Bishopsgate Institute.]

J. R. M.

HOWES, THOMAS GEORGE BOND (1853–1905), zoologist, born at Kennington on 7 Sept. 1853, of Huguenot descent, was eldest son of Thomas Johnson Howes by his wife Augusta Mary, daughter of George Augustus Bond, captain in the East India Company's service. After private education, he was introduced to Professor Huxley in 1874 as a good draughtsman and keen naturalist. For five years he assisted in the development of Huxley's practical instruction in biology at the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines (now Royal College of Science), and in 1880 succeeded T. J. Parker as demonstrator of biology at the Royal School of Mines. In 1885 Howes was made an assistant professor of zoology at the Normal School of Science, and on the retirement of Huxley in 1895 was appointed first professor of zoology at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington. He held this appointment at the time of his death on 4 Feb. 1905. In 1881 Howes married Annie, daughter of James Watkins, and had one daughter. His widow was awarded a civil list pension of 50*l.* in 1905.

Howes excelled as a teacher and colleague. The thoroughness of the training in biology at South Kensington was largely due to his knowledge and zeal. His reading in zoological literature was very wide and was freely dispensed to all who sought his advice. He devoted much time and energy to founding or extending the

work of societies that promote natural knowledge, and he occupied a responsible position on most of the London societies. At the Belfast meeting of the British Association in 1902 Howes was president of section D (zoology). His skill as a draughtsman was great, and the work by which he is best known to students, 'Atlas of Elementary Biology' (1885), was entirely illustrated from his own drawings; the zoological part was revised as 'Atlas of Elementary Zootomy' (1902); another well-known text-book, Huxley and Martin's 'Elementary Biology' (1875), was issued in a revised form by Howes in conjunction with Dr. Dukinfield Scott in 1888.

As an investigator, Howes dealt chiefly with the comparative anatomy of the vertebrata, to the knowledge of which he made many contributions, his chief memoir being an account, written in collaboration with Dr. H. H. Swinnerton, of the development of the skeleton of the rare Norfolk Island reptile, 'Sphenodon' (*Trans. Zool. Soc.* 1901). He was elected F.R.S. in 1897, LL.D. St. Andrews in 1898, and D.Sc. Manchester, 1899.

[Proc. Roy. Soc. 79, B. 1907; Nature, vol. 71, 1905, p. 419; Proc. Linn. Soc., Oct. 1905, p. 34; private sources.] F. W. G.

HOWITT, ALFRED WILLIAM (1830–1908), Australian anthropologist, born on 17 April 1830 at Nottingham, was eldest son in a family of four sons and three daughters of William Howitt [q. v.] and his wife Mary Howitt [q. v.], the well-known writers. After home instruction at Nottingham and Esher, his parents in 1840 took him and their other children to Heidelberg to continue their education. They returned in 1843, living successively at Clapham (1843–8) and St. John's Wood (1848–52), while Alfred studied at University College, Gower Street. In 1852 William Howitt with two of his sons, Alfred and Herbert Charlton, went to Australia, partly to visit his own brother Godfrey, who had been for some time settled at Melbourne in medical practice. After two years' wandering in Australia William Howitt returned to England, leaving his two sons in Australia. Herbert Charlton was subsequently drowned while bridge-making in New Zealand.

Alfred first farmed land belonging to his uncle at Coalfield near Melbourne, and then took to cattle droving. He soon acquired the reputation of an able, careful, and fearless bushman. In Sept. 1859 a committee at Melbourne commissioned him to explore central Australia from Adelaide. He reported adversely on the character of the country. After serving as manager of the Mount Napier cattle station near Hamilton he was sent by the Victoria government in 1860 to prospect for gold in the unknown region of Gippsland. He made a scientific and practical study of gold mining and of the local geology, and by his advice the goldfields on the Crooked, Dargo, and Wentworth rivers were opened. On 18 June 1861 he was appointed leader of the expedition in search of the explorers Robert O'Hara Burke [q. v.], and William John Wills [q. v.], who had disappeared the year before in the then unknown region toward the Gulf of Carpentaria. He was absent from Melbourne from 14 July to 28 Nov. 1861, advancing rapidly despite the difficulties of travel, and found the one survivor of the last expedition (John King) on Cooper's Creek, far in the north, and brought him back to Melbourne. At the end of the same year Howitt again visited Cooper's Creek, and succeeded, after a leisurely journey, in bringing back the remains of Burke and Wills to Melbourne on 28 Dec. 1862. For these services Howitt was made in 1863 police magistrate and warden of the goldfields in Gippsland. He held these posts till 1889.

From his early days in Australia he had devoted himself to scientific observation. With especial eagerness he studied the aboriginal population. During the expedition of 1862 he thoroughly familiarised himself with the social organisation of the Dieri tribe about Cooper's Creek. At Gippsland he came into close touch with the Kurnai tribe, who adopted him by formal initiation as a member and admitted him to their secret ceremonies. He thus went beyond any other European in his study of the Australian aboriginal. Moreover, he spared himself no pains in corresponding with others who were to any extent in a position to observe any facts in connection with his own favourite subject, and he sifted and arranged the information thus gained with extraordinary care and aptitude. To Brough Smith's 'Aborigines of Victoria' (Melbourne, 1878) Howitt contributed 'Notes on Aborigines of Cooper's Creek' and 'Notes on the System of Consanguinity and Kinship of the Brabrolong Tribe, North Gippsland.' Lorimer Fison [q. v. Suppl. II], whom he had casually met in the bush some years before, joined him in 1871 in his investigations, and helped him to interpret his facts. Together the two friends published 'Kamilaroi and

Kurnai' (Melbourne, 1880), which embodied the results of their inquiries and reflections on group marriage and relationship and marriage by elopement, drawn chiefly from the usages of the Australian aborigines. In 1880 Howitt and Fison also published 'The Kurnai Tribe, their Customs in Peace and War,' with an introduction by Lewis H. Morgan (Melbourne, 1880). Again in 1885 Howitt contributed an important paper on Kurnai rites to the 'Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute.' Other important memoirs on the tribal systems by Howitt, writing either separately or jointly with Fison, followed in the same periodical until 1907.

In 1889 Howitt left Gippsland to become secretary of mines in Victoria, and in 1896 was appointed commissioner of audit and a member of the public service board; these two appointments he held until his retirement from public service in 1901. Until his death he pursued his studies in ethnology and other branches of science. An important treatise, 'The Eucalypti of Gippsland,' was issued together with a valuable paper on the 'Organisation of the Australian Tribes' in the 'Transactions of the Royal Society of Victoria' in 1889. Finally in 1904 Howitt published his chief book, 'The Native Tribes of South East Australia.'

Fison and Howitt may fairly claim to be pioneers of the new anthropology, and by their researches into the organisation of the human family to have given the study the character of an exact science. The American investigator, Lewis Morgan, in his great book on the 'Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family' (1869), led the way, but they went on their own lines further than he, notably in regard to systems of marriage and relationship among aboriginal Australians.

After retirement from the public service in 1901, Howitt lived chiefly at Melbourne in the enjoyment of widespread recognition as an ethnologist. In 1904 he received the Clarke memorial medal from the Royal Society of New South Wales. In 1905–6 he was chairman of the Royal Commission on coal mining in Victoria. On 27 June 1906 he was made C.M.G. In 1907 he was president of the meeting at Adelaide of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science; and in the same year he was the first recipient from the same association of the newly instituted Mueller medal. He died at Melbourne on 7 March 1908 (barely three months after the death of his associate Fison). He married on 18 Aug. 1864, at Adelaide, Maria, daughter of Benjamin Boothby, judge of the supreme court at Adelaide; she died in 1902, leaving two sons and three daughters. A portrait of Howitt in bas relief is on the monument to Burke and Wills at Melbourne, Victoria.

[The Victorian Naturalist, vol. xxiv. April 1908, by Howitt's friend, Prof. W. Baldwin Spencer; (Melbourne) Argus, 9 March 1908; Man, viii. 1908; Johns's Notable Australians, 1908; J. G. Frazer's Howitt and Fison, art. in Folk Lore, June 1909, pp. 144 *seq.*; unpublished despatches; public records; information supplied by G. Harry Wallis of the City Museum, Nottingham.]

E. IM T.

HOWLAND, SIR WILLIAM PEARCE (1811–1907), Canadian statesman, born at Paulings, New York, on 29 May 1811, was son of Jonathan Howland, a descendant of John Howland, who migrated from England in 1620. His mother's maiden name was Lydia Pearce. After education at the common school of his native place and at Kinderhook Academy, Howland went to Canada in 1830 and found employment in a general store at Cooksville, Ontario. His business interests rapidly grew, and in association with his brother Peleg he soon owned a number of country stores, and made large profits in lumbering and rafting ventures. For some years he was in business near Brampton, Ontario, and later went into the milling and grain business with his brothers Peleg and Frederick. He bought the Lambton mills, near Toronto, in 1840.

In 1857 Howland was elected to parliament, representing West York as a follower of the advanced liberal leader, George Brown [q. v. Suppl. I]. In 1862 he alienated himself from that leader by accepting the portfolio of finance in the (John Sandfield) Macdonald-Sicotte liberal administration. Brown and Mowat refused to join on the ground that the cabinet was hostile to the principle of representation by population. Howland and McDougall, the only Ontario liberals in the ministry, defended themselves from the charge of party disloyalty by asserting that they were acting solely in the interests of confederation. Howland remained in cabinet office for six years.

In 1862 he was sent to England with Sicotte on militia matters. At the same time he pursued negotiations with reference to the Intercolonial railway and to the proposed cession of Rupert's Land by the Hudson's Bay Company. He had an acute prevision of the rich possibilities

of the Canadian north-west. Subsequently he founded the Rescue Company for the purpose of capturing the growing traffic between the British settlers in the Red River country and the Americans at St. Paul, Minnesota, and with a view to establishing communications linking the trade of Toronto with the north-west and ultimately with the Pacific coast. Finally in 1880 Howland headed a syndicate for the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Meanwhile in 1863 Howland had exchanged his financial portfolio for that of receiver-general. This he retained till the following year, when he became postmaster-general (1864–6). In 1865 he and (Sir) Alexander Galt [q. v. Suppl. I] visited Washington as commisioners for Canada to consider reciprocal trade with the United States. Next year he succeeded Galt as finance minister. In Dec. 1866 he took part in the London conference which resulted in the confederation of the Canadian provinces, and he became minister of inland revenue in 1867 in the first confederation cabinet under Sir John Alexander Macdonald [q. v.]. He resigned his portfolio in July 1868 to become lieutenant-governor of Ontario, and he filled that post until 1873. Thenceforth he confined his attention to business. For his services at the time of confederation he was appointed C.B., and in 1879 he was created K.C.M.G. He died at Toronto on 1 Jan. 1907, and was buried there.

He married thrice: (1) in 1843 Marianne Blythe (*d.* 1849), by whom he had a daughter and two sons, both subsequently mayors of Toronto, and both dying before their father; (2) in 1866 Susanna Julia (*d.* 1886), widow of Captain Hunt; and (3) Elizabeth Mary Rattray, widow of James Bethune, Q.C.; she survived him.

Of two portraits in oil, one is in Government House and the other in the National Club, Toronto; there is a bust by Miss Mildred Peel, R.C.A. (Lady Ross), in the normal school.

[The Times, 3 Jan. 1907; Toronto Globe; Canadian Men and Women of the Time; Dent, Canadian Portrait Gallery, 1881, iii. 124; private information.] P. E.

HUBBARD, LOUISA MARIA (1836–1906), social reformer, born in St. Petersburg on 8 March 1836, was eldest in the family of four sons and three daughters of William Egerton Hubbard, Russian merchant, younger brother of John Gellibrand Hubbard, first Baron Addington [q. v.] Her mother, Louisa Ellen (*d.* 1883), was daughter of Captain William Baldock. In 1843 her family left Russia for England, and settled at Leonardslee near Horsham. She was educated privately. Her father interested himself in philanthropic work, especially that of the Church Missionary Society; he died in 1882, and his widow survived him for a year. From that time till 1893 Miss Hubbard resided at Beddingloo in Sussex.

Miss Hubbard devoted her life and means to improving the condition of women of her own class who had to work for their living. She brought to her task much business capacity, a strong religious sense, and abundant culture. In 1864 she began her labours by interesting herself in the order of deaconesses, which had been formed in 1861, and she sought to train and organise them for teaching and nursing. In 1871 (under the initials 'L. M. H.') she issued 'Anglican Deaconesses: or, Is there no Place for Women in the Parochial System?' But her main aim was to open to women new fields of work all directions. From 1869 to 1878 she compiled annually 'A Guide to all Institutions for the Benefit of Women.' The number of such institutions rose, she points out, from five in 1854 to over a thousand in 1898. On 19 Aug. 1871 Miss Hubbard began in the church and tory newspaper 'John Bull' a series of letters on work for ladies, which were published collectively in 1872, with an introduction by Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth [q. v.], as 'Work for Ladies in Elementary Schools, with an Introduction by an Old Educator.' Her proposals, supported by her father's influence, led to the transformation in February 1873 of the college founded by Bishop Otter [q. v.] at Chichester into a college for training as elementary teachers girls from secondary schools. In 1878 she further proved her interest in education in 'Why Should I send my Child to School?' and in 1880, 'A Few Words to the Mothers of Little Children.' In 1875 she published a 'Handbook for Women's Work,' which in 1880 became 'The Englishwoman's Year Book.' This Miss Hubbard edited until 1898. In 1875 she started the 'Woman's Gazette' (afterwards named 'Work and Leisure'), and edited it till 1893. There she advocated nursing as a profession, a proposal which won the active sympathy of Florence Nightingale [q. v. Suppl. II]. Miss Hubbard was also one of the earliest advocates of massage and of typewriting as women's

occupations and also suggested gardening fifteen years before the foundation of the woman's department of the Swanley Horticultural College. Miss Hubbard helped Lady Mary Feilding to form in 1876 the Working Ladies' Guild, and an article (1881) by Miss A. Wallace in Miss Hubbard's 'Woman's Gazette' on the 'Co-operation of Governesses' led to the formation of the Teachers' Guild in 1884. In 1889 Miss Hubbard founded a friendly society for gentlewomen. The British Women's Emigration Society, formed in 1880 (now at the British Institute), the Matrons' Aid Society (now the Midwives' Institute), and the Church of England Women's Help Society, an offshoot of the Girls' Friendly Society, all owed much to Miss Hubbard's activity. In 1889 she provided considerable funds for the Gentlewomen's Employment Club, in Lower Belgrave Street, London, which was a result of her endeavour to solve the problem of providing homes for gentlewomen.

Apart from her philanthropic interest, Miss Hubbard was an adept at landscape painting and an enthusiastic horsewoman. In 1885 she published an allegory, 'The Beautiful House and Enchanted Garden,' and in 1887 'Where to Spend a Holiday.' In 1893 her health showed signs of failure, and she gave up most of her work. In 1899 a paralytic stroke completely disabled her while she was in Tyrol. She remained there until her death at Gries bei Bozen on 25 Nov. 1906.

[*Information supplied by Miss Hubbard's brother, Mr. William Egerton Hubbard, J.P.*; The Times, 1 Dec. 1906; A Woman's Work for Women, being the Aims, Efforts, and Aspirations of L. M. H. (Miss Louisa M. Hubbard), (with portrait), 1898, by Edwin A. Pratt.]

J. E. G. DE M.

HUDDART, JAMES (1847–1901), Australian shipowner, born at Whitehaven on 22 Feb. 1847, was the son of William Huddart, ship-builder, of Whitehaven, Cumberland, by his wife Frances Lindow. He was educated at St. Bees College. He left school at the age of sixteen, and went to Australia, where he joined the shipping firm of his uncle, Captain Peter Huddart of Geelong, Victoria. In 1866 his uncle left Australia, and James Huddart took charge of the firm, then engaged in bay traffic between Geelong and Newcastle (New South Wales). In 1870 he founded Huddart, Parker & Co., an intercolonial steamship line. In 1887 he came to England, where he organised a new and improved passenger service between Australia and New Zealand. He was chairman of the Employers' Union during the Australian maritime strike in 1890.

Huddart's main object in life was to establish the 'All Red Route'—a series of fast steamship lines which, with the help of the Canadian Pacific railway, should link New Zealand, Australia, and Canada to Great Britain, and keep within the empire a large amount of trade which is now carried across foreign countries. He began work to this end in 1893 by starting a fast line of steamers, the Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Steamship line, which ran between Sydney and Vancouver. The next step was a fast line between Canada and this country. At Huddart's instigation a conference among all the colonies concerned was held at Ottawa in 1894. The Canadian government subsequently voted a subsidy of 150,000*l.* a year for the first ten years, and 100,000*l.* for the years following, and the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific railway was secured. It was determined that Great Britain should be asked to contribute 75,000*l.* for the Canadian service, for which Huddart completed his preparations. Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, welcomed the scheme, but called for tenders, which were sent in 1896 by Huddart and by the Allan line. Nothing was done with them. Meanwhile some of the subsidies for which Huddart had hoped were not forthcoming to help the Sydney-Vancouver line, and in 1897 he was forced to give up the project after sinking his private fortune in order to maintain it. On 27 Feb. 1901 he died at his house in Chatsworth Gardens, Eastbourne. He was buried in Ocklynge cemetery, Eastbourne. On 1 Sept. 1869 he married Lois, daughter of James Ingham of Ballarat, consulting engineer. He had issue three sons and a daughter. The youngest, Midshipman Cymbeline A. E. Huddart of H.M.S. Doris, was killed in the battle of Graspan in the South African war (25 Nov. 1899), and after death was awarded the conspicuous service cross.

[The Times, 1 and 4 March 1901, 8 Jan. 1910; Sydney Morning Herald, 1 March 1901; Australian, and Sydney Mail, 2 March 1901; information supplied by Mrs. James Huddart.]

A. B. W.

HUDLESTON (formerly SIMPSON), WILFRED HUDLESTON (1828–1909), geologist, born at York on 2 June 1828, was eldest son of Dr. John Simpson of Knaresborough (the third in succession to practise

medicine) by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ward of Dore House, near Handsworth. His mother was heiress through her mother, Eleanor Hudleston (*d.* 1856), of the family of Hudleston of Hutton John, Cumberland. Wilfred, who with the rest of his family assumed the surname of Hudleston by royal licence in 1867, was educated first at St. Peter's school, York, and afterwards at Uppingham, proceeding to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1850 and M.A. in 1853.

At Cambridge he was interested chiefly in ornithology, which he had begun to study at school. In 1855 he spent a summer in Lapland, collecting with Alfred Newton [q. v. Suppl. II] and John Woolley. After visiting Algeria and the Eastern Atlas with Henry Baker Tristram [q. v. Suppl. II] and Osbert Salvin [q. v.], he spent more than a year in Greece and Turkey adding to his collections. From 1862 to 1867 he systematically studied natural history and chemistry, attending courses of lectures at the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards at the Royal College of Chemistry in London. Undecided at first whether to make chemistry or geology his chief subject, he was drawn to the latter by the influence of Professor John Morris [q. v.].

Settling in London, although he lived part of the year on property at West Holme, Dorset, and at Knaresborough, he began his career as a geologist. Engaging actively in the work of the Geologists' Association, he served as secretary from 1874 to 1877, and supplied many careful reports of their excursions. He was president of the association (1881–3). He became a fellow of the Geological Society in 1867, was secretary (1886–90), and president (1892–4). He contributed to the society's 'Journal,' among others, an important paper (with the Rev. J. F. Blake) on the corallian rocks of England. Other papers on the jurassic system appeared in the 'Geological Magazine,' and in 1887 he began to publish in the Palæontographical Society's volumes a monograph on the inferior oolite gasteropods, which, when completed in 1896, comprised 514 pages of letterpress and 44 plates. It was largely founded on his own fine collection of these fossils, which he bequeathed to the Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge.

In 1884 Hudleston was elected F.R.S. In 1886 and the following year he undertook some dredging in the English Channel, for he was hardly less interested in recent mollusca than in fossils, and greatly aided the foundation of a marine laboratory at Cullercoats, Northumberland. Early in 1895 he made a journey in India, travelling from Bombay as far as Srinagar. Hudleston, who received the Geological Society's Wollaston medal in 1897, presided over the geological section of the British Association in 1898. He received, with the other three original members, a gold medal at the jubilee of the British Ornithologists' Union in Dec. 1908. He was also a president of the Devonshire Association and other local societies.

His memoirs and papers, about sixty in number, cover an unusually wide field and are characterised by thoroughness. They discuss, besides British subjects, questions of Indian, Syrian, and African geology, two of the most important being on the eastern margin of the North Atlantic basin and the supposed marine origin of the fauna of Lake Tanganyika. His presidential addresses to societies are conspicuous for painstaking research and breadth of view. Tall, spare, and strongly built, a keen sportsman with both rod and gun, he enjoyed good health till the last few years of his life. He was J.P. for both Dorset and the West Riding. He died suddenly at West Holme, Dorset, on 29 January 1909. In 1890 he married Rose, second daughter of William Heywood Benson of Littlethorpe, near Ripon, who survived him without issue. A portrait in oils is in the possession of Mrs. Hudleston.

[Burke's Landed Gentry, s.v. Hudleston of Knaresborough; Geol. Mag. (with portrait), 1904 and in 1909; Quarterly Journal of Geol. Soc., 1909; Proc. Roy. Soc. 81 B. (with portrait), 1909; Ibis Jubilee Supplement, 1909; private information; personal knowledge.] T. G. B.

HUDSON, CHARLES THOMAS (1828–1903), naturalist, third of five sons of John Corrie Hudson, chief clerk of the legacy duty office (1795–1879), and Emily (1794–1868), daughter of James Hebard, of Ewell, Surrey, was born at Brompton, London, on 11 March 1828. The father in youth was an advanced radical and friend of William Godwin [q. v.], of the Shelleys, Charles Lamb, and William Hazlitt; in later life his opinions changed (*Athenæum*, 1879, i. 506). He was author of 'A letter on the cruelty of employing children in sweeping chimneys' (*Pamphleteer*, xxii. 407–30, for 1823); and also of: (1) 'The Executor's Guide,' 2nd edit. 1838 (many edits.); (2) 'Plain Directions for making Wills,' 2nd edit. 1838 (many edits.); (3) 'Tables for valuing Annuities,'

2nd edit. 1842; (4) 'The Parent's Handbook, or Guide to the Choice of Professions,' 1842. Of other sons, Franklin Hudson (1819–1853), a surgeon, compiled 'Monumental Brasses of Northamptonshire' (1853), and Corrie Hudson (1822–1880), also in the legacy duty office, published two official handbooks.

Charles Thomas Hudson was educated at Kensington grammar school and The Grange, Sunderland. Family circumstances compelled him to earn his living by teaching at an early age, first at Glasgow and afterwards at the Royal Institution, Liverpool. It was largely through his own exertions that he was able in 1848 to go to St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated as fifteenth wrangler in 1852, proceeding M.A. in 1855 and LL.D. in 1866. After leaving Cambridge he became on 25 July 1852 second master of the Bristol grammar school, and on 30 March 1855 was appointed headmaster. He resigned this post at midsummer 1860, and in 1861 opened a private school at Manilla Hall, Clifton, formerly the residence of Sir William Draper [q. v.], which he conducted till 1881. His varied interests and sympathies explain his school's success. Afterwards he lived at 6 Royal York Crescent, Clifton, whence he moved in 1891 to Dawlish, Devon, and in 1899 to Shanklin, Isle of Wight. During his later years he often gave lectures, chiefly at public schools, on natural history, which he illustrated with ingenious coloured transparencies of his own construction.

Hudson, a born naturalist, devoted his leisure to microscopical research, and in particular to the study of the Rotifera. His first printed paper was on 'Rhinops Vitrea' in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History' for 1869. Afterwards he published numerous papers in the 'Microscopical Journal' and the 'Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science,' describing new genera and species of *Rotifera*, of which 'Pedalion mirum' was a noteworthy discovery. A list of these papers is given in the 'Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society' for 1904, p. 49. He was elected fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society in 1872, was president from 1888 to 1890, and an honorary fellow from 1901 till his death. With the assistance of Philip Henry Gosse [q. v.] he published in 1886–7 'The Rotifera: or Wheel-Animalculæ.' In recognition of this, the standard monograph on the subject, he was elected F.R.S. in 1889. Lord Avebury (*Pleasures of Life*, ch. 9) quotes the charming introduction of this work as showing that the true naturalist was no mere dry collector.

Hudson's natural gift for drawing found expression in the beautiful illustrations of 'The Rotifera.' He was also musical, and as a young man wrote and composed songs.

Hudson died at Shanklin on 23 Oct. 1903, and was buried there. He married (1) on 19 June 1855 Mary Ann, daughter of William Bullock Tibbits of Long Ashton, near Bristol, by whom he had one daughter, Florence; and (2) on 24 June 1858, at Clifton, Louisa Maria Fiott, daughter of Freelove Hammond of the Inner Temple; by his second wife he had four sons and five daughters.

[Personal knowledge; private information; Men of the Time, 15th edition, 1899; Journal of Royal Micr. Soc., 1904, pp. 48, 49; Brit. Mus. Cat.] C. L. K.

HUGGINS, SIR WILLIAM (1824–1910), astronomer, born at Stoke Newington, London, on 7 Feb. 1824, was son of William Thomas Huggins, silkmercer and linendraper of Gracechurch Street, by his wife Lucy Miller of Peterborough (*d.* 1868). Entering the City of London School in February 1837 on its foundation, he left at Easter 1839 to pursue his education under private tutors. He worked at classics, mathematics, and modern languages, but his inclination lay towards science. Early in life he spent much time in microscopical research, especially in connection with physiology. He joined the Royal Microscopical Society in 1852 and also occupied himself with chemistry and physics. After a few years of business life Huggins came into the possession of a moderate competence and decided to devote himself to observational astronomy. He joined the Royal Astronomical Society on 12 April 1854, and in 1856 built for himself an observatory attached to his house at Tulse Hill, which is briefly described in the society's 'Monthly Notices,' 9 May 1856. That house he occupied for life. The observatory there, on its foundation, contained a 5-inch equatorial by Dollond, a transit-circle by Jones of 3¼ inches aperture, with a circle 18 inches in diameter, and a clock by Arnold. Huggins's earliest observations were of ordinary geometrical or visual astronomy, and his first communications to the 'Monthly Notices' are records of his observations of occultations of stars by the moon (vol. xxii.). In 1858 he purchased from the Rev. W. R. Dawes for

200*l.* an object-glass of 8 inches diameter made by the American firm of Alvan Clark, which was mounted equatorially and provided with a clock motion by Messrs. Cooke of York. With this instrument he observed between 1858 and 1860 the changes in the forms of the belts and spots on Jupiter, and the periodic disappearance of Saturn's rings in 1862 (cf. *R. Astr. Soc. Notices*). The publication in 1862 of Kirchhoff's interpretation of the Fraunhofer lines in the spectrum as showing the chemical constitution of the sun turned Huggins's attention in a new and more fruitful direction. To his neighbour at Tulse Hill, William Allen Miller [q. v.], professor of chemistry at King's College, who had worked much on chemical spectroscopy, Huggins confided a scheme for applying Kirchhoff's methods to the stars, and asked Miller to join him in the research. Huggins and Miller devised a new instrument, a star spectroscope, which enabled them to determine the chemical constitution of stars. They described their star spectroscope in the 'Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society' for 1864, pp. 415–17. The light-dispersing portion of the apparatus consisted of two prisms of very dense and homogeneous flint glass made by Ross, which were attached to the 8-inch refractor. Mr. Rutherford in America had already devised similar apparatus quite independently. Miller and Huggins owed nothing to his invention. As a preliminary to work on the stars with this instrument it was necessary to have convenient maps of the spectra of terrestrial elements, and Huggins devoted a large part of 1863 to making twenty-four such maps with a train of six prisms. These were published in a paper read before the Royal Society in December of that year (*Phil. Trans.* 1864, cliv. 139). Earlier in 1863 Miller and Huggins had presented to the Royal Society the results of their first investigations with their star spectroscope in a paper on the 'Lines of the Spectra of some of the Fixed Stars' (*Proc. Roy. Soc.* 1863, xii. 444); this was followed by a more complete paper on the 'Spectra of some of the Fixed Stars' (*Phil. Trans.* 1864, cliv. 413–35). The conclusion was that 'in plan of structure the stars, or at least the brightest of them, resemble the sun. Their light, like that of the sun, emanates from intensely white-hot matter, and passes through an atmosphere of absorbent vapours. With this unity of general plan of structure there exists a great diversity amongst the individual stars. Star differs from star in chemical constitution' (cf. his addresses, *Brit. Assoc.* 4 Aug. 1866). On 29 Aug. 1864 Huggins made an important observation. Examination with the spectrum apparatus showed that the light from a certain planetary nebula in Draco was such as would emanate from a luminous gas, and hence it was to be concluded that so-called nebulæ were not in all cases aggregations of stars too far distant to be resolved into their constituent units, as had hitherto been supposed. In a paper 'On the Spectra of some of the Nebulæ' (*Phil. Trans.* 1864, cliv. 437) Huggins showed that eight nebulæ he had examined exhibited gaseity. This paper, by Huggins alone, was published as a supplement to the joint paper on the 'Spectra of the Fixed Stars,' and like the former papers was communicated by Dr. Miller, Huggins not being then a fellow of the Royal Society. He was elected a fellow in June 1865.

In May 1866 Huggins first subjected to spectroscopic examination a Nova, or new star, one having appeared in the constellation Corona Borealis. He suggested that, owing to some great convulsion, the star had been suddenly enveloped in flames of burning hydrogen (*Proc. Roy. Soc.* 1866, xv. 146). By 1866 ten papers in all had been published. In that year the Royal Society awarded a royal medal to Huggins for his researches. Miller, as a member of the council, was excluded from this honour, and his other engagements soon prevented him from working with Huggins by night, but in 1867 the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was given to Huggins and Miller jointly for their work in astronomical physics. From 1867 to 1870 Huggins was one of the hon. secretaries of the Royal Astronomical Society, vice-president from 1870 to 1873, and from 1873 to his death, except for two years (1876–8) when he was president, was foreign secretary.

In the years following 1864 Huggins extended his series of observations of nebulæ, examining amongst others the great nebula in Orion (cf. *Phil. Trans.* clvi. 381, clviii. 540; *Phil. Mag.* xxxi. 475; *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 1865, xiv. 39; *Monthly Notices R.A.S.* xxv. 155). From 1866 onwards he observed the spectrum of several comets as they appeared, and found the spectrum of Brorson's comet of 1868 to indicate a chemical constitution different from that of the nebulæ (cf. *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 1868, xvi. 386), whilst spectroscopic examination of the second

comet of 1868 (Winnecke's) revealed volatilised carbon, which has since proved to be typical of many cometary spectra.

In Feb. 1868 Huggins in the annual report of his observatory to the Royal Astronomical Society referred to experiments he had made in following up suggestions made by (Sir) Norman Lockyer for observing the red flames on prominences in the sun's chromosphere, which had previously been only observed at times of the sun's eclipse. He was not successful in this attempt until the end of the same year, and meanwhile he had been anticipated by Lockyer and Janssen, who saw these prominences immediately after the eclipse in Aug. 1868. Huggins, however, made an essential advance in the method by widening the slit of the spectroscope. About 1862–3 Huggins thought to apply to spectroscopic astronomy the principle enunciated by Doppler in 1841 that the positions of spectrum lines change as the object moves to or from the spectator. After consultation in 1867 with James Clerk Maxwell [q. v.], but wholly independently of him, Huggins presented to the Royal Society early in 1868 some observations on the spectrum of Sirius (*Phil. Trans.* 1868, clviii. 529), from which a motion of the star from the earth could be deduced of about 25 miles per second. In 1870 the Royal Society came into possession of the Oliveira bequest. This was placed at Huggin's disposal for the construction of a large telescope to enable him to pursue more effectively his researches into the motions of stars. The dome of his observatory was enlarged to a diameter of 18 feet instead of 12, and a new instrument procured from Sir Howard Grubb consisting of a 15-inch refractor and an 18-inch Cassegram reflector, with mirrors of speculum metal which could be used on one mounting. From 1870 to 1875 Huggins used the refracting telescope for determining the velocity of stars in the line of sight by visual observation; the results appeared in the 'Proceedings of the Royal Society' in papers 'On the Spectrum of the Great Nebula in Orion, and on the Motion of Stars towards and from the Earth' (1872, xx. 379), and 'On the Motions of some of the Nebulæ towards or from the Earth' (1874, xxii. 251). Later observers, Vogel, Belopolsky, Frost, Adams, Newall, and Campbell, have greatly developed Huggins's method of this kind of observation with immense advantage to astronomical knowledge. Meanwhile Huggins soon turned his attention with important consequences to the application of photography to stellar spectroscopy. As early as 27 Feb. 1863 he had attempted to photograph the spectrum of Sirius; but the result was unsatisfactory and the effort was not pursued (*Phil. Trans.* 1864). In 1872 Dr. Draper in America photographed with greater success a spectrum of Vega. In 1876 Huggins secured improved apparatus, and using the gelatine dry-plate, which dates from 1871, he obtained a still better photograph of the spectrum of Vega (cf. *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 1876, xxv. 445). There followed photographs of great precision of the spectra of the larger stars, of the moon and the planets (cf. 'On the Photographic Spectra of Stars,' *Phil. Trans.* 1880, part ii. p. 669; 1890, xlviii. 216). Applying photography to solar research, he announced to the Royal Society on 21 Dec. 1882, that he had obtained photographs of the solar disc showing also the characteristic rays and structure of the corona round the sun, hitherto seen only during a total solar eclipse. But the promise implied in this communication has not since been realised. 'The Corona of the Sun' formed the subject of the Bakerian lecture delivered by Huggins before the Royal Institution on 20 Feb. 1885. In 1882 the photographic method of spectroscopy was applied to the Great Nebula in Orion, and this object was observed again both visually and photographically some years later, mainly to determine the origin of the chief nebular line (cf. *Proc. Royal Soc.* 1882, xxxiii. 425; 1889, xlvi. 40, with Mrs. Huggins; and 1890, xlviii. 213). On this subject Huggins's conclusions differed from those which (Sir) Norman Lockyer had reached, but finally the observations of Prof. Keeler at the Lick Observatory corroborated Huggins's view that the nebular line is not a remnant of the magnesium fluting and that its origin is still unknown.

Huggins's reputation as an astronomer of the first rank was early recognised. In 1870 he received the degree of hon. LL.D. from Cambridge, and of hon. D.C.L. from Oxford in 1871 (at Lord Salisbury's installation as chancellor). The Universities of Edinburgh, Dublin and St. Andrews all conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. From the Royal Society he received the royal medal in 1866, the Rumford in 1880, and the Copley in 1898. The Royal Astronomical Society awarded to him the gold medal for his researches on velocity in the line of sight in 1885. The Paris Academy of Sciences bestowed on him the Lalande prize in 1882,

and in 1888 he received the Prix Janssen of the Institute of France, and from the National Academy of Sciences of Washington he obtained the Draper gold medal in 1901. His private means were not large, and in 1890 a civil list pension of 150*l.* a year was granted him. In 1891 he was president of the British Association meeting at Cardiff. His address was an eloquent statement of recent progress in astronomy, chiefly of the discoveries which had been made since 1860, owing to the introduction into the observatory of the spectroscope and the dry plate, and he spoke of the quite recent application of photography to star-charting. In 1897, at the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria, Huggins was created a K.C.B., and in 1902 he was one of the original members of the Order of Merit. In 1900 he was chosen president of the Royal Society, and held the office till 1906. In that capacity he delivered four annual addresses, two on the 'Importance of Science as a Part of General Education,' and two on the 'Duty of the Royal Society to the Specialised Scientific Societies, and secondly on its Duty as Adviser to the State.' The four addresses were collected with some notes on the history of the Royal Society in 'The Royal Society, or Science in the State and in the Schools' (1906).

Huggins continued his spectroscopic researches almost to his death. He made especially important observations of the new star in the constellation of Auriga in 1892 (*Proc. Roy. Soc.* 1892, l. 465; 1892, li. 487; 1893, liv. 30). His final conclusion was that the cause of the Nova was the casual near approach of two bodies previously possessing considerable velocities in space; that enormous forces of a tidal nature were set at work, and caused an outburst of hot matter, and that the phenomenon had some analogy to the periodic outbursts on the sun, but on a grander scale (cf. lecture at Royal Institution on 13 May 1892, and *Fortnightly Review* for June). In 1895 he examined the helium line in the spectrum of the sun, which after a first unsuccessful attempt (*Chemical News*, No. 1855) he found to be double, and so procured additional evidence that helium is a terrestrial element. In 1897 he did much to settle the vexed question in solar physics regarding the extent and the presence of calcium in the sun (cf. *Proc.* 1897, lxi. 433). The discovery of radium by Professor and Madame Curie in 1903 again led to laboratory experiments by Huggins with the spectroscope (*Proceedings of the Royal Society*, 1903, lxxii. 196; 1903, lxxii. 409; 1905, lxxvii. 130).

Through life Huggins occasionally pursued scientific inquiries outside the range of astronomy. In a paper on 'Prismatic Examination of Microscopic Objects' he described the application for the first time of the spectroscope to the microscope (*Quarterly Journal Microsc. Soc.* 1865). In 1883 he wrote 'On the Function of the Sound Post, and on the Proportional Thickness of the Strings of the Violin' (*Proc. Roy. Soc.* 1883, xxxv. 241). In his later years Huggins with the co-operation of Lady Huggins collected into two volumes the results of his work. Volume i. entitled 'An Atlas of Representative stellar Spectra from λ 4870 to λ 3300,' comprises a discussion of the evolutional order of the stars and the interpretation of the spectra, preceded by a short history of the observatory and its work (1900). The second volume, 'The Scientific Papers of Sir William Huggins' (1909), contains the complete set of his contributions to scientific literature, in most cases verbatim, and with some additions.

At the end of 1908 Huggins found it necessary, owing to advancing years, to give up astronomical work, and the instruments provided in 1870 by the Royal Society reverted to that body, who gave them to the syndicate of the Cambridge University Observatory. On a brass tablet fixed in 'the Huggins dome' of that observatory the following words were inscribed: '1870–1908. *These telescopes were used by Sir William Huggins and Lady Huggins in their observatory at Tulse Hill in researches which formed the foundation of the Science of Astrophysics.*' He died in London on 12 May 1910 rather suddenly, following a surgical operation, and, according to his wish, his body was cremated at Golder's Green, where his ashes remain.

In 1875 Huggins married Margaret Lindsay, daughter of John M. Murray of Dublin, who survived him. He had no children. In his wife Huggins found a devoted and helpful coadjutor, and her services to astronomy were recognised by the Royal Astronomical Society in 1901, when she and Agnes Mary Clerke [q. v. Suppl. II] were chosen honorary members of that society.

Huggins was a representative of the Royal Society on the Board of Visitors of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, from 1898 until his death, and served in a like capacity at the University Observatory at

Oxford. When the organisation of astronomical amateurs known as the British Astronomical Association was founded in 1896 it had the warm approval of Dr. Huggins, who was present at the initiatory meeting and was a vice-president for many years.

A portrait by the Hon. John Collier hangs in the rooms of the Royal Society; it is reproduced in the volume of Huggins's scientific papers.

[The Scientific Papers of Sir William Huggins, edited by Sir Wm. Huggins, K.C.B., O.M., and Lady Huggins, Hon.M.R.A.S.; Proc. Roy. Soc., series A, vol. 86, 20 Feb. 1912; Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Soc., Feb. 1911.] H. P. H.

HUGHES, EDWARD (1832–1908), portrait-painter, born on 14 Sept. 1832, at Myddelton Square, Pentonville, was son of George Hughes, painter and exhibitor at the Royal Academy, by his wife Mary Lucas. From his father and John Pye [q. v.], the engraver, Hughes received his earliest training in art. In December 1846 he was admitted to the Royal Academy school, and in 1847, when still only fourteen, was awarded the silver medal of the Royal Society of Arts for a chalk drawing. His precocious ability rapidly developed, and in the same year Hughes's earliest painting, 'The First Primer,' won distinction on the line at Burlington House. A more ambitious subject, 'Nourmahal's dream; Light of the Harem,' from 'Lalla Rookh,' was hung the following year. From 1855 to 1876 Hughes was regularly represented at the Academy by subject-pictures, which he afterwards abandoned for the more remunerative work of portraiture. From 1878 to 1884, when his contributions ceased, he exclusively exhibited portraits at the Royal Academy, the most noteworthy being those of Miss Louisa Parnell (Hon. Mrs. Francis Errington) and Dr. Lightfoot, bishop of Durham. 'Very many artists,' Millais is reported to have said, 'can paint the portrait of a man, but very few can paint the portrait of a lady, and Edward Hughes is one of those few.' Hughes's popularity steadily increased, and in 1886 his whole-length painting of Miss Jeannie Chamberlain (Lady Naylor Leyland), exhibited at Messrs. Agnew's Galleries, brought him important commissions.

In 1895 Hughes received his first royal commission. He painted a whole-length seated portrait of Queen Mary, when Duchess of York (now at Buckingham Palace). Of Queen Alexandra Hughes painted three whole-length portraits. The first of these, standing in a landscape, as Princess of Wales, and now at Sandringham, was exhibited at the Guildhall in 1897. The second portrait, in the mourning robes worn at the opening of parliament in 1902, is now at Marlborough House, and was reproduced in photogravure by J. B. Pratt; the third portrait (at Buckingham Palace), which shows Queen Alexandra in coronation robes, was engraved by E. L. Haynes, while replicas were executed for the King of Denmark and the Durbar Hall, Patiala, India. Hughes also painted the Princess Royal, the Princess Victoria, the Queen of Norway (these portraits are at Sandringham), the Duchess of Teck, the Prince of Wales, his brother Prince Albert, and his sister Princess Mary (these are at Buckingham Palace).

Hughes's later work was confined entirely to portraits of ladies and children; among his sitters being Louise, Duchess of Devonshire, and her daughters, Lady Mary and Lady Alice Montagu. The Countess of Leven and Melville, Mrs. William James, and Mrs. Miller Mundy were painted at whole length with their children. The group of the Earl and Countess of Minto's three daughters, painted in 1905, was Hughes's largest picture. Hughes's many American sitters included Miss Jean Reid (afterwards the Hon. Mrs. John Ward), daughter of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador in London from 1904.

Hughes died on 14 May 1908 at his residence, 52 Gower Street, W.C., and was buried at Highgate cemetery. His unfinished portrait of himself is in the possession of his daughter. He married first Mary Pewtner, and secondly Kate Margetts, and was survived by two sons and a daughter, Alice Hughes, who resided with her father for many years at Gower Street, and earned a wide reputation as a professional photographer.

Hughes, who studied the masters of portraiture from Reynolds onwards to the modern workers of the French school, devoted his technical skill chiefly to an idealistic treatment of his sitters.

His earliest portrait of Queen Alexandra, those of Queen Mary, Lady Naylor Leyland, and seven others were reproduced in photogravure in 'The Book of Beauty,' 1896. No specimen of his work is in any public collection.

[The Times, 16 May 1908, and other press notices; The Book of Beauty, 1896, edit. by Mrs. F. Harcourt Williamson; Art Journal, 1902; Royal Academy Exhibitors, 1905–6,

by Algernon Graves; Lists of the Printsellers' Association; information from the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, Miss Alice Hughes, and Sir H. T. Wood, Royal Society of Arts.]

J. D. M.

HUGHES, HUGH PRICE (1847–1902), methodist divine, born at Carmarthon, on 8 Feb. 1847, was grandson of Hugh Hughes, a well-known Welsh preacher, and son of John Hughes, surgeon, of Carmarthen, by his wife, Anne Phillips, of Jewish descent on her father's side. Educated first at Carmarthen grammar school, then at the Mumbles, near Swansea, he was, as a schoolboy, placed on the 'plan' as a Wesleyan local preacher. In 1865 he entered Richmond College in preparation for the Wesleyan methodist ministry. There his independence of character brought him into conflict with the authorities. In 1869 he graduated B.A. at London University, proceeding M.A. in 1881. Placed by the Wesleyan conference on the itinerating 'plan,' he began work at Dover; was moved in 1872 to Brighton, in 1875 to Tottenham, in 1878 to Dulwich, and in 1881 to Oxford. At each station marked success attended his work.

In 1884 Hughes was brought to London as superintendent minister at Brixton Hill, and speedily became the leader of a 'forward' party in methodism. He advocated new methods and especially new energy, inspired others with his own enthusiasm, and, despite much opposition, won a majority of the connection to his side. The Wesleyan methodist 'forward movement' took formal shape in 1885, and in 1886 Hughes was chosen to start a West London mission, with a social as well as a religious side. He began its services in St. James's Hall in October 1887, and remained until his death the leader of the work. Meanwhile the 'Methodist Times' was started in 1885, with Hughes as its editor, to support the policy of the forward party. Hughes's characteristic ardour made the journal a powerful influence, politically and ecclesiastically, in methodism. In 1886 he raised in it the question of methodist reunion, and saw his suggestion bear fruit. The publication of articles by 'A Friend of Missions' (Dr. (afterwards Sir) H. S. Lunn) attacking methodist missionary methods in India led to a commission of inquiry, which reported in 1890 against the charges. Hughes supported his contributor through a long and bitter controversy. In 1892 he was a conspicuous figure at a 'reunion of the churches' conference at Grindelwald, and suggested terms of reunion. Desiring to consolidate the influence of nonconformity, he was a chief promoter of the Free Church Congress, which met in 1892, and of the national council of the Evangelical Free Churches, of which he was, in 1896, the first president. In 1898 he was elected president of the Wesleyan methodist conference, and threw himself into the task of raising the Million Guineas Fund. Throughout his career he was a keen advocate of social reform, and in such work joined hands with representatives of other churches. Worn out with many labours he broke down in 1902, and died in London of apoplexy on 17 Nov.

Hughes was one of the most distinct personalities in the religious life of his day. An evangelical in faith, a preacher and speaker of magnetic power, with the capacity for communicating enthusiasm to others, he carried his influence far beyond his own denomination. In politics a radical, he helped to make the phrase 'the nonconformist conscience,' by challenging the title to take part in political life of Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke after the divorce case of Crawford *v.* Crawford in 1886, and of Parnell after his exposure in O'Shea *v.* O'Shea in 1890. During the Boer war he defended the imperialist side. His ministerial life was a struggle against conservatism; but he lived to be denounced as 'steeped in ecclesiasticism.' In the Education Acts controversy he supported the Free Church policy, but expressed his own willingness to accept the Apostles' Creed as a basis of teaching. He had no sympathy with laxity in doctrine, and successfully opposed the admission of unitarians to the Free Church council.

Hughes married, on 20 Aug. 1873, Mary Katherine Howard, daughter of the Rev. Alfred Barrett, governor of Richmond College, who survived him with two sons and two daughters.

His chief publications were: 1. 'The Atheist Shoemaker: a Page in the History of the West London Mission,' 1889, for which he was attacked by G. W. Foote. 2. 'The Philanthropy of God,' 1890. 3. 'Social Christianity,' 1890. 4. 'Ethical Christianity,' 1891. 5. 'Essential Christianity,' 1894. 6. 'The Morning Lands of History: a Visit to Greece, Palestine and Egypt,' 1901.

[The Life of Hugh Price Hughes, by his daughter, Dorothea P. Hughes, 1904; Life, by J. Gregory Mantle, 1903; Hugh Price

Hughes as we knew him, by J. Armitag Robinson and others, 1902; The Times 18 Nov. 1902; Christian World, 20 Nov 1902; Guardian, 19 Nov. 1902; Review of Reviews, 1890; personal knowledge and private information.] A. R. B.

HUGHES, JOHN (1842–1902), Wesleyan methodist divine and editor, son of John Hughes and Jane his wife, was born on 15 April 1842, at Cwm Magwr Isaf, in the parish of Llanfihangel y Creuddyn, Cardiganshire. Left an orphan at an early age, he had little schooling, and found employment first as a farm lad and afterwards as a lead miner. In 1863 he became a slate quarryman at Blaenau Festiniog; here his interest in literary and theological questions made him a leader among his fellow-workers, and he was designated a Wesleyan lay preacher. Resolving to enter the ministry, he passed a brief period of preparation at Jasper House, Aberystwyth, and was accepted by his connexion in 1867. He travelled until 1878 in the South Wales district; he was then transferred to the North Wales district, a sphere of labour in which he took a more and more important place, until in 1897 he was appointed Welsh connexional editor and superintendent of the bookroom at Bangor. He took an active part in the affairs of his connexion, and to his advocacy was largely due the establishment of an annual general assembly for North and South Wales. In 1901 he received the degree of D.D. from the South Western University, Georgetown, Texas. He died at Bangor on 24 Feb. 1902. In March 1873 he married Emily, daughter of Rev. Henry Wilcox, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Henry Maldwyn Hughes, B.A., D.D., is a Wesleyan methodist minister.

Hughes, best known by his bardic name of 'Glanystwyth,' was of versatile gifts, holding a high place as a preacher and as a writer of Welsh prose and verse. He edited the 'Winllan' from 1874 to 1876, the 'Gwyliedydd' newspaper in 1890, and the 'Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd' from 1897 to 1902. He published: 1. 'John Penri,' a poem, Machynlleth, 1888. 2. A Welsh Life of Christ, Holywell, 1891. 3. 'Oesau Bore y Byd' (The World's Infancy), Holywell, 1892. 4. A Life of Rev. Isaac Jones, Liverpool, 1898. 5. 'Delw y Nefol,' a volume of sermons, Holywell, 1900. 6. A Commentary on Colossians, Bangor, 1901.

[Memoir by D. Gwynfryn Jones and H. Maldwyn Hughes, Bangor, 1904.] J. E. L.

HULME, FREDERICK EDWARD (1841–1909), botanist, only son of Frederick William Hulme, landscape painter, was born at Hanley, Staffordshire, on 29 March 1841. Brought to London as a child, and sent first to the Western grammar school, he studied art at South Kensington from his seventeenth year and became art-master of Marlborough College, in 1870 professor of geometrical drawing at King's College, London, in 1885 lecturer to the Architectural Association, and examiner to the Science and Art Department and the London Chamber of Commerce. A lover of nature rather than a student of natural science, he interested himself in the folklore of plants and sketched with skill plants and flowers. He was a voluminous writer on various themes, and his chief works were illustrated by coloured plates from his own drawings. In 1875 he began the issue of 'Familiar Wild Flowers,' his best-known work, with numerous plates. Eight volumes appeared in his lifetime, and a ninth was just ready at his death. The whole work has been repeatedly reissued serially.

Hulme also furnished plates for books by other writers, notably 'Familiar Garden Flowers,' by Shirley Hibberd, the companion series to his own 'Familiar Wild Flowers' (1879); and 'Sylvan Spring' (1880), by Mr. Francis George Heath.

Hulme was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1869, and fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1872. For several years he was also a vice-president of the Selborne Society, with whose principles he was in thorough sympathy. He died at Kew on 11 April 1909, and was buried at Brookwood. He married in 1866 Emily, daughter of John Napper of Herfield Place, Sussex. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survived him, the elder son, Frank Howell Hulme, being dean of Bloemfontein.

Hulme's chief works were: 1. 'The Principles of Ornamental Art,' 1875. 2. 'The Town, College and Neighbourhood of Marlborough,' 1881. 3. 'The History, Principles and Practice of Heraldry,' 1891; 2nd edit. 1897. 4. 'The History of Symbolism in Christian Art,' 1891; revised 1899. 5. 'The Birth and Development of Ornament,' 1893; reissued in 1894. Minor works which chiefly consisted of art students' text-books include: 1. 'Sketches from Nature of Plant Form,' 1867. 2. 'The Garland of the Year with twelve chromographs of flowers,' issued anonymously, 1873. 3. 'Plants, their Natural Growth and Ornamental Treatment,' 1874. 4. 'Art Instruction in

England,' 1882. 5. 'Myth Land,' 1886. 6. 'Wayside Sketches,' 1889. 7. 'Natural History Lore and Legend,' 1895. 8. 'Wild Fruits of the Countryside,' with 36 coloured plates, 1902. 9. 'Butterflies and Moths of the Countryside,' with 35 coloured plates, 1903. 10. 'Wild Flowers in their Seasons,' with 80 coloured plates, 1907. 11. 'Familiar Swiss Flowers,' with 100 coloured plates, 1908. 12. 'That Rock-garden of Ours,' with 50 illustrations, 1909.

[The Times, 14 April 1909; Journal of Botany, 1909, p. 235; Journal of Horticulture, 1909, lviii. 360; Proc. Linnean Soc., 1908–9, pp. 41–2; Selborne Mag., 1909, xx. 77; information from the family.] G. S. B.

HUME, MARTIN ANDREW SHARP (1843–1910), author, born in London on 8 Dec. 1843, was second son of William Lacy Sharp, of the East India Company's service, who married Louisa Charlotte Hume in 1840. Educated at a private school at Forest Gate, he had some practical training in business, and began early to learn Spanish. A branch of his mother's family had settled at Madrid towards the end of the eighteenth century. In 1860 he paid his Spanish kinsfolk a first visit, which had a decisive influence on his career. His relatives received him with affectionate cordiality. Though he declined their invitation to make his home with them, he visited them annually for long periods, perfected his knowledge of Spanish, witnessed the revolution of 1868, and became acquainted with the chief organisers of the movement. The last of the Spanish Humes, a lady advanced in years, died in 1876, bequeathing her property to Martin Sharp, and in August 1877, in compliance with her wish, he assumed the name of Hume. He was now independent. A keen volunteer officer, he was attached to the Turkish forces during the campaign on the Lom in 1878–9; he then spent some time in exploration on the west coast of Africa, and travelled extensively in Central and South America.

Till 1882 Hume's sympathies had been vaguely conservative. Then his views changed, and during the next eleven years he actively engaged in English political conflict. He stood unsuccessfully as a liberal candidate at Maidstone in 1885, at Central Hackney in 1886, and at Stockport in 1892 and 1893. After some practice in journalism, he meanwhile produced his first book, a 'Chronicle of King Henry VIII of England' (1889), a translation from the Spanish. Though this attracted little attention, Hume persevered, and 'The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth; a History of the Various Negotiations for her Marriage,' and 'The Year after the Armada, and other Historical Studies,' both issued in 1896, were received with a degree of popular favour which led him to adopt authorship as a profession. In 1897 he published 'Sir Walter Ralegh' and 'Philip II of Spain,' the latter monograph showing insight and independence of view.

Next year Hume succeeded Pascual de Gayangos at the Public Record Office as editor of the 'Spanish State Papers,' and did sound work in this capacity. But his official duties did not absorb all his energies. In 1898 he published 'The Great Lord Burghley,' a readable study, and 'Spain, its Greatness and Decay, 1479–1789,' a useful historical outline, which he completed in the following year by the publication of 'Modern Spain, 1788–1898' (1899; new edit. 1906). The substance of the two latter volumes was recast in a more popular form under the title of 'The Spanish People: their Origin, Growth and Influence,' in 1901, and in the same year Hume issued 'Treason and Plot. Struggles for Catholic Supremacy in the Last Years of Queen Elizabeth.' His unflagging industry and gift of picturesque narrative were again displayed in 'The Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots,' which appeared in 1903, as did also 'Españoles é Ingleses en el siglo XVI' (Madrid), a work for which Hume had an unaccountable preference. In 1904 and 1906 respectively he contributed to the third and fourth volumes of 'The Cambridge Modern History.' By that time the pressure of work was beginning to tell upon him, and the result is visible in the hastily improvised lectures, delivered early in 1904, on 'Spanish Influence on English Literature' (1905). Henceforward he devoted himself to the production of works whose titles are enough to show that they were meant to appeal rather to general readers than to scholars: 'The Wives of Henry the Eighth, and the Parts they played in History' (1905); 'Queens of Old Spain' (1907); 'The Court of Philip IV; Spain in Decadence' (1907); 'Two English Queens and Philip' (1908), and 'Queen Elizabeth and her England' (1910). In addition to executing these publishers' commissions, Hume was busily engaged in reviewing books in the 'Daily Chronicle' and the 'Morning Post,' in lecturing on Spanish history at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and in examining at the universities of Birmingham and London. Deafness, which had long troubled him,

increased during his last year. He died unmarried, on 1 July 1910, at his sister's house at Forest Gate of inflammation of the brain. A posthumous volume, entitled 'True Stories of the Past' (1910), bears witness to his untiring diligence and dexterous treatment of romantic episodes.

In addition to the works mentioned above, Hume edited a reprint of 'A History of Spain' (1900) by U. R. Burke [q. v.], translated a novel, 'Face to Face and Dolorosa,' from the Spanish of F. Acebal (1906), wrote a study on 'Fashion in Femininity' for Mary Craven's 'Famous Beauties of two Reigns' (London, 1906), and published 'Through Portugal,' an account of a short tour in that country, in 1907. In 1907 he also, amid much similar work, collaborated with F. B. Harbottle in a 'Dictionary of Quotations (Spanish),' supervised 'The South American Series' of historical manuals, and edited another series entitled 'Romantic History.'

Hume's interest in Spanish history and politics was genuine and well-informed, and he did good service in popularising these subjects. But his work at the Record Office shows that he was capable of better things. He took little pains to conceal his dislike for the academic type of mind, and professional critics were sometimes blind to the real merits which lay behind his emphatic style and journalistic methods. He was sensitive to criticism and was much chagrined at his failure to obtain chairs in history and Spanish for which he applied at the universities of Glasgow and Liverpool respectively. His merits were recognised in other ways; he was made hon. M.A. of Cambridge in 1908; he was a corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy, of the Royal Spanish Academy of History, and of the Royal Galician Academy, and a knight grand cross of the order of Isabel the Catholic. As a retired officer of the 3rd battalion of the Essex regiment he was known to the public as Major Hume; to his intimates and friends as 'Don Martin.'

[Private information; The Times, 4 July 1910. A memoir by R. B. Cunninghame Graham is in preparation.] J. F-K.

HUNT, GEORGE WILLIAM. [See under MACDERMOTT, GILBERT HASTINGS (1845–1901), music-hall singer.]

HUNT, WILLIAM HOLMAN (1827–1910), painter, born in Wood Street, Cheapside, London, on 2 April 1827, was eldest son in a family of two sons and five daughters of William Hunt, warehouseman there, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of William Holman. He was baptised in the famous church of St. Giles, Cripplegate. His father, William Hunt, who had some taste for art and books, took his son, while a child, to call on John Varley, the water-colour painter, but young William's early artistic ambitions were not encouraged by his father. After education at private schools the boy, in his thirteenth year, had his first touch of commercial life, engaging himself as assistant to a surveyor or estate agent, and afterwards to the London agent of Richard Cobden [q. v.], calico printer and politician. Finding these employments uncongenial, he obtained the reluctant permission of his family to spend his evenings in learning something of the practice of art. In this he was assisted by one Henry Rogers, a portrait painter living in the City of London, in whom lingered some of the traditions of Reynolds. Holman Hunt's own early efforts in portraiture attracted the attention of his master. In 1843 he left his mercantile employment and began work as a student at the British Museum. He spent three days a week there, and soon devoted another two days to copying at the National Gallery. In 1844 he was received into the Academy schools as a probationer after failing in a first attempt, and was promoted to studentship the following year. Millais, two years younger than himself, was already known among Holman Hunt's fellow-students at the Museum as a precocious genius. At the Academy the two youths made each other's acquaintance, and became friends for life. With another Academy student, Dante Gabriel Rossetti [q. v.], Holman Hunt was soon on 'nodding terms,' but he did not form a close acquaintance with him till they had left the school. In 1846 Holman Hunt began to exhibit at the Academy, sending from a studio at Hackney a picture entitled 'Hark!' a little girl holding a watch to her ear. In 1847, when he had removed to 108 High Holborn, he sent to the Academy 'Dr. Rochecliffe performing Divine Service in the Cottage of Joceline Joliffe at Woodstock,' a scene from Scott's novel. At the British Institution he exhibited in the same year 'Little Nell and her Grandfather.' These paintings were followed in 1848 by the 'Flight of Madeline and Porphyro,' from Keats's 'Eve of St. Agnes' (now the property of Walton Wilson). Like Holman Hunt's former Academy picture, this performance fired the enthusiasm of Rossetti, then a pupil of Ford Madox Brown. Rossetti told the artist that the illustration of Keats was

'the best picture of the year,' and asked permission to call on him. In August Holman Hunt acceded to Rossetti's request to work under him in his studio in Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square. For the following nine years the two artists remained on intimate terms. To Holman Hunt Rossetti owed his introduction to Millais.

In the autumn of 1848 the three young men laid the foundation of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, a movement of wide significance which sought a new veracity in art. Ford Madox Brown [q. v. Suppl. I] was already working independently in the same direction. But Brown never joined the Brotherhood, of which Holman Hunt was at the outset the moving spirit, being ardently seconded by Millais. Rossetti was soon recruited, and suggested developments. Subsequently Thomas Woolner, W. M. Rossetti, James Collinson, and F. G. Stephens were admitted to the band. The title of the Brotherhood, and its initial-mark, P.R.B., were formally adopted in 1849. These seven men alone formed the genuine Brotherhood, although various other artists have from time to time been erroneously credited with membership. After the death of Dante Gabriel Rossetti in 1882, much controversy took place as to the relative responsibilities of Holman Hunt and others in initiating the movement. Rossetti, whose intimacy with Holman Hunt declined after 1857, was then represented to be its creator, while Ford Madox Brown was also put forward as the source of inspiration. Many influences were doubtless at work, but Millais alone can share with Holman Hunt the honours of parentage of the P.R.B., and Dante Rossetti's place was no more than that of first and chief disciple of these two. As Holman Hunt was the original conceiver, so was he the most faithful member of the little school, carrying on its principles without relaxation to the end of his long life.

The first thoroughly Pre-Raphaelite picture which Holman Hunt completed was 'Rienzi,' which was hung in the Academy of 1849 as a pendant to Millais's 'Isabella.' It was not sold at the exhibition, but on its return to Holman Hunt's studio Augustus Leopold Egg, R.A. [q. v.], found a customer for it at 105*l.* in a collector named Gibbons, through whom it passed to F. W. Cosens. It is now the property of Thomas Clarke. Holman Hunt was at the time threatened with distraint by his landlord, and the 105*l.* proved of great service.

At the end of 1849 Holman Hunt went abroad for the first time. He and Rossetti together visited Paris and afterwards Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges. Holman Hunt's admiration was chiefly stirred in Franco by Delaroche, Flandrin, and Ingres. On returning to England he moved into new lodgings near old Chelsea church. While there he took his share in starting the Pre-Raphaelite organ 'The Germ,' the first number of which, issued on 1 Jan. 1850, opened with an etching by Holman Hunt—two subjects on a single plate, in illustration of a poem by Woolner; a copy of the etching is at the Tate Gallery. Meanwhile Holman Hunt was working on his picture of 'Christians escaping from Druid Persecution,' which was exhibited at the Academy in 1850. For the first time the Brotherhood roused a storm of censure among the critics, including Dickens (in 'Household Words'), and Holman Hunt's contribution shared the general denunciation. No buyer was found for it at the Academy, but Millais later in the year met casually at Oxford Thomas Combe [q. v.] of the Clarendon Press, who, on Millais's suggestion, bought it for 100 guineas. Combe, who left this and other pictures by Holman Hunt to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, thenceforth proved an invaluable friend to the painter, who was frequently entertained by Combe and his wife at Oxford.

At this period Holman Hunt was greatly depressed by want of substantial recognition, and fell into debt. He contemplated giving up art for farming. An offer to (Sir) Austen Henry Layard [q. v. Suppl. I] to accompany him as draughtsman on his archæological exploration of Nineveh arrived too late. He accepted employment, however, from William Dyce [q. v.] in copying and restoring old masters, and took Robert Braithwaite Martineau [q. v.] as a pupil. In the meantime, in 1851, he improved his position by exhibiting at the Royal Academy 'Valentine rescuing Sylvia from Proteus,' a scene from Shakespeare's 'Two Gentlemen of Verona.' The first design for the picture had been made in the previous October, when Holman Hunt, Rossetti, and F. G. Stephens were staying together at Sevenoaks painting sylvan backgrounds in Knole Park. The Sylvia was studied from Eleanor Siddal (afterwards Rossetti's wife), and the Valentine from James Lennox Hannay, subsequently a London magistrate. This notable picture was attacked by 'The Times,' but happily and unexpectedly it found a powerful defender in John Ruskin [q. v. Suppl. I], who

in a letter to the newspaper compared Holman Hunt's art to that of Dürer. Thenceforth Ruskin was the chief public champion of Holman Hunt and his school (cf. his *Præraphaelitism*, 1851). Holman Hunt soon included Ruskin among his closest friends, and their affection for each other lasted till death. Holman Hunt's 'Valentine' was exhibited a second time in 1851 at the Liverpool Exhibition, where it won the premium of 50*l.* offered for the 'most approved painting.' It was bought in 1854 by (Sir) Thomas Fairbairn, who became another sympathetic patron and whose portrait Holman Hunt painted in 1874. The 'Valentine' was resold in 1887.

In the course of 1851 Holman Hunt and Millais spent some time at Ewell, near Epsom, afterwards removing to Worcester Park Farm. Each painted backgrounds for important pictures. Holman Hunt was beginning his 'Hireling Shepherd' and 'The Light of the World,' both of which were completed slowly at his Chelsea studio. 'The Hireling Shepherd' was finished in time for exhibition at the Royal Academy in 1852. Carlyle, Hunt's neighbour at Chelsea, had seen 'The Hireling Shepherd' in the studio, and had declared it to be 'the greatest picture he had seen painted by any modern man.' It was hung on the line, and ultimately passed to Manchester Art Gallery, while a replica became the property of Sir William Agnew [q. v. Suppl. II]. During that year he worked hard on three very different subjects. 'Claudio and Isabella' illustrated a scene from Shakespeare's 'Measure for Measure,' which after exhibition at the Academy in 1853 won a Liverpool prize of 50*l.* (it is now in the possession of Mrs. Ashton). 'Our English Coasts, 1852,' a study of the Downs near Hastings, was also exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1853; it was subsequently renamed 'Strayed Sheep,' and became the property of George Lillie Craik. The third picture, 'New College Cloisters, 1852,' was shown at the Academy of 1853; it is at Jesus College, Oxford.

In 1854 Holman Hunt still further increased his reputation by sending to the Academy two of his best pictures, 'The Awakened Conscience' and 'The Light of the World.' The former was bought by (Sir) Thomas Fairbairn. 'The Light of the World' was acquired for 400 guineas by Thomas Combe, and in 1872 was presented by his widow to Keble College, Oxford. Ruskin in letters to 'The Times' wrote admiringly of the ethical and spiritual significance of both the paintings of 1854. He attributed to Holman Hunt a religious passion new to English art. In later years Holman Hunt was grieved by injury done to 'The Light of the World' owing to what he regarded as want of care at Keble College. He therefore painted the subject again on a life-size scale in 1904. The second version was purchased by Mr. Charles Booth, who arranged for its exhibition in the chief colonial cities and finally presented it to St. Paul's Cathedral, where it now hangs. Engravings and reproductions have made the original version one of the most familiar of modern pictures.

Holman Hunt's growing success enabled him in the meantime to carry out a project which had been slowly forming itself in his mind, to visit Palestine and treat sacred subjects among their actual surroundings. He resolved, he said, to find out with his own eyes what Christ was like.

Leaving England in January 1854 for two years, he travelled to Palestine by way of Paris, Malta, Egypt and Jaffa. At Cairo Thomas Seddon [q. v.] joined him. Settling down in Jerusalem, he soon began the well-known painting 'The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple,' which he finished six years later. Then, encamping on the western shore of the Dead Sea, he started on 'The Scapegoat.' Much other work was designed, and he made numberless studies of Jewish types and of the natural scenery. He explored the Holy Land with thoroughness, and formed useful friendships with English and other European tourists. At the close of 1855 he travelled from Beyrout to the Crimea, by way of Constantinople. In February 1856 he was again in London. The P.R.B. was then practically in a state of dissolution as a brotherhood but remained an ever-increasing force as a body of principles.

Holman Hunt settled for a time in Pimlico (49 Claverton Street). There he worked on designs for the illustrated edition of Tennyson's Poems for which Moxon the publisher had already enlisted the services of Millais, Rossetti, Maclise, Mulready, Stanfield, and others. Hunt undertook six drawings, including 'The Lady of Shalott,' 'Haroun al Raschid,' and 'Oriana.' Long afterwards, in 1886 he happily repeated his design for 'The Lady of Shalott' in oil. The edition of Tennyson was published in May 1857. Tennyson criticised Holman Hunt's interpretation of his 'Lady of Shalott,' but the artist who met the poet at Mrs. Prinsep's residence, Little Holland House, was soon on good terms with him, visiting him at Farringford, in the Isle of Wight, in

1858, and accompanying him with Palgrave, Woolner, and Val Prinsep, on a walking tour in Devonshire and Cornwall in 1860.

Holman Hunt's 'Scapegoat' was sent to the Academy of 1856. It arrested attention but puzzled the critics. Sir Robert Peel [q. v.] offered 250*l.* for it; he wished to hang it as a pendant to a Landseer! It was ultimately sold to Mr. Windus of Tottenham, a well-known collector, for 450*l.* It subsequently passed to Thomas Fairbairn, and in 1887 into the collection of Sir Cuthbert Quilter. At the exhibition of 1856 Holman Hunt also showed three Oriental landscapes.

At the suggestion of Combe, Holman Hunt offered himself as a candidate for the associateship of the Academy in the same year, but he was rejected, receiving only a single vote. His relations with the Academy were thenceforth strained. He sent nothing to the Academy again till 1860, and only eight pictures in the succeeding fourteen years, altogether ceasing to contribute after 1874. He took part in 1858 in the formation of the Hogarth Club, originally formed of artists who had failed to win official recognition (it lasted till 1897). In 1863 he gave evidence before a royal commission on the Academy, in which he adversely criticised its management. Millais and many artist friends soon, however, became influential members of the Academy, and they subsequently assured Hunt that he would be welcomed by that body, would he consent to join it. But he resolved to remain outside, and from that resolution he never swerved.

Late in 1856 Holman Hunt moved from Pimlico to Campden Hill, where he took a house, Tor Villa, which had just been vacated by James Clarke Hook [q. v. Suppl. II]. He occupied it for some ten years. There he busied himself for a time with the designing of furniture, helping to set a fashion which, under the subsequent influence of William Morris and others, developed into a movement scarcely less important than that of the P.R.B. His 'Finding of the Saviour in the Temple,' which he had begun in Jerusalem in 1854, was finished at Campden Hill in 1860. It fetched a price far in excess of any in Holman Hunt's previous experience. It was sold for 5500 guineas to the picture-dealer Gambart, who exhibited it at his gallery in Bond Street with great success. It passed in 1891 from the collection of C. P. Matthews into that of Mr. John T. Middlemore, M.P. for Birmingham, who presented it to the Birmingham Art Gallery in 1896. It was engraved by Lizars and Greatbach.

For the nine following years Holman Hunt's position was well maintained. 'A Street Scene in Cairo: the Lantern-maker's Courtship,' exhibited at the Academy in 1861, became the property of William Kenrick of Birmingham. In 1863 two pictures were shown at the Academy, 'The King of Hearts,' portrait of a boy, now the property of the earl of Carnarvon, and a portrait of Stephen Lushington [q. v.], painted for his son Vernon.

In 1866 Holman Hunt exhibited on his own account at a gallery in Hanover Street some new pictures, including 'London Bridge on the Night of the Prince of Wales's Wedding, March 10, 1863,' into which he introduced a portrait of Combe (now in the Combe bequest, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford), and 'The After-glow.' Next year he showed at the Academy 'Il dolce far niente' and 'The Festival of St. Swithin,' a lifelike study of pigeons (also now at the Ashmolean Museum).

In August 1866 Holman Hunt had resolved on a second visit to the East. But quarantine regulations, owing to an outbreak of cholera, prevented him from going farther than Florence, where he took a studio. He had married (for the first time) before leaving England in 1865, and his wife, who accompanied him to Florence, died there in 1866. Holman Hunt was soon at work in his Florentine studio on his 'Isabella and the Pot of Basil.' This picture, which was rendered popular by Blanchard's engraving, was purchased by Gambart, and in 1867 exhibited by itself. It ultimately became the property of Mrs. Hall of Newcastle. Hunt stayed in Italy, with an occasional visit to England, for some two years. He visited Naples, Salerno, and Ravello, and saw Venice for the first time under Ruskin's guidance. He was elected member of the Athenæum Club under Rule II in 1868.

After fourteen years' absence from Palestine, Holman Hunt landed at Jaffa in the autumn of 1869. He remained in the Holy Land for another two years. In Dec. 1869 he was staying at Bethlehem, but soon took a house at Jerusalem, and slowly painted one of his most characteristic works, 'The Shadow of Death,' also called 'The Shadow of the Cross.' He returned with it to England in 1871. Sir Thomas Fairbairn negotiated its sale to Messrs. Agnew and Son, who exhibited it separately in London and through the country; 5500*l.* down was paid for it and the original study, an equal sum being promised later. Sir William Agnew finally presented the painting to the

Manchester Art Gallery. The head of Christ in this picture was copied by command of Queen Victoria under the title of 'The Beloved,' and is now in the Chapel Royal.

Holman Hunt now remained in London, painting a few portraits, till 1875. He then left for Neuchâtel, where he was married for the second time. Thence he passed once again to Jerusalem by his old route of Alexandria and Jaffa. He arrived in the course of 1875, and stayed in Jerusalem or the neighbourhood for two and a half years. On the voyage out through the Mediterranean he painted 'The Ship,' which remained the property of the painter till 1906, when in honour of his eighty-first birthday it was purchased by a number of admirers and presented to the Tate Gallery. 'Nazareth, overlooking Esdraelon,' and a first design for the most elaborate labour of his life, 'The Triumph of the Innocents,' were executed during this third sojourn in Jerusalem. Difficulties over 'The Triumph' caused by a bad canvas bought in Jerusalem proved a source of grave anxiety.

While Holman Hunt was still in Palestine the Grosvenor Gallery was built and opened by Sir Coutts Lindsay in 1877. Hunt encouraged the enterprise, and to the first exhibition sent his completed 'Nazareth' (now in the Ashmolean at Oxford). He subsequently sent 'The Ship' (1878), portraits of his sons Cyril (1880) and Hilary 'The Traeer' (1886), Sir Richard Owen (1881), and Dante Rossetti (1884, worked from an earlier pastel), as well as 'The Bride of Bethlehem' (1885) and 'Amaryllis' (1885).

On returning in 1878 from the Holy Land, Holman Hunt, who still kept on his house at Jerusalem, worked anew on his 'Triumph of the Innocents' at a Chelsea studio. The first picture he temporarily abandoned, and began a new version, which was finished in 1885. After exhibition in the Fine Art Society's Galleries, this was acquired by Mr. J. T. Middlemore of Birmingham. Meanwhile Holman Hunt had repaired and repainted the earlier version, which was acquired by the Liverpool Art Gallery for 3500 guineas. The original design of the picture, which varies considerably from both the large versions, is in the collection of Sidney Morse.

A water-colour, 'Christ among the Doctors,' which now belongs to Mr. Middlemore, was executed in 1886, in which year as complete a collection of Holman Hunt's works as could be brought together was shown by the Fine Art Society in London. Holman Hunt's next important picture was 'May Morning on Magdalen Tower, Oxford,' which he began in 1888 on a small canvas, and finished in 1891, when it was shown in a private gallery in Old Bond Street. This original version was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Barrow Cadbury to the Birmingham Art Gallery in 1907.

In 1892, accompanied by his wife, Holman Hunt travelled through Italy and Greece to Egypt, and thence paid a last visit to Palestine. There he prepared designs for Sir Edwin Arnold's 'Light of the World,' and painted 'The Miracle of Sacred Fire, Church of the Sepulchre,' which he exhibited at the New Gallery in 1899 and afterwards lent to Liverpool, but kept in his own possession.

Holman Hunt occasionally practised modelling, and some of his designs, especially 'The Triumph of the Innocents,' show that if he had taken up that branch of art, he might have succeeded better than he did in painting. He was a ready writer. In 1888 he contributed three articles on the Pre-Raphaelite movement to the 'Contemporary Review.' In 1891 he contributed to 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' an able article on the same subject. In 1905 he published a work in two volumes entitled 'Pre-Raphaelitism and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood,' which forms a history of his own life and throws much light on the lives of his friends.

In 1905, on the death of George Frederick Watts [q. v. Suppl. II], Holman Hunt was admitted to the Order of Merit, and at the encænia of the same year he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. Another collection of his works was exhibited at the Leicester Galleries in 1906, when the catalogue had a preface by Sir William B. Richmond, K.C.B., R.A. Holman Hunt died at his residence, 18 Melbury Road, Kensington, on 7 Sept. 1910, and his remains, after cremation at Golder's Green, were interred in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral near the graves of Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Joshua Reynolds, J. M. W. Turner, Lord Leighton, and Sir J. E. Millais.

He was twice married: (1) in 1865 to Fanny, daughter of George Waugh, and granddaughter of Alexander Waugh [q. v.], who died at Florence in the following year leaving a son Cyril Benoni; and (2) in 1875 to Marion Edith Waugh, his deceased wife's sister, by whom he had a son, Hilary Lushington, and a daughter, Gladys Mulock.

Holman Hunt painted his own portrait three times, at the age of fourteen, seventeen, and forty-one; the last portrait

is in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence. He was twice painted by Sir William Richmond; for the first time in 1878, and for the second in 1900. The earlier picture belongs to Sir William Richmond; the latter was presented to Holman Hunt by his friends, with an address written by (Sir) Leslie Stephen. Both portraits are reproduced in photogravure in Hunt's 'Pre-Raphaelitism' (1905).

Holman Hunt's lifelong adherence to Pre-Raphaelite principles and his strong religious convictions give him a unique place in the history of English art. The determined realism with which he treats the scenes of New Testament history has recalled to many critics the genius of Bunyan. In Ruskin's view, the New Testament 'became' to Holman Hunt, after he quitted worldly subjects, 'what it was to an old Puritan or an old Catholic of true blood'—'the only Reality.' Holman Hunt's minute search after what he believed to be truth did not permit him to paint many pictures. But all show the same conscientious fidelity to fact, and bright, if not always harmonious, colouring. Æsthetic unity is too often sacrificed to excess of detail, producing occasionally the crudest effects. His genius was essentially Germanic, finding expression not in the intrinsic powers of the material in which he worked, but in the forceful detail of his representations. He ignored the virtues of concentration and subordination, and endeavoured to say as much as he could on every subject he treated. Yet few artists can claim a more distinctive individuality or have made a bolder stand against the artistic conventions of their own day than Holman Hunt; whether those conventions were always for the worse is a different question.

[Holman Hunt's Pre-Raphaelitism and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, 2 vols. 1905; William Holman Hunt and his Works (published anonymously, but by F. G. Stephens), 1860; Pre-Raphaelite Diaries and Letters, ed. W. M. Rossetti, 1900; Dante Gabriel Rossetti, his Family Letters, with a Memoir by W. M. Rossetti, 2 vols. 1895; Ruskin's Art of England (Lecture I, on Rossetti and Hunt) in his collected works, ed. Wedderburn and Cook (see the admirable index vol. for numerous references to Hunt); Millais's Life of Sir J. E. Millais; W. Bell Scott's Autobiography; Rowley, Fifty Years of Work without Wages, 1911; Graves, Royal Academy Exhibitors, 1905; Catalogues of Tate Gallery and Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool Art Galleries; Cat. of Exhibition at Leicester Galleries, 1906, with preface by Sir W. B. Richmond; private information.]

W. A.

HUNTER, COLIN (1841–1904), sea-painter, born at Glasgow on 16 July 1841, was youngest child in the family of three sons and two daughters of John Hunter and his wife, Anne MacArthur. Owing to failing health the father gave up business in Glasgow about 1844, and removing to Helensburgh, opened a library and book-shop there, and became post-master. Colin Hunter was thus brought up on the coast. On leaving school he spent four years in a shipping-office in Glasgow, and soon made the acquaintance of William Black, the novelist, who became a lifelong friend. From early youth his bias towards art was strong. He devoted all his leisure to sketching from nature, and after a little study at the local school of art he at twenty abandoned business to become a landscape-painter. He practically taught himself to paint by working out of doors, frequently in the company of J. Milne Donald, the best-known painter in the west of Scotland, who encouraged him and gave him hints. From the first his work was vigorous, and, for its period, strong and rich in tone. A few months spent in Paris in the studio of M. Léon Bonnat at a later date left no obvious traces on his style.

Many of Hunter's earlier pictures appeared in the Royal Scottish Academy and the Glasgow Institute. For the most part they were closely studied and carefully painted scenes in the neighbourhood of Helensburgh, near the Trossachs or in Glenfalloch. Rustic figures were occasionally introduced. But towards 1870 he took seriously to painting the sea, and thenceforth, although frequently producing admirable inland landscapes, his finest, and certainly his most characteristic, work was inspired by the Firth of Clyde and Arran, or by the sea-fringed and fretted highlands and islands of the west.

Until 1870 he lived principally at Helensburgh, although from 1868 to 1872 he had a studio in Edinburgh. Meanwhile his work commenced to attract attention at the Royal Academy. He had first exhibited there in 1868. Four years later he went to London. After occupying studios in Langham Place and Carlton Hill, he removed in 1877 to Melbury Road, Kensington, where he built a fine house and studio. In 1873 the power and originality of 'Trawlers waiting for Darkness' had evoked general admiration. His career was thenceforth one of almost unbroken success. His pictures formed for many years one of the features of the Academy exhibitions, where

he showed ninety-seven pictures in all. Many were acquired for public collections. The 'Salmon Stake Nets' (1874) went to Sydney and 'Waiting for the Homeward Bound' (1882) to Adelaide. 'Their Only Harvest' (1878), one of the best purchases of the Chantrey trustees, is in the Tate Gallery, London; 'The Herring Market at Sea' (1884) at Manchester, and 'The Pool in the Woods' (1897), a charming landscape, at Liverpool. The Glasgow Gallery contains 'Goodnight to Skye' (1895) and 'Niagara Rapids' (1901), the latter a reminiscence of a visit to America. Preston possesses 'Signs of Herring' (1899), one of his finest works. In 1884 he was elected A.R.A.

Hunter's handling of oil-paint was heavy and lacked flow and flexibility, and his drawing was effective and robust rather than constructive and elegant; but he had an instinctive feeling for ensemble and chiaroscuro, was a powerful, if restricted, colourist, and possessed a poetic apprehension of certain effects of light and atmosphere. He was at his best perhaps in pictures in which some incident of fisher-life or sea-faring was associated with the pathetic sentiment of sunset or dusky after-glow, and his most characteristic pieces are low in tone and somewhat sad in feeling. Occasionally painting in water-colour with vigour and freshness, he was a member of the Royal Scottish Water-Colour Society. As an etcher he also attained some distinction, his plates being effective in arrangement, sparkling in effect, and drawn with vigour and decisiveness.

Some time before his death Colin Hunter's health failed and his right hand was paralysed. He died at Lugar, Melbury Road, on 24 Sept. 1904, and was buried at Helensburgh. He married on 20 Nov. 1873, in Glasgow, Isabella, daughter of John H. Young, surgeon-dentist. His wife, with two sons (the elder of whom, Mr. J. Young Hunter, is an artist) and two daughters, survived him. Mrs. Hunter possesses a portrait of her husband, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1878, by John Pettie, R.A.

[Information from the family; exhibition catalogues; Sir W. Armstrong's Scottish Painters, 1887; Art Journal, 1891, vol. 43, p. 187; J. L. Caw, Scottish Painting, 1908; Wemyss Reid's Life of William Black, passim; Scotsman, 26 and 29 Sept. 1904.] J. L. C.

HUNTER, Sir WILLIAM GUYER (1827–1902), surgeon-general, born at Calcutta in 1827, was eldest son of Thomas Hunter of Catterick near Richmond in Yorkshire. Educated at King's College school, he began his professional training at Charing Cross Hospital in 1844; became M.R.C.S. England in 1849; F.R.C.S. Edinburgh in 1858; M.D. Aberdeen, and M.R.C.P. London in 1867, and F.R.C.P. in 1875.

Nominated an assistant surgeon in the Bengal medical service in May 1850, he served through the second Burmese war of 1852–3 which led to the annexation of Pegu. For this campaign, during which his life was endangered by cholera, he received a medal and clasp. In 1854 he received high commendation from the Bombay Medical Board for successfully establishing dispensaries in Raligaum, Alighur, and Shikapur, and in 1857 the thanks of the government for zeal and skill during a fever epidemic in Shikapur, and for repressing a revolt of eight hundred prisoners in the jail of that station. During the Mutiny he acted as civil surgeon in Upper Scinde and obtained brevet rank of surgeon. He again received the thanks of government and was granted a medal. His health being shattered by the experiences of the year he came home on furlough, but was recalled to Bombay to take up the appointment of physician to the Jamsetji Jijibhoy hospital and professor of medicine in the Grant Medical College, of which he was made principal in 1876. The institution prospered under his administration; he found it with sixteen students, he left it with two hundred. He was made deputy surgeon-general in 1876, and was specially promoted to the rank of surgeon-general in 1877, when he received the thanks of government for organising the medical and hospital equipment for active service when troops were sent to Malta from India. His scheme was ultimately adopted throughout India.

In 1880 he was appointed by Sir Richard Temple [q.v. Suppl. II] vice-chancellor of the University of Bombay, a distinction usually reserved for members of the legislative council and judges of the high court in India. On his retirement from the service in 1880 he received much honourable recognition. He was appointed honorary surgeon to Queen Victoria; the inhabitants of Bombay presented him with a public address, gave his portrait to the Grant Medical College, and founded a scholarship. On his return to England he was elected a consulting physician to the Charing Cross Hospital, London.

In 1883, on the occasion of a severe outbreak of epidemic cholera in Egypt, Hunter

at the request of the Indian Medical Board, was sent on a special mission to investigate it. He wrote an able report showing the urgent need of efficient sanitation in Egypt and emphasising the superior value of sanitary measures to quarantine regulations. The report was adversely criticised, but its main conclusions seem justified. In 1885 he pressed his views on the sanitary conference at Rome, which he attended as the official representative of Great Britain. He was made K.C.M.G. in 1884 and hon. LL.D. of Aberdeen in 1894.

In his last years he was prominent in English public life. From 1886 to 1887 he was a member of the London school board for the Westminster division, and from 1885 to 1892 he was conservative M.P. for Central Hackney. While in parliament he was chairman of the Water Inquiry Committee of the City of London, and a member of the departmental committee to 'enquire into the best mode of dealing with habitual drunkards.' He also did admirable service in connection with the vaccination commission, the shop hours bill, and the midwives' registration bill.

During 1884–5 he was especially interested in the formation of the volunteer medical staff corps (now the royal army medical corps, territorial), of which he was the first honorary commandant.

He died at his residence, Anerley Hill, Upper Norwood, on 4 March 1902, and was buried at Paddington cemetery.

Hunter married (1) in 1856 a daughter of Christopher Paske, vicar of Ruislip, Middlesex; (2) in 1871 the second daughter of Joseph Stainburn.

[Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, 1903, vol. lxxxvi. p. cvii; Lancet, 1902, vol. ii. p. 856; Brit. Med. Journal, 1902, vol. i. p. 749.]

D'A. P.

HUNTINGTON, GEORGE (1825–1905), rector of Tenby, born at Elloughton near Hull, on 25 Aug. 1825, was youngest of the family of four sons and three daughters of Charles William Huntington of Elloughton by his wife Harriet, daughter of William Mantle, curate in charge of Sidersten, Norfolk. After education at home he studied from 1846 to 1848 at St. Bees theological college (closed in 1896). Ordained deacon in 1848 and priest in 1849 by the bishop of Manchester, he first served as curate at St. Stephen's, Salford. In 1850 he removed to Wigan, where his work among the Lancashire colliers came to the notice of the earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who made him his domestic chaplain.

After acting as clerk in orders of Manchester cathedral from 1855 to 1863, and receiving the Lambeth degree of M.A. in 1855, he became rector of St. Stephen's, Salford, in 1863. Huntington was active in Manchester during the cotton famine, and his 'Church's Work in our Large Towns' (1863) gave him a high reputation. On 6 Jan. 1867 he was inducted into the crown rectory of Tenby, in Pembrokeshire, where he remained until his death at Bath on 8 April 1905. He was buried at Tenby.

Huntington was an earnest high churchman, and at first came into conflict with evangelical sentiment in Tenby. A mission conducted there in 1877 by ritualist clergy under Huntington's auspices led to controversy in which William Basil Jones, bishop of St. David's, took part (cf. *Three Letters on the Subject of the Late Tenby Mission*, 1877). But the hostility gradually disappeared, and Huntington was able to restore and beautify his church, with the active support of his parishioners. He was an impressive preacher, at once practical and somewhat mystical. He was also a governor of the county school, chairman of the managers of the parish schools, and an energetic freemason.

Besides the work mentioned, Huntington published sermons, addresses, articles in magazines, and three volumes exhibiting some power in describing character, viz. 'Autobiography of John Brown, Cordwainer' (1867), of which he represented himself as editor and which went into five editions; the 'Autobiography of an Alms-Bag' (1885) which depicts some local figures, and his 'Random Recollections' (1895) which contains attractive sketches of friends and neighbours.

Huntington married on 26 April 1849 Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of John Henry Garton of Hull, who survived him. He had issue five daughters and two sons.

[The Times, 14 April 1905; Church Times, 14 April 1905; obituary by J. Leach in Tenby and County News, 12 April 1905; Crockford's Clerical Directory; St. Bees College Calendar, 1848; Brit. Mus. Cat.; private information.]

E. S. H–R.

HURLSTONE, WILLIAM YEATES (1876–1906), musical composer and pianist, born at 12 Richmond Gardens, Fulham, on 7 Jan. 1876, was grandson of Frederick Yeates Hurlstone [q. v.], president of the Royal Society of British Artists, and only son of the four children of Martin de

Galway Hurlstone, a surgeon, by his wife Maria Bessy Styche.

Without receiving any regular training, he at the age of nine was allowed to publish a set of five waltzes for piano, and in 1894 he gained a scholarship at the Royal College of Music. There he studied composition under (Sir) Villiers Stanford and piano under Algernon Ashton and Edward Dannreuther, leaving the college in December 1898 an excellent pianist and performer of chamber-music and a composer of decided promise. He thereupon published some trifling songs and pieces, but public attention was soon drawn to the fine series of orchestral variations on a Swedish air which he produced at the first concert of the Patrons' Fund on 20 May 1904. At the second (chamber) concert his pianoforte quartet was played and warmly received. In 1906 he won a prize of 50*l.* offered by the Worshipful Company of Musicians for the best 'Fantasy-Quartet' for strings. Always of a delicate constitution, he died of consumption on 30 May 1906, and was buried at Mitcham, Croydon. He was unmarried. After his death many of his MS. compositions were published at the expense partly of private friends and partly of the Society of British Composers, of which he was a valued member.

Besides the works mentioned his chief pieces were his pianoforte concerto in D, his suite 'The Magic Mirror,' and a cantata 'Alfred the Great.' There is an engaging sincerity and simple charm in his music that seemed to promise a brilliant future.

[Grove's Dict. of Music; Mus. Times, July 1906; Society of British Composers' Year-book for 1907, giving full list of works.] F. C.

HUTH, ALFRED HENRY (1850–1910), bibliophile, born in London on 14 Jan. 1850, was second son of Henry Huth [q. v.] and of Augusta, third daughter of Frederick Westenholz of Waldenstein Castle, Austria. When not quite twelve years old, Huth was taken, with an elder brother, from a private school at Carshalton, to travel in the East under the care of Henry Thomas Buckle [q. v.], the historian. The tour, which began on 20 Oct. 1861, was broken by the death of Buckle at Damascus on 29 May 1862, and Huth's education was continued less adventurously at Rugby in 1864, and afterwards at the University of Berlin. On 16 Jan. 1872 he married his first cousin, Octavia, fourth and youngest daughter of Charles Frederick Huth, his father's eldest brother. Possessed of an ample fortune, and devoting himself to study and collecting he published in 1875 his first book, a study of 'The Marriage of Near Kin' (2nd edit. 1887), following it in 1880 by an account in two volumes of 'The Life and Writings of Henry Thomas Buckle,' written with considerable vivacity and containing an attack on Buckle's fellow traveller, John Stuart Stuart Glennie, which the latter answered in the 'Athenæum' and in the third edition (1880) of his 'Pilgrim-Memories.' After the death of his father in 1878 the fine library which he had formed passed into the possession of Alfred Huth, who saw to its completion in 1880 the catalogue which his father had begun to print. The care and augmentation of the collection formed one of his chief interests to the end of his life. He became a member (subsequently treasurer and vice-president) of the Roxburghe Club, and in 1888 contributed to its publications an edition of a manuscript in his own possession, 'The Miroure of Mans Saluacionne,' an English fifteenth-century verse translation of the 'Speculum Humanæ Salvationis.' The next year he published a verse translation of the first part of Goethe's 'Faust' in language 'partly Jacobean, partly modern' and closely literal. Of this a second edition, much revised, was published in 1911. In 1892 he took part in founding the Bibliographical Society, acting as its first treasurer and subsequently as president. During these years he lived at Bolney House, Ennismore Gardens, but subsequently removed to Fosbury Manor, near Hungerford. In 1894 he published anonymously 'A True Relation of the Travels and Perilous Adventures of Mathew Dudgeon, Gentleman: wherein is truly set down the Manner of his Taking, the Long Time of his Slavery in Algiers, and Means of his Delivery. Written by Himself, and now for the first time printed.' This Jacobean romance was presented with some attempt to reproduce the typographical characteristics of its period. In the same year he read before the Bibliographical Society a paper urging the compilation of 'a general catalogue of British works,' but the project proved too large to be carried out. Huth himself continued to work at his own collection, and at the time of his death on 14 Oct. 1910, from heart failure, while out shooting with a neighbour in Hampshire, he was engaged on a 'Catalogue of the Woodcuts and Engravings in the Huth Library,' which appeared posthumously. He was buried at Fosbury, Wiltshire. His wife survived him without issue.

By his will he directed that on the sale

of his collection the trustees of the British Museum should have the right of selecting fifty volumes from it, a bequest acknowledged as of greater value to the Museum library than any received since that of Thomas Grenville [q. v.] in 1846. A sumptuous catalogue of the books thus chosen was published early in 1912. The Huth autographs and engravings were sold in June and July 1911, the former realising 13,081*l.*, the latter 14,840*l.* The first portion of the library (A–B, and the Shakespeariana), sold in November 1911, fetched 50,821*l.*, exclusive of the price paid for the Shakespeares, bought privately by Mr. W. A. Coehrane for presentation to Yale University, Newhaven, U.S.A. The sale of the second portion followed on 5–7 June 1912 and realised 30,169*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

In addition to the books named above, Huth wrote an article on 'The Fortilisation of Plants' in the 'Westminster Review' (October 1877), a pamphlet on the 'Employment of Women' (1882), and a memoir of his father for this Dictionary. He contributed also letters to 'The Times' on land legislation and on the death-duties, especially as to their inequitable incidence on collectors of rare books and works of art.

[Cat. of Huth Books in Brit. Mus. 1912; The Times, 18 and 19 Oct., 19 and 24 Dec. (Will) 1910; 17 Jan. 1911; private knowledge.]

A. W. P.

HUTTON, ALFRED (1839–1910), swordsman, born at Beverley on 10 March 1839, was eleventh and youngest child and seventh son of Henry William Hutton (1787–1848) of Walker Gate, Beverley, captain in the 4th (Royal Irish) dragoon guards (retired 1811). His mother was Marianne (*d.* 1879), only child of John Fleming of Beverley. A brother, Edward Thomas, was father of Lieut.-general Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1848). Educated at Blackheath, Alfred matriculated at University College, Oxford, on 25 Nov. 1857, but left without graduating to join the 79th (Cameron) highlanders (31 May 1859). At the age of twelve he had taken his first fencing lessons at the school in St. James's Street from Henry Angelo the younger (*d.* 1852), his father having been a pupil of Henry Angelo the elder [see Tremamondo, Henry]. On arrival at the depot of his regiment at Perth he soon proved himself an expert fencer. Upon joining the headquarters of his regiment in India, at the request of his commanding officer, Colonel Hodgson, he organised in the regiment the Cameron Fencing Club, for which he prepared his first book, 'Swordsmanship' (1862). In 1864 he exchanged into the 7th hussars, and in 1866 into the 1st (king's) dragoon guards, popularising fencing in both regiments. He was gazetted captain on 30 Sept. 1868, and retired from the service in 1873.

Invalided home in 1865, he had become the pupil and friend of McTurk, Angelo's successor, at the school of arms in St. James's Street. On leaving the army he devoted himself to the practice of modern fencing with foil, sabre, and bayonet, but chiefly to the study and revival of elder systems and schools. His chief work, 'Cold Steel' (a title sometimes transferred from the book to the writer by his friends), was published in 1889. This was a practical treatise on the sabre, based on the old English backsword play of the eighteenth century, combined with the method of the then modern Italian school. Hutton successfully advocated the use by cavalry of a straight pointed sword for thrusting rather than a cutting sword. In 1890 he published 'Fixed Bayonets,' but his views of bayonet fighting were regarded in the army as too theoretical for modern practical instruction.

Under Hutton's instruction the school of arms of the London rifle brigade reached a high level of all-round swordsmanship. For its benefit 'The Swordsman' was written in 1891 (enlarged edit. 1898). In 1892 he published 'Old Sword Play,' a summary history of fencing as practised in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. In 1894 he was elected F.S.A., and an honorary member of the Cercle d'Escrime de Bruxelles, on whose invitation he took the chief part with several English pupils in a historical display of 'L'Escrime à travers les Ages,' held at the opera-house on 22 May. From 1867 he was a member of the London Fencing Club, and from 1895 till death he was first president of the Amateur Fencing Association, originally the fencing branch of the Amateur Gymnastic Association, the earliest attempt at organising English fencing. His last published work was 'The Sword and the Centuries' (1901), a popular illustrated epitome of his deeper researches.

Hutton was one of the founders of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital in 1874, and for thirty years its first chairman. Of tall and picturesque figure, handsome face, and chivalrous bearing, traits suggestive to friends of Don Quixote, he was wholehearted in his devotion to the science of arms, which he did much to rescue from neglect. He died unmarried at his chambers in 76 Jermyn Street, London, on

18 Dec. 1910, and was buried in Astbury churchyard, Cheshire. A memorial tablet was unveiled at Astbury Church by Lieut.-general Sir Edward Hutton on 8 Oct. 1911.

Besides the works mentioned and articles in periodicals, he published: 1. 'Swordsmanship for the Use of Soldiers,' 1866. 2. 'Swordsmanship and Bayonet Fencing,' 1867. 3. 'The Cavalry Swordsman,' 1867. 4. 'Bayonet Fencing and Sword Practice,' 1882. 5. 'A Criticism of the Infantry Sword Exercise,' 1895. 6. 'Sword Fighting and Sword Play,' 1897. 7. 'Examples of Ju-Jitsu for Schoolboys.'

Hutton's fine collection, of fencing and duelling literature, with some admirable specimens of Oriental sword-cutlery, he bequeathed to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Hutton was often painted, usually in ancient or modern fencing costume. A portrait by John Ernest Breun, entitled 'Cold Steel,' won the gold medal at the Paris Salon in 1892, and is reproduced in Hutton's book so named (1889). Another portrait by W. Howard Robinson, foil in hand and mask under arm, was reproduced in 'The Field,' 25 June 1910; a caricature by 'Jest,' rapier in hand, was in 'Vanity Fair,' 13 Aug. 1903.

[Arthur W. Hutton, Some Account of the Family of Hutton of Gate Burton, Lincolnshire, 1898 (privately printed); private information supplied by Colonel Cyril G. R. Matthey, F.S.A., one of Hutton's executors; Thimm, Fencing Bibliography; Saturday Review, 6 July 1889 (Cold Steel), 14 June 1890 (Fixed Bayonets); The Times, 19 Dec. 1910; personal knowledge.] A. F. S.

HUTTON, FREDERICK WOLLASTON (1836–1905), geologist, born on 16 Nov. 1836 at Gate Burton, Lincolnshire, was second of the seven sons (and ten children) of Henry Frederick Hutton, rector of Gate Burton, and afterwards of Spridlington, near Lincoln (where he inherited an estate from a godfather). His mother was Louisa, daughter of Henry John Wollaston, rector of Scotter, a relation of William Hyde Wollaston [q. v.]. Wealth came to the father's family through his great-grandfather, Thomas Hutton, a lawyer at Gainsborough, whose son purchased Gate Burton Hall for the family seat, with the advowson of the rectory. Frederick's eldest brother, Henry Wollaston (*b.* 1835), is prebendary of Lincoln; his youngest brother, Arthur Wollaston (1848–1912), was rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.

Frederick, educated at Southwell and the Naval Academy, Gosport, served for three years in the Indian mercantile marine. Afterwards he entered King's College, London, and in 1855 obtained a commission in the 23rd royal Welsh fusiliers, becoming lieutenant in 1857 and captain in 1862. He saw service in the Crimea 1855–6; and in the Indian Mutiny he shared in the capture of Lucknow and in the defeat of the Gwalior mutineers by Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde [q. v.], receiving medals for both campaigns. In 1860–1 he passed with distinction through the Staff College, Sandhurst, and thenceforth his interest in scientific studies rapidly developed.

In 1865 Hutton sold out of the army, and the following January emigrated with his family to New Zealand. As a colonist on the Waikato he was hardly successful, but in 1871 he was appointed assistant-geologist to the New Zealand geological survey and removed to Wellington. In 1873 he left that town for Dunedin on being appointed provincial geologist of Otago and curator of the museum. In 1877 he became professor of natural science in the Otago University. In 1890 he went to Christchurch as professor of biology and geology in the university of New Zealand, but resigned that post in 1893 for the curatorship of the museum. In March 1905 he revisited England, after an absence of thirty-nine years. On the return voyage, near Cape Town, he died at sea (where he was buried) on 27 Oct. 1905.

Besides geology, Hutton had a good knowledge of ornithology and ethnology: and many of the skeletons of the extinct moa (*Dinornis*) now in Europe were obtained by him. In addition to thirteen official catalogues and reports, he wrote more than a hundred scientific papers, the majority contributed to the 'Transactions of the New Zealand Institute.' Eight appear in the 'Quarterly Journal' of the Geological Society (London), among them being a valuable description of the Tarawera district, shortly after the great eruption in 1886. He was also the author of a 'Class-book of Elementary Geology' (1875); of 'Darwinism and Lamarckism, Old and New' (1899); and 'Index Faunæ Novæ Zealandiæ' (1904); and was joint author of 'Nature in New Zealand' (1902) and 'Animals of New Zealand' (1904). In 1902 he published 'The Lesson of Evolution,' a series of essays, which at the time of his death he had enlarged and almost rewritten. This was printed for private circulation in 1907, but deserves to be more widely read. His last article, written while in England, on

'What is Life?' appeared in the 'Hibbert Journal' (1905). Hutton maintained life to be something immaterial and independent of matter, which, however, it required in order to display itself. He was an original thinker and was often involved in controversy, where he fought strenuously but fairly.

He was elected F.G.S. in 1861, a corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London in 1872, and F.R.S. in 1892. He was also a corresponding member of other European, colonial and American societies, was president of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science in 1901 at the Hobart Town meeting, and was first president of the board of governors of the New Zealand Institute, by which a memorial medal and prize was founded.

In 1863 Hutton married Annie Gouger, daughter of Dr. William Montgomerie of the Bengal military service, who introduced gutta-percha into practical use in Europe. His wife, three sons (one an officer in the royal engineers) and three daughters survived him.

[Geol. Mag. 1905; Quarterly Journal Geol. Soc. 1906; Proc. Roy. Soc. 79 B; memoir prefixed to The Lesson of Evolution, 1907; information from Prebendary H. W. Hutton.]

T. G. B.

HUTTON, GEORGE CLARK (1825–1908), presbyterian divine and advocate of disestablishment, born in Perth on 16 May 1825, was oldest of twelve children, of whom only three outlived childhood. George's surviving brother, James Scott Hutton (*d.* 1891), was principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Halifax, Nova Scotia. His father, George Hutton, was a staunch supporter of secession principles. He taught a private school in Perth, took an active interest in the deaf and dumb, and invented a sign language. His mother, Ann Scott, came of a Cromarty family. Hutton, who received his early education from his father, was for a time a teacher, and at the age of fifteen had sole charge of a school near Perth. In Oct. 1843 he entered Edinburgh University, where he won prizes for Latin and Greek, the gold medal for moral philosophy under John Wilson ('Christopher North') [q. v.], and three prizes for rhetoric, one for a poem, 'Wallace in the Tower,' which his professor, William Edmondstoune Aytoun [q. v.], caused to be printed.

He entered the divinity hall of the Secession Church in July 1846, was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Edinburgh on 5 Jan. 1851, and on 9 Sept. of the same year was ordained and inducted minister of Canal Street United Presbyterian church, Paisley. There he remained for the rest of his life, celebrating his ministerial jubilee on 21 Oct. 1901.

Hutton was an able evangelical preacher and a capable exponent of traditional theology, but he was mainly known through life as the active advocate of the 'voluntary' movement in Scotland which condemned civil establishments of religion as unscriptural, unjust, and injurious. In 1858 he joined the Liberation Society, and from 1868 until death was a member of its executive. He was the chief spokesman of a branch of the society formed in Scotland in 1871, and in 1886 helped to form the disestablishment council for Scotland. From 1872 to 1890 he was the convener of a disestablishment committee of the synod of the United Presbyterian church. He spoke in support of disestablishment in tours through Scotland, and not merely urged his views in pamphlets and in the press, but from 1880, when Gladstone formed his second administration, he in letters and interviews entreated the prime minister, without avail, to give practical effect to his opinions. On his representations on behalf of his cause the Tsinds (Scotland) bill in 1880 was dropped by the government. In 1883 Hutton mainly drafted an abortive bill for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland, which John Dick Peddie, M.P. for Kilmarnock burghs, introduced into the House of Commons. To Hutton's pertinacity may be partly attributed Gladstone's support of a motion for Scottish disestablishment in the House of Commons in 1890. When in January 1893 Gladstone's government announced a measure to prevent the creation of vested interests in the established churches of Wales and Scotland, Hutton wrote urging the substitution of a final measure for the suspensory bill. On 25 Aug. Gladstone gave a somewhat evasive reply to a deputation from the disestablishment council, who pressed the government to accept Sir Charles Cameron's Scottish disestablishment bill. With Gladstone's resignation in March 1894 legislative action was arrested. Gladstone's hesitating attitude to the Scottish disestablishment question disappointed Hutton, but friendly relations continued between them, and in May 1895 he was invited to Hawarden, and was cordially received.

Hutton also promoted temperance and educational legislation. In regard to education, he held strongly that a state system

must be entirely secular. He strenuously opposed the provision in the education bill of 1872 for the continuance of 'use and wont' in regard to religious teaching. In 1873 he was elected a member of Paisley school board; he lost his seat in 1876, but served again from 1879 to 1882.

Hutton exerted a dominant influence on the affairs of the United Presbyterian church in the years preceding its union in 1900 with the Free church. He represented his church at the pan-presbyterian council at Philadelphia in 1880 and at Toronto in 1892. In 1884 he was moderator of synod, became convener of the synod's business committee in 1890, and principal of the theological hall of his church in 1892, succeeding Dr. John Cairns [q. v. Suppl. I]. He was a qualified supporter of the first negotiations for the amalgamation of the Free and United Presbyterian churches (1863–1873), nor when the negotiations were resumed in 1896 and were brought to a successful issue in 1900, did he favour an early union. Union seemed to him to endanger the cause of disestablishment, but he finally accepted the assurance that in the united church there would be no attempt to limit the expression of his 'voluntary' opinions. Once the union was accomplished he became one of its most enthusiastic champions and was co-principal with George Cunninghame Monteath Douglas [q. v. Suppl. II] of the United Free Church College, Glasgow, until 1902. In 1906 he was elected moderator of the general assembly of the United Free church in succession to Dr. Robert Rainy [q. v. Suppl. II]. True to the last to his 'voluntary' principles, he unflinchingly opposed the movement for a reunion of the established and United Free churches, and his final words in the general assembly of his church, on 27 May 1908, resisted a proposal of conference on the subject from the established church. He died two days later, 29 May 1908, in his hotel at Edinburgh and was buried in Woodside cemetery, Paisley. Hutton married on 16 May 1853 Margaret Hill (*d.* 1893), by whom he had five children.

Hutton was a born controversialist—trenchant and argumentative, with an intense belief in the spiritual mission of the church and the need of freeing it of civil ties. His opinions made him unpopular with a large and influential section of his countrymen. In his later years there was little enthusiasm for his cause, even in his own church. Hutton was made hon. D.D. of William's College, Massachusetts, U.S.A., in 1875, and of Edinburgh in 1906. His portrait, painted on his ministerial jubilee in 1901 by Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A., hangs in the United Free Church Assembly Hall in Edinburgh.

Hutton's chief published writings are: 1. 'The Nature of Divine Truth and the Fact of its Self-Evidence,' Paisley, 1853. 2. 'The Rationale of Prayer,' Paisley, 1853. 3. 'Law and Gospel: Discourses on Primary Themes,' Edinburgh, 1860. 4. 'The Word and the Book,' Paisley, 1891.

[Life, by Alexander Oliver, 1910; Life and Letters of John Cairns, by Alexander R. MacEwen, 1895 (4th edit. 1898); Life of Principal Rainy by Patrick Carnegie Simpson, 2 vols. 1909; personal knowledge.]

W. F. G.

I

IBBETSON, Sir DENZIL CHARLES JELF (1847–1908), lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, was born on 30 Aug. 1847 at Gainsborough in Lincolnshire. He sprang from a branch of the Yorkshire family, to which Henry John Selwin-Ibbetson, first baron Rookwood [q. v. Suppl. II], belonged. His grandfather was commissary general at St. Helena during the captivity of Napoleon, and used his humour and talents of vivid portraiture in drawing caricatures of the great exile and his staff. His father, Denzil John Hart Ibbetson, married Clarissa, daughter of the Rev. Lansdowne Guilding, and at the time of his son's birth was employed as an engineer in the construction of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. Having subsequently taken holy orders, he became vicar of St. John's, in Adelaide, South Australia. Denzil was educated first at St. Peter's College, Adelaide, and then at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1868 he passed third in the open competition for the civil service of India, and next year graduated B.A. at Cambridge as a senior optime in the mathematical tripos.

Ibbetson proceeded to India, joining the Punjab commission at the end of 1870. His future distinction rested upon a

thorough grounding in revenue administration and settlement work, which brought him into close touch with the realities of district life and agrarian questions. In December 1871 he was appointed assistant settlement officer at Karnal, and he was placed in independent charge of the settlement operations in 1875. Ibbetson's report, owing to its accuracy, variety of interest, and lucidity of style, at once brought the writer's name to the front. Published in 1883, it dealt with one portion of the Karnal district, 892 square miles, lying between the Jumna on the east and the high-lying lands of Jind on the west. Its scholarly investigation of tribal organisation and the social life of the villagers, of their agricultural partnerships and systems of cultivation, riveted attention. He received the thanks of government for the 'ability, patience, and skill' with which he had discharged his duty, and the student of India's agrarian problems still turns to Ibbetson's work for information and suggestion. His treatment of the Punjab census of 1881 displayed the same qualities. His report was a mine of facts in regard to castes, customs, and religions, as well as of high anthropological value. From its pages he afterwards quarried his 'Outlines of Punjab Ethnography' (1883). He entered on a fresh field of labour in the compilation of the 'Punjab Gazetteer' in 1883. In the following year his career took a new direction for some twenty months, as head of the department of public instruction. The comprehensive report of the commission appointed by Lord Ripon to inquire into the state of education had pointed out defects in the administration of the Punjab. Under the direction of Sir Charles Aitchison, Ibbetson introduced the needed reforms. At length in 1887, having completed sixteen strenuous years, Ibbetson took furlough and went to England.

On his return to India at the end of 1888, government lost no time in turning his experience to account. Hitherto he had not worked in the political field, and he was now entrusted with the conduct of British relations with the Kapurthala state. Other special duties entrusted to him were conferences on census operations and jail administration in 1890, followed by an inquiry regarding cantonment administration. But the most fruitful of all his labours was an investigation, commenced in 1891, into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879. The result was amending legislation of the highest importance, which was calculated to relieve more efficiently the Deccan peasantry of their indebtedness and to prevent the gradual transfer of their incumbered holdings to the trading and money-lending classes. The report of Ibbetson and his colleagues led not merely to an amendment of the Deccan Act itself in 1895, but to a more general alteration throughout the empire of the Indian laws of contract and evidence. Another resultant reform was the introduction into Bombay of a proper record of proprietary rights. In 1896, as secretary to the government of India in the revenue department, he became Lord Elgin's right hand in dealing with agricultural problems, and prepared the ground for the Punjab Land Alienation Act. That Act, ably piloted in 1900 by Sir Charles Rivaz, did not go as far as Ibbetson wished, but it restricted the alienation of land so as to keep its occupation in the hands of the agricultural tribes to the exclusion of the commercial castes. For his services he was made C.S.I. in 1896.

Passing from the secretariat to the more congenial task of administration, Ibbetson was in 1898 sent to take charge of the Central Provinces as chief commissioner. The province, then comprising 87,000 square miles, was still staggering under the blow of the famine of 1897 when, in October 1899, another failure of the monsoon occurred in a season of epidemics of fatal diseases. By July 1900 subsistence was required for 2,250,000 of the famished population. A vacancy for a few months on the executive council of the governor-general brought him a change of work without relaxation, and he was compelled to seek rest in furlough.

After his return from England he joined in 1902 the council of Lord Curzon. As a member of that vigorous administration Ibbetson gathered up the fruits of the reports of the famine commissioners of 1898 and 1901, translating their recommendations into rules and regulations for the conduct of future campaigns. Other gigantic schemes of reform resulting from the labours of the irrigation commission of 1902 and the reorganisation of the police department fell upon his shoulders. In addition to these exceptional labours and ordinary duties, he took a leading part in legislative business. Amongst other measures he carried the Co-operative Credit Act of 1904, a Poison Act, the Transfer of Property Amendment, the Punjab Village Sanitation, and the Central Provinces Municipal Acts. In 1903 he was promoted K.C.S.I.

In 1905 he temporarily filled the highest position in his service, that of lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, and on the retirement of Sir Charles Rivaz, on 6 March 1907, he was confirmed in that office. The seditious acts of revolutionists had then brought matters to a serious crisis. Famine and devastating plague had laid heavy hands on the peasantry. The vernacular press, used for the purpose by the leaders of revolution, had disseminated false news, which agitated their simple minds. Even the latest triumph of British enterprise in bringing three million acres under canal irrigation was turned against the government. The new irrigation colonies had over-taxed the administrative resources of their rulers, and mistakes had been made. The yeomen peasants were led to believe that these were the result of deliberate policy, and the first-fruits of breach of faith. Foremost among the instigators of the extreme agitation were Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh. Serious riots broke out in Lahore and Rawalpindi. With prompt vigour, Ibbetson repressed the disorders. He secured the authority of the supreme government for the deportation of the two ringleaders without trial under the regulation of 1818. He applied an ordinance hastily promulgated by the governor-general to the suppression of seditious meetings, and enforced the law against rioters. Troops were kept in readiness, and he employed his police with alert discrimination.

Meanwhile Ibbetson was under the shadow of a fatal malady, but he allowed no bodily infirmity to relax his activity. When at length an operation could not be avoided, he quietly proceeded to London in June 1907, and returned at the earliest moment to his post to disprove false rumours of enforced retirement and allegations of a want of confidence in his policy on the part of superior authority. But the progress of his malady was not to be stayed. He resigned his office on 21 Jan. 1908, and his departure from Lahore called forth public manifestations of sympathy and respect. He died in London on 21 Feb. following, and his body was cremated at Golder's Green. When the news of his death reached the Punjab a public subscription was raised, part of which was applied to a portrait executed by Mr. H. Olivier, which now hangs in the Lawrence Hall at Lahore; a memorial tablet bearing an inscription of just eulogy was also erected to his memory in Christ Church, Simla, at the expense of Lord Curzon.

He married on 2 Aug. 1870 Louisa Clarissa, daughter of Samuel Coulden of the Heralds' College. His widow survived him with two daughters, Ruth Laura and Margaret Lucy; the latter in 1899 married Mr. Evan Maconochie of the Indian civil service.

[Times, 22 Feb. 1908; Pioneer, 23 Feb. 1908; Statesman, Calcutta, 23 Feb. 1908; Administration Reports of the Punjab; Report on the Settlement of the Karnal District, 1883; Census Report of the Punjab, 1881; Outlines of Punjab Ethnography; Gazetteer of the Districts of the Punjab; Reports of Famine Commissions and on the Working of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act.] W. L-W.

IBBETSON, HENRY JOHN SELWIN-. [See SELWIN-IBBETSON, HENRY JOHN, first BARON ROOKWOOD (1826–1902), politician.]

IGNATIUS, FATHER. [See LYNE, JOSEPH LEYCESTER (1837–1908), preacher.]

INCE, WILLIAM (1825–1910), regius professor of divinity at Oxford, born in St. James's parish, Clerkenwell, London, on 7 June 1825, was son of William Ince, sometime president of the Pharmaceutical Society of London, by his wife, Hannah Goodwin Dakin. Educated at King's College School, London, where he began a lifelong friendship with William Henry Smith, afterwards leader of the House of Commons, he was elected to a Hutchins' scholarship at Lincoln College, Oxford, on 10 Dec. 1842. He graduated B.A. with first-class honours in classics in Michaelmas term 1846; he proceeded M.A. on 26 April 1849; and D.D. on 7 May 1878. He was ordained deacon in 1850 and priest in 1852.

Early in 1847 he was elected to a Petrean fellowship in Exeter College, became tutor of the college in 1850, and sub-rector in 1857. He held all three posts till 1878. He was at once recognised as 'one of the ablest and most popular tutors of his day' (W. K. STEBBE'S *Exeter College*, 1900, p. 181), his lectures on Aristotle's 'Ethics' and on logic being especially helpful. As sub-rector he earned the reputation of a tactful but firm disciplinarian. He was a constant preacher in the college chapel.

He served the university offices of junior proctor in 1856–7; of select preacher before the university, 1859, 1870, and 1875; of Oxford preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, 1860–2; and of classical examiner, 1866–8. From 1871 till 1889 he was examining chaplain to J. F. Mackarness, bishop of Oxford, who was fellow of Exeter (1844–6).

On 6 April 1878 Ince was appointed

regius professor of divinity at Oxford and canon of Christ Church. Keenly alive to the intellectual side of his official duties, he read widely and gave his pupils the benefit of his studies. His duties included that of presenting candidates for honorary degrees in divinity, and his happily expressed and enunciated Latin speeches on such occasions recalled the days when Latin was still a spoken language. He took an active share in the administration of Christ Church, both as a cathedral body and as a college, and he showed a well-informed and even-minded judgment in such university offices as curator of the Bodleian library, chairman of the board of theological studies, and member of the hebdomadal council. He preached frequently both as professor in the university church and as canon in the cathedral, and although lacking magnetic qualities he attracted his congregations by the manliness of his delivery and the directness of style. His theological position was that of a moderate Anglican, loyal to the formularies and to what he considered to be the spirit of the Church of England, but inclining, especially in his later days, to evangelical interpretations, and rejecting ritualism alike in form and doctrine.

He died, after some years of failing health, in his official house at Christ Church on 13 Nov. 1910, in his 86th year, and was buried on 16 Nov. in the cemetery at the east end of Christ Church cathedral. He was elected honorary fellow of King's College, London, in 1861, and of Exeter College in 1882.

He married at Alvechurch, Worcestershire, on 11 Sept. 1879, Mary Anne, younger daughter of John Rusher Eaton of Lambeth, and sister of John Richard Turner Eaton, fellow of Merton (1847–65) and rector of Alvechurch (1879–86). She died at Fairford, Gloucestershire, on 21 March 1911, and was buried in Christ Church cemetery in the same grave with her husband.

Ince published many occasional sermons, addresses, and pamphlets dealing with controversial topics in university administration or church doctrine. The following are of chief interest: 'The Past History and Present Duties of the Faculty of Theology in Oxford,' two inaugural lectures read in the Divinity School, Oxford, in Michaelmas term, 1878 (these led to a published correspondence with Rev. H. R. Bramley, fellow of Magdalen College, afterwards precentor of Lincoln, as to the patristic and liturgical interpretation of Τοῦτο ποιεῖτε, 1879). 2. 'The Education of the Clergy at the Universities,' 1882. 3. 'The Luther Commemoration and the Church of England,' 1883. 4. 'The Life and Times of St. Athanasius,' 1896 (lectures delivered in Norwich Cathedral). 5. 'The Doctrine of the Real Presence: a Letter about the Recent Declaration of the English Church Union, and its Appended Notes,' 1900. 6. 'The Three Creeds, specially the so-called Athanasian Creed: a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, 7 Feb. 1904' (advocating the excision of the Athanasian creed from the public services of the church).

[Boase, Registrum Collegii Exoniensis (1894), p. 186; The Times, 14 Nov. 1910; Oxford Times, 19 Nov. 1910; appreciation by Dr. W. Walrond Jackson, rector of Exeter College, in the Stapledon Magazine, iii. 6.] A. C.

INDERWICK, FREDERICK ANDREW (1836–1904), lawyer, fourth son of Andrew Inderwick, R.N., and Jane, daughter of J. Hudson, was born in London on 23 April 1836. He was educated privately and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he matriculated in Michaelmas term 1853, but did not graduate. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple on 16 April 1855, and was called to the bar on 26 Jan. 1858. In the preceding year the jurisdiction of Doctors' Commons over matrimonial and testamentary causes was abolished, and the courts of probate and divorce were created by 20 & 21 Victoria, c. 77 and c. 85. Inderwick attached himself to this branch of the profession which speedily developed a special bar of its own. He had learnt from Dr. Spinks, in whose chambers he had been a pupil, the working of the old 'Commons' practice, and he soon made his reputation as a very capable and effective advocate. He took silk on 19 March 1874, and was made a bencher of his inn on 5 June 1877. He rapidly obtained a complete lead in what became from 1876 the Probate Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, while still occasionally accepting briefs on the south-eastern circuit, which he had joined immediately after his call. Inderwick enjoyed the advantage of a most pleasing voice and presence, and to a thorough knowledge of his own branch of law and practice he brought the gifts of clear statement and forcible exposition; but his style in cross-examination was not always as virile as divorce court witnesses require, and in the more important or sensational cases he was

generally reinforced by some conspicuous figure from the common law bar. His elevation to the bench was confidently predicted; but promotion never came, and in August 1903, in the full enjoyment of a highly lucrative practice, he accepted the post of commissioner in lunacy. He was then suffering from a painful malady, of which he died just a twelvemonth later.

After two unsuccessful attempts to enter parliament in the liberal interest—for Cirencester in 1868 and Dover in 1874—he was returned for Rye in April 1880, but was defeated at the general election in December 1885, when he stood for the Rye division of the county of Sussex.

His interests were closely bound up with the Cinque Ports, and he twice (1892–3) served as mayor of Winchelsea, near which he had a residence. Inderwick was a prolific writer on historical and antiquarian subjects, and his work on the records of the Inner Temple holds high rank in legal and topographical literature. He was elected F.S.A. in 1894. He died at Edinburgh on 18 August 1904, and was buried at Winchelsea. He married on 4 Aug. 1857 Frances Maria, daughter of John Wilkinson of the exchequer and audit department. A fine bust of Inderwick by Sir George Frampton, R.A., stands in one of the corridors of the Royal Courts of Justice outside the bar library, in the formation and management of which he displayed much judgment and activity. A cartoon by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' (1896).

Besides early legal works, 'The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Acts' (1862), 'The Law of Wills' (1866), and his 'Calendar of the Inner Temple Records, 1505–1714,' vols. 1–3 (1896–1901), he published, amongst other works: 1. 'Side-lights on the Stuarts,' 1888. 2. 'The Interregnum, 1648–1660,' 1891. 3. 'The Story of King Edward and New Winchelsea,' 1892. 4. 'The King's Peace,' an historical sketch of the English Law Courts, 1895.

[The Times, 19 Aug. 1904; The Book of Cambridge Matriculations and Degrees; private information.] J. B. A.

INGRAM, JOHN KELLS (1823–1907), scholar, economist, and poet, born at the rectory of Temple Carne, co. Donegal, on 7 July 1823, was eldest son of William Ingram, then curate of the parish, by his wife, Elizabeth Cooke. Thomas Dunbar Ingram [q. v. Suppl. II] was his younger brother. The family was descended from Scottish Presbyterians, who settled in co. Down in the seventeenth century. John Ingram, the paternal grandfather, was a prosperous linen-bleacher at Lisdrumhure (now Glenanne), co. Armagh; he conformed to the Established Church of Ireland and raised at his own expense in 1782 the Lisdrumhure volunteers. Ingram's father, who was elected in 1790 a scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, died in 1829, and his five children were brought up by his widow, who survived till 22 Feb. 1884. Mother and children removed to Newry, and John and his brothers were educated at Dr. Lyons' school there. At the early age of fourteen (13 Oct. 1837) John matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, winning a sizarship next year, a scholarship in 1840, and a senior moderatorship in 1842. He graduated B.A. early in 1843.

In his undergraduate days Ingram showed precocious promise alike as a mathematician and as a classical scholar. In December 1842 he helped to found the Dublin Philosophical Society, acting as its first secretary, and contributing to its early 'Transactions' eleven abstruse papers in geometry. He always said that the highest intellectual delight which he experienced in life was in pure geometry, and his geometrical papers won the praise of his teacher, James MacCullagh [q. v.], the eminent mathematical professor of Trinity. But from youth upwards Ingram showed that intellectual versatility which made him well-nigh the most perfectly educated man of his age. After contributing verse and prose in boyhood to Newry newspapers, he published two well-turned sonnets in the 'Dublin University Magazine' for Feb. 1840, and three years later sprang into unlooked-for fame as a popular poet. On a sudden impulse he composed one evening in Trinity in March 1843 the poem entitled 'The Memory of the Dead,' beginning 'Who fears to speak of Ninety-eight?' It was printed in the 'Nation' newspaper on 1 April anonymously, but Ingram's responsibility was at once an open secret. Though his view of Irish politics quickly underwent modification, the verses became and have remained the anthem of Irish nationalism. They were reprinted in 'The Spirit of the Nation' in 1843 (with music in 1845); and were translated into admirable Latin alcaics by Professor R. Y. Tyrrell in 'Kottabos' (1870), and thrice subsequently into Irish. Ingram did not publicly claim the authorship till 1900, when he reprinted the poem in his collected verse.

In 1844 Ingram failed in competition for a fellowship at Trinity College, but was

censoled as *proxime accessit* with the Madden prize. Ho was olected a follow two years later, obtaining a disponsation from the obligation of taking holy orders. He had thought of the law as a profession, in case he failed to obtain the dispensation. At a later period, in 1852, he was admitted a student of the King's Inns, *Dublin*, and in 1854 of Lincoln's Inn. But after taking his fellowship he was actively associated with Trinity College in various capacities for fifty-three years.

Elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy on 11 Jan. 1847, Ingram gave further results of geometrical inquiry in papers which he read in the spring on 'curves and surfaces of the second degree.' At the samo time he was extending his knowledge in many other directions, in classics, metaphysics, and economics. Although Carlyle met him as a young member of Trinity during his tour in Ireland in 1849, he only recognised him as author of the 'Ropeal' song, and described him as a 'clever indignant kind of little fellow' who had become 'wholly English, that is to say, Irish rational in sentiment' (Carlyle's *Irish Journey*, 1849 (1882), pp. 52, 56). In 1850 Ingram visited London for the first time, and also made a first tour up the Rhine to Switzerland. In London he then made the acquaintance of his lifelong friend, George Johnston Allman [q. v. Suppl. II]. Other continental tours followed later.

In 1852 Ingram received his first professorial appointment at Trinity, becoming Erasmus Smith professor of oratory. Three years later the duty of giving instruction in English literature was first attached to the chair. Thus Ingram was the first to give formal instruction in English literature in Dublin University, although no independent chair in that subject was instituted till 1867. A public lecture which he delivered in Dublin on Shakespeare in 1863 showed an original appreciation of the chronological study of the plays, and of the evidence of development in their versification (see *The Afternoon Lectures on English Literature*, Dublin, 1863, pp. 93–131; also *ibid.* 4th ser., 1867, pp. 47–94). A notable paper on the weak endings of Shakespeare, which, first read before a short-lived Dublin University Shakespeare Society, was revised for the New Shakspere Society's 'Transactions' (1874, pt. 2), defined his views of Shakespearean prosody.

In 1866 Ingram became regius professor of Greek at Dublin, a post which he held for eleven years. Although he made no large contribution to classical literature, he proved his fine scholarship, both Greek and Latin, in contributions—chiefly on etymology—to 'Hermathena,' a scholarly periodical which was started at Trinity College in 1874 under his editorship. A sound textual critic, he had little sympathy with the art of emendation.

In 1879 Ingram became librarian of Trinity College, and displayed an alert interest in the books and especially in the MSS. under his charge. He had already described to the Royal Irish Academy in 1858 a manuscript in the library of Roger Bacon's 'Opus Majus' which supplied a seventh and hitherto overlooked part of the treatise (on moral philosophy). He also printed 'Two Collections of Medieval Moralised Tales' (Dublin, 1882) from mediæval Latin manuscripts in the Diocesan Library, Derry, as well as 'The Earliest English [fifteenth century] Translations of the "De Imitatione Christi"' from a MS. in Trinity College library (1882) which he fully edited for the Early English Text Society in 1893. Ingram was also well versed in library management. Two years before becoming university librarian he had been elected a trustee of the National Library of Ireland, being re-elected annually until his death, and he played an active part in the organisation and development of that institution. When the Library Association met in Dublin in 1884, he was chosen president, and delivered an impressive address on the library of Trinity College.

In 1881, on the death of the provost, Humphrey Lloyd [q. v.], Ingram narrowly missed succeeding him. Dr. George Salmon [q. v. Suppl. II] was appointed. He became senior fellow in 1884, and in 1887 he ceased to be librarian on his appointment as senior lecturer. The degree of D.Litt. was conferred on him in 1891. In 1893 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Glasgow University. In 1898 he became vice-provost, and on resigning that position next year he severed his long connection with Dublin university.

Throughout his academic career Ingram was active outside as well as inside the university. He always took a prominent part in the affairs of the Royal Irish Academy, serving as secretary of the council from 1860 to 1878, and while a vice-president in 1886 he presided, owing to the absence through illness of the president (Sir Samuel Ferguson), at the celebration of the centenary of the academy. He was president from 1892 to 1896. In 1886 Ingram became an

additional commissioner for the publication of the Brehon Laws. In 1893 he was made a visitor of the Dublin Museum of Science and Art, and he aided in the foundation of Alexandra College for Women in 1866.

Meanwhile economic science divided with religious speculation a large part of his intellectual energy. In economic science he made his widest fame. In 1847 he had helped to found the Dublin Statistical Society, which was largely suggested by the grave problems created by the great Irish famine; Archbishop Whately was the first president. Ingram took a foremost part in the society's discussions of economic questions. He was a member of the council till 1857, when he became vice-president, and was the secretary for the three years 1854–6; he was president from 1878 to 1880. In an important paper which he prepared for the society in 1863—'Considerations on the State of Ireland'—Ingram took an optimistic view of the growing rate of emigration from Ireland, but argued at the same time for reform of the land laws, and an amendment of the poor law on uniform lines throughout the United Kingdom. Wise and sympathetic study of poor law problems further appears in two papers, 'The Organisation of Charity' (1875), and 'The Boarding out of Pauper Children' (1876). In 1878, when the British Association met in Dublin, Ingram was elected president of the section of economic science and statistics, and delivered an introductory address on 'The present position and prospects of political economy.' Here he vindicated the true functions of economic science as an integral branch of sociology. His address was published in 1879 in both German and Danish translations. In 1880 he delivered to the Trades Union Congress at Dublin another address on 'Work and the Workman,' in which he urged the need for workmen of increased material comfort and security, and of higher intellectual and moral attainments. This address was published next year in a French translation. From 1882 to 1898 he was a member of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland.

Ingram's economic writings covered a wide range. To the ninth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' he contributed sixteen articles on economists or economic topics. His most important contributions —on political economy (1885) and slavery (1887)—were each reprinted in a separate volume. The 'History of Political Economy' (1888) traced the 'development of economic thought in its relation with general philosophic ideas rather than an exhaustive account of economic literature.' The book quickly obtained world-wide repute. Translations were published in German and Spanish (1890; 2nd German edit. 1905), in Polish and Russian (1896; 2nd edit. 1897), in Italian and Swedish (1892), in French (1893), (partly) in Czech (1895), in Japanese (1896), in Servian (1901), and again in French (1908). Ingram's 'History of Slavery and Serfdom' (1895) was an amplification of the encyclopædia article. It was translated into German in 1905. He was also a contributor to Palgrave's 'Dictionary of Political Economy' (1892–9).

Ingram's economic position was coloured by his early adoption of Comte's creed of positivism. His attention was first directed to Comte's views when he read the reference to them in John Stuart Mill's 'Logic' soon after its publication in 1843. It was not till 1851 that he studied Comte's own exposition of his religion of humanity; he thereupon became a devoted adherent. In September 1855 he visited Comte in Paris (*Comte's Correspondence*, i. 335; ii. 186). To Comte's influence is attributable Ingram's treatment of economics as a part of sociology, and his conception of society as an organism and of the consensus of the functions of the social system. Though Ingram never concealed his religious opinions, he did not consider himself at liberty publicly to avow and defend them, so long as he retained his position in Trinity College. In 1900, the year after his retirement, when he was already seventy-seven, he published his 'Outlines of the History of Religion,' in which he declared his positivist beliefs. In the same year there appeared his collected verse, 'Sonnets and other Poems,' which was largely inspired by Comte's principles. Several other positivist works followed: 'Human Nature and Morals according to Auguste Comte' (1901); 'Passages [translated] from the Letters of Auguste Comte' (1901); 'Practical Morals, a Treatise on Universal Education' (1904), and 'The Final Transition, a Sociological Study' (1905). Between 1904 and 1906 he contributed to the 'Positivist Review,' and on its formation in 1903 he accepted a seat on the Comité Positiviste Occidental. Ingram sided with Richard Congreve [q. v.] in the internal differences of 1879 as to organisation within the positivist ranks.

Despite his sympathy with the Celtic people of Ireland and their history, Ingram

distrusted the Irish political leaders of his time. He attended the great unionist demonstration at Dublin in November 1887. In theory he judged separation to be the real solution of the Irish problem, but deemed the country unripe for any heroic change (cf. *Sonnets*, 1900). To all military aggression he was hostile. He strenuously opposed the South African war (1899–1902). One of his finest sonnets commemorated the death of Sir George Pomeroy Colley [q. v.] at the battle of Majuba Hill on 27 Feb. 1881. It formed a reply (in the *Academy*, 2 April 1881) to an elegiac sonnet by Archbishop Trench in 'Macmillan's Magazine' of the same month. Ingram, while honouring Colley's valour, denounced as 'foul oppression' the cause for which he fought.

Ingram died at his residence, 38 Upper Mount Street, Dublin, on 1 May 1907, and was buried in Mount Jerome cemetery.

His portrait, painted by Miss Sarah Purser, R.H.A., was presented by friends to the Royal Irish Academy on 22 Feb. 1897.

Ingram married on 23 July 1862 Madeline, daughter of James Johnston Clarke, D.L., of Largantogher Maghera, co. Londonderry. She died on 7 Oct. 1889, leaving four sons and two daughters. Many of Ingram's published sonnets are addressed to his wife; one of them, entitled 'Winged Thoughts,' commemorates the death in South Africa, in 1895, of his third son, Thomas Dunbar Ingram, two of whose own sonnets appear in the volume.

[Memoir in Royal Irish Academy Abstract of Minutes, Session 1907–8, pp. [16]–[24]; Bibliography of Ingram's writings with a brief chronology by Thomas W. Lyster in An Leabharlann, vol. iii. No. 1, June 1909 (Dublin), with photograph of Miss Purser's portrait; Memoir by C. Litton Falkiner (an account chiefly of Ingram's work for the Dublin Statistical Society, and of his economic writings), Dublin, 1907; Memoir in Palgrave's Dictionary of Political Economy, App. 1908; Positivist Review, ed. S. H. Swinny, June 1907 — Ingram's Religious Position, by E. S. Beesly and Personal Reminiscences by the Editor; A Treasury of Irish Poetry in the English Tongue, ed. Stopford A. Brooke and T. W. Rolleston, 1905, pp. 142, 513; notes from Prof. R. Y. Tyrrell and Mr. S. H. Swinny.]

INGRAM, THOMAS DUNBAR (1826–1901), Irish historical writer and lawyer, born in Newry on 28 July 1826, was second son of William Ingram by his wife Elizabeth Cooke. John Kells Ingram [q. v. Suppl. II] was his elder brother. After a preliminary education in Newry, he was sent to Queen's College, Belfast, where he matriculated in 1849 and graduated B.A. and LL.B. in 1853. Proceeding to London in 1854, he entered London University and graduated LL.B. there in 1857. He entered Lincoln's Inn as a student on 24 Jan. 1854, obtained a law studentship in January 1855, and was called to the bar on 17 Nov. 1856. In 1864 he published 'Compensation to Land and House Owners, being a Treatise on the Law of Compensation for Interests in Lands, payable by Public Companies' (new edit. 1869). In 1866 he obtained the post of professor of jurisprudence in Hindu and Mohammedan law in Presidency College, Calcutta, and filled the chair till 1877. At the same time he practised in the high court of judicature. In 1871 he published 'Two Letters on some Recent Proceedings of the Indian Government.'

Leaving India in 1877, he settled in Dublin and devoted himself to historical research, chiefly on Irish themes, which he treated from a pronouncedly unionist point of view. The fruits of his Irish studies appeared in the volumes: 'A Critical Examination of Irish History' (2 vols. 1904); 'A History of the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland' (1887) and 'Two Chapters of Irish History' (1888). There followed 'England and Rome, a History of the Relations between the Papacy and the English State Church from the Norman Conquest to the Revolution of 1688' (1892). Ingram's works on Irish history contain valuable material and are written with great earnestness and sincerity, but they fail in their purpose of controverting Lecky's conclusions respecting the corrupt means whereby the union of 1800 was brought about.

He died unmarried in Dublin on 30 Dec. 1901, and was buried in Mount Jerome cemetery.

[Daily Express, Dublin, 31 Dec. 1901; Brit. Mus. Cat.; University Calendars; information from Mr. J. K. Ingram.]

D. J. O'D.

INNES, JAMES JOHN McLEOD (1830–1907), lieutenant-general royal (Bengal) engineers, born at Bhagalpur, Bengal, India, on 5 Feb. 1830, was only son of surgeon James Innes of the Bengal army, of the family of Innes of Thrumster in Caithness, by his wife Jane Alicia McLeod, daughter of Lieut.-general Duncan McLeod (1780–1856) and sister of Sir Donald Friell McLeod (1810–1872) [q. v.].

Educated at a private school and at

Edinburgh University, where he won the mathematical medal for his year, he entered the East India Company's military college at Addiscombe in February 1847. He passed out at the head of his term, was awarded the Pollock medal (presented to the most distinguished cadet of the outgoing term), and was commissioned as 2nd lieutenant in the Bengal engineers on 8 Dec. 1848.

After passing through the usual course at Chatham, Innes arrived in India in November 1850. He was at first employed in the Public Works Department on the construction of the Bari Doab canal in the Punjab. On 1 Aug. 1854 he was promoted lieutenant, and in 1857, shortly after the annexation of Oude, he was transferred to that province as assistant to the chief engineer.

When the Mutiny began in May 1857 Innes was at Lucknow. He was given charge of the old fort the Machi Bhowan, with orders to strengthen it, so that it would both overawe the city and serve as a place of refuge. After the siege began in June the disastrous action of Chinhut made it necessary to concentrate the whole of the garrison at the Residency. Orders were given for the evacuation of the Machi Bhowan and Innes, one of the most fearless and energetic of the subalterns, assisted to blow it up. On the morning of 20 July the rebels assembled in large masses and exploded a mine in the direction of the Redan battery, leaving an enormous crater. They advanced boldly to the assault, but Lieutenant Loughman in command, with Innes and others, drove them back after four hours' fighting.

Innes was especially employed in mining. On 21 Aug. after sixty-four hours' hard work and no sleep he blew up Johannes's house, from which the rebel sharpshooters had fired with deadly effect and had practically silenced a British battery. During the relief by General Havelock Innes took part in all the sorties, and after the general had entered the city on 25 Sept. 1857, he was placed in charge of the mining operations in the new position occupied by Havelock's force in the palaces on the bank of the river. The defence was then chiefly confined to mining and countermining until the final relief by Sir Colin Campbell on 22 Nov. Innes's book, entitled 'Lucknow and Oude in the Mutiny' (1895), stands almost alone for sobriety and balance among accounts of the defence of Lucknow and the operations in Oude.

After the evacuation of Lucknow, Innes was posted to Brigadier-general Franks's division, and during its march through Oude he was present at the affairs of Miratpur, Chandi and Amirpur. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle and capture of Sultanpur on 23 Feb. 1858. For a splendid act of gallantry during the advance in putting out of action by his single-handed boldness a dangerous gun of the enemy General Franks recommended him for the Victoria Cross, observing that his courage was 'surpassed by none within his experience.' Subsequently on 4 March, the day on which Franks effected his junction with Sir Colin Campbell to besiege Lucknow, Innes was severely wounded at the attack on the fort at Dhowara, eight miles from Lucknow. He was promoted 2nd captain on 27 Aug. 1858.

For his services in the Indian Mutiny Captain Innes was three times mentioned in despatches; he received the brevet rank of major on 28 Aug. 1858, the Victoria Cross, the medal with two clasps, and a year's service for the defence of Lucknow. When the military college at Addiscombe was closed in June 1861, the secretary of state for India, in addressing the last batch of cadets, read out Lord Canning's speech on presenting Innes with the Victoria Cross. After the Mutiny campaign Innes was appointed garrison engineer at Fort William, Calcutta; he then served in various grades of the public works department in the central provinces and in the Punjab until 1867. In the following year he was appointed a member of the commission to investigate the failure of the bank of Bombay. In 1869 he started the upper section of the Indus valley railway, and in the following year he was appointed accountant-general of the public works department, and held that important post for seven years. In the meantime his military promotion had run on. He was promoted 1st captain in his corps on 29 Feb. 1864; brevet lieut.-colonel on 14 June 1869; regimental major on 5 July 1872; regimental lieut.-colonel on 1 April 1874; and brevet colonel on 1 Oct. 1877.

In 1882 Innes was appointed inspector-general of military works. He was a member of the Indian defence committee, and many new defences were carried out under his orders. He was promoted major-general on 28 Nov. 1885, and retired from the service with the honorary rank of lieut.-general on 16 March 1886. On the jubilee celebration of the defence of the Residency at Lucknow in June

1907 he was created C.B., military division.

After his retirement Innes devoted himself to literary pursuits. His principal works besides that already mentioned were: 1. 'The Sepoy Revolt of 1857,' 1897. 2. 'Sir Henry Lawrence' ('Rulers of India' series), 1898. 3. 'Life of Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., R.E.,' 1905.

Innes died, after a long illness, at his residence, Pemberton Terrace, Cambridge, on 13 Dec. 1907. He married at Jalander, India, on 30 Oct. 1855, Lucy Jane Macpherson, youngest daughter of Dr. Hugh Macpherson, professor and sub-principal at King's College, Aberdeen. By her he had three sons, of whom two survived him, and a daughter.

[India Office Records; Royal Engineers' Records; Vibart, Addiscombe; histories of the Indian Mutiny; The Times, 16 December 1907; Royal Engineers Journal, 1908; private information.] R. H. V.

IRBY, LEONARD HOWARD LOYD (1836–1905), lieutenant-colonel and ornithologist, born at Boyland Hall, Morningthorpe, Norfolk, on 13 April 1836, was son of Rear-admiral Frederick Paul Irby [q. v.] of Boyland Hall by his second wife, Frances (*d.* 1852), second daughter of Ichabod Wright of Mapperley Hall, Nottinghamshire. The father was second son of Frederick Irby, second baron Boston. Charles Leonard Irby [q. v.], captain R.N., was his uncle. After education at Rugby and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he entered the army in 1854, and served with the 90th light infantry in the Crimea from 5 Dec. 1854 to 20 March 1855. He was present at the siege of Sevastopol, and received the medal with clasp and Turkish medal. In 1857 he was wrecked in the ship Transit with Captain (afterwards Lord) Wolseley and his regiment in the straits of Banca, Sumatra, on his way to China. The arrival of the news of the Indian Mutiny caused the destination of the regiment to be changed, and it at once proceeded to Calcutta. He served throughout the Mutiny from 12 August 1857 until the close of the campaign. He was engaged in the defence of Brigadier-general Sir Henry Havelock's baggage at the Alambagh; advanced to the relief of Lucknow with Lord Clyde, and after the relief and withdrawal of the garrison of Lucknow he remained with Sir James Outram to defend the Alambagh till the final advance of Lord Clyde to the siege and capture of Lucknow. He was present throughout those operations, and was awarded the medal with two clasps and a year's extra service. In October 1864 he exchanged into the 74th highlanders, and was with that regiment at Gibraltar till 1872. He retired as a lieut.-colonel on 1 April 1874.

While stationed at Gibraltar Irby devoted himself to ornithological study, and continuing the labours begun by Thomas Littleton Powys, fourth Lord Lilford [q. v. Suppl. I], proved a pioneer in investigations into Spanish ornithology. He embodied his research and observations in his 'Ornithology of the Straits of Gibraltar' (1875; enlarged 2nd edit. 1894), including south-west Andalucia and northern Morocco. The book enjoys a standard repute. Irby pursued his studies with ardour at home on his retirement. He prepared a useful 'Key List of British Birds' (1888), and contributed several papers to the 'Ibis.' As an ornithologist he denounced the wanton destruction of bird life and the needless multiplication of species by scientists. Latterly he took up lepidopterology, and with the help of his sons formed a very good collection of European butterflies and British moths. The former belongs to his son, Major Frederick Irby of Boyland Hall, Norfolk, and the latter is in the Norwich Museum. Irby was a member of the council of the Zoological Society of London from 1892 to 1900. He assisted in the formation of the life groups in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, where some of the most remarkable cases of British birds bear his name.

He died on 14 May 1905 at 14 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, and was buried at Kensal Green. He married (1) on 31 Aug. 1864 Geraldine Alicia Mary (*d.* 1882), daughter of J. B. Magenis, rector of Great Horkesley, by whom he had two sons; (2) on 22 Jan. 1884 Mary, daughter of Col. John James Brandling, C.B., of Low Gosforth, co. Northumberland, by whom he had a daughter.

[The Times, 16 May 1905; Ibis, July 1905, obit. notice by Willoughby C. Verner; Nature, 18 May 1905; Burke's Peerage, s.v. Boston; Hart's Army List; Lord Wolseley's Story of a Soldier's Life, 2 vols. 1903; private information from his son, Major J. Irby.] H. M. V.

IRELAND, WILLIAM WOTHERSPOON (1832–1909), physician, born at Edinburgh on 27 Oct. 1832, was son of Thomas Ireland, a publisher of Edinburgh. Through his father's grandmother he was a lineal descendant of John Knox through Mrs. Welsh, daughter of the reformer. His

mother was Mary, daughter of William Wotherspoon, writer to the signet, and first manager and secretary of the Scottish Widows' Life Assurance Society. Ireland was educated at the Edinburgh high school, and afterwards at the university, where he graduated M.D. in 1855. He then studied for a short time at Paris and became resident surgeon at the Dumfries Infirmary. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the East India Company's service on 4 Aug. 1856, was attached to the Bengal horse artillery, and was present at the siege of Delhi, where he treated the wounds of Lieutenant (now Lord) Roberts. He took part in the battles of Bedli-Ka-Serai and Najafgarh. He was himself wounded by a bullet which destroyed one of his eyes and passed round the base of the skull towards the opposite ear. He also had a *second wound though of a less serious* character; a ball entered the shoulder and lodged in his back. In the list of casualties in the East India Register and Army List for 1858 he is shown as 'killed before Delhi 26 August 1857.' He received the medal and clasp and was granted three years' furlough counting as service; but after two years' convalescence he was retired from the service with a special pension. After ten years' work, partly spent at Madeira and partly on the continent of Europe, he was from 1869 to 1879 medical superintendent of the Scottish National Institution for Imbecile Children at Larbert. In 1880 he opened a private home for the treatment of cases of arrested mental development, first at Stirling, afterwards at Prestonpans and Polton. In 1905 he was the recipient from his friends of a jubilee gift and an illuminated address presented to him by Dr. T. S. Clouston. He retired to Musselburgh after the death of his wife and died there on 17 May 1909.

He married Margaret Paterson in 1861, and left one son and a daughter.

Ireland, a man of striking individuality, became an authority upon idiocy and imbecility. He had a wide knowledge of literature and history and was well acquainted with the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Norse, and Hindustani languages. His most original and interesting work was the application of his medico-psychological knowledge to explain the lives and actions of many celebrated men. These sketches are contained in 'The Blot upon the Brain, Studies in History and Psychology' (Edinburgh, 1885; 2nd edit. 1893; New York, 1886; translated into German, Stuttgart, 1887), where he considers the hallucinations of Mohammed, Luther, and Joan of Arc; the history of the hereditary neurosis of the royal family of Spain, and kindred subjects. A companion volume 'Through the Ivory Gate, Studies in Psychology and History,' Edinburgh, 1889, deals with Emanuel Swedenborg, William Blake, Louis II of Bavaria, Louis Riel, and others. His 'Life of Sir Harry Vane the Younger, with a History of the Events of his Time,' 1905, is a careful study from original documents.

Besides the works mentioned, Ireland published: 1. 'A History of the Siege of Delhi by an Officer who served there,' Edinburgh, 1861. 2. 'Randolph Methyl, a Story of Anglo-Indian Life,' 1863, 2 vols. 3. 'What Food to eat,' 1865. 4. 'Studies of a Wandering Observer,' 1867. 5. 'Idiocy and Imbecility,' 1877, 2nd edit. renamed '*The Mental Affections of Children: Idiocy*, Imbecility, and Insanity,' London and Edinburgh, 1898; Philadelphia, 1900. 6. 'Golden Bullets, a Story of the Days of Akber and Elizabeth,' Edinburgh, 1891. To the 'Journal of Mental Science' he contributed literary and psychological studies of Torquato Tasso, Auguste Comte and Friedrich Nietzsche.

[Journal of Mental Science, 1909, lv. p. 582; Edinburgh Med. Journal, June 1909, p. 563; Lancet, 1909, i. 1643; Brit. Med. Journal, 1909, i. 1334; additional information kindly given by Lieut.-col. D. G. Crawford, I.M.S., and Miss Ireland.] D'A. P.

IRVINE, WILLIAM (1840–1911), Mogul historian, born at Aberdeen on 4 July 1840, was only son of William Irvine, an Aberdeen advocate, by his wife Margaret Garden. On the death of his father when he was a child, his mother, of Aberdeen family but a Londoner by birth, brought him to London. He owed most of his education to his mother and grandmother. Leaving a private school before he was fifteen, he served a short apprenticeship to business, and after spending some years as a clerk in the admiralty passed for the Indian Civil Service. He landed in Calcutta late in 1863, and being posted to the North-Western Provinces (now the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) served there as a magistrate and collector until he retired in 1889. In India Irvine was chiefly known as an authority on the provincial laws of rent and revenue. In 1868, while yet an assistant, he published his 'Rent Digest,' a digest of the rent law of the province, and he was employed for eight years in revising the rent and revenue

settlement records of the Ghazipur district, an arduous undertaking. He left India in 1889 with the reputation of an excellent officer, hard working, judicious, and accurate.

While in India Irvine devoted his leisure to Indian history. In 1879 he produced a history of the Afghan Nawabs of Fatehgarh or Farukhabad (*Journ. Asiatic Soc. of Bengal*, 1879). On retiring to England he began a history of the decline of the Mogul empire from the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 to the capture of Delhi by Lord Lake in 1803. The work was based on a wide study of the authorities, chiefly native, and was planned on a very large scale. Various chapters appeared in the 'Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal' between 1896 and 1908, and Irvine accumulated materials down to 1761; but the history itself was not carried later than the accession of Mahomed Shah in 1719. Numerous papers on cognate subjects appeared in the 'Journals' of the Royal Asiatic Society of London and the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the 'Asiatic Quarterly Review,' and the 'Indian Antiquary'; and in 1903 Irvine published a large work on the Mogul army, entitled 'The Army of the Indian Moghuls: its organisation and administration.' He also contributed in 1908 the chapter on Mogul history to the new 'Gazetteer of India.' His last publication of importance was a life of Aurangzeb in the 'Indian Antiquary' for 1911; a résumé appeared the same year in the 'Encyclopédie d'Islam.'

Meanwhile in 1893 Irvine's attention was drawn to the Venetian traveller, Niccolao Manucci, who spent fifty years in India, and was, after Bernier, the chief contemporary European authority for the history of India during the reign of Aurangzeb (1658–1707). Manucci's work was only known in a garbled French version. After a search of eight years Irvine discovered not only a Berlin codex which gives a part of the text but a Venice MS. which supplied the whole. Manucci had dictated his work in Latin, French, Italian, or Portuguese according as the nationality or knowledge of his chance amanuenses might require. Irvine not only translated but edited it with such a fulness of knowledge and illustration that on its publication by the government of India in 1907 it at once took rank as a classic. Irvine's fame rests mainly on this work.

Irvine was unrivalled in his intimate knowledge of the whole course of Mogul history, and was much consulted by other scholars. In 1908 the Asiatic Society of Bengal made him an honorary member. He was a vice-president and member of the council of the Royal Asiatic Society; he served also on the council of the Central Asian and various other learned societies. He died at his house in Castelnau, Barnes, after a long illness on 3 Nov. 1911, and is buried in the Old Barnes cemetery. In 1872 he married Teresa Anne, youngest daughter of Major Evans, and grandniece of Sir George de Lacy Evans [q. v.]. She died in 1901, and is buried in the same grave with her husband. Irvine left one son, Henry, an electrical engineer in the West Indies, and a daughter.

[Buckland, Dict. of Indian Biog.; The Times, 7 Nov. 1911; Calcutta Englishman, and Journal Roy. Asiat. Soc., Jan. 1912, with list of Irvine's minor writings; personal knowledge.] J. K.

IRVING, SIR HENRY (1838–1905), actor, whose original name was JOHN HENRY BRODRIBB, was born at Keinton Mandeville, Somerset, on 6 Feb. 1838. His father, Samuel Brodribb, came of yeoman stock, and was a small and not prosperous shopkeeper; his mother, Mary Behenna, was a Cornishwoman. When their only child was four years old, the parents moved to Bristol; later, on their leaving Bristol for London, the boy was sent to live at Halsetown, near St. Ives in Cornwall, with his mother's sister, Sarah, who had married Isaac Penberthy, a Cornish miner, and had three children. The household was methodist and religious, and Mrs. Penberthy a woman of stern but affectionate nature. The life was wholesome and open-air. In 1849, at the age of eleven, the boy joined his parents, who were living at 65 Old Broad Street (on the site of the present Dresdner Bank), and attended school at Dr. Pinches' City Commercial School in George Yard, Lombard Street. Here he acted with success in the school entertainments. In 1851 he left school, and entered the office of Paterson and Longman, solicitors, Milk Street, Cheapside, whence, at the age of fourteen, he went to be clerk in the firm of W. Thacker & Co., East India merchants, Newgate Street. A year later he joined the City Elocution Class, conducted by Henry Thomas. Here he won a reputation among his fellows as a reciter, and was always 'word-perfect' in the parts he acted. His first visit to a theatre had been to Sadler's Wells, to see Samuel Phelps play *Hamlet*; and he took every opportunity of seeing Phelps act, studying each play

for himself before going to the theatre. At sixteen he made the acquaintance of a member of Phelps's company, William Hoskins, who gave him tuition in acting, and later introduced him to Phelps, who offered him an engagement. Brodribb had, however, determined to begin his career in the provinces: he continued to read, to study plays, to learn fencing and dancing, and to carry on his office work until, in 1856, Hoskins introduced him to E. D. Davis, who engaged him for the stock company at the Lyceum Theatre, Sunderland.

At this theatre, under the name of Henry Irving, Brodribb made his first public appearance on the stage on 18 Sept. 1856, he being between eighteen and nineteen years old. His part was Gaston, Duke of Orleans, in Lytton's 'Richelieu.' On one occasion he broke down in the part of Cleomenes in 'The Winter's Tale,' because the religious notions imbibed at Halsetown prevented him from learning the part on a Sunday. This was said to be the only time in his career in which he failed for lack of previous study. He received no salary for the first month, and 25*s.* a week during the remainder of his engagement, and out of this he contributed to the support of his parents. In Feb. 1857, when just nineteen, he left Sunderland for Edinburgh, where he remained two and a half years under the management of R. H. Wyndham. Among the parts he played there were Horatio, Banquo, Macduff, Catesby, Pisanio (to the Imogen of Helen Faucit) and Claudius in 'Hamlet'; while he appeared with success also in pantomime and burlesque. His reception by the Edinburgh public and press was by no means altogether favourable. From the outset he was praised for his 'gentlemanly' air, his earnestness, and the care he took over his costume and 'make-up'; but he was often taken to task for the mannerisms of which much was to be heard later.

From Edinburgh Irving passed to his first engagement in London. On 24 Sept. 1859 he appeared in a small part in Oxenford's 'Ivy Hall,' produced by Augustus Harris, the elder, at the Princess's Theatre, Oxford Street. The parts allotted him being beneath his ambition, he obtained a release from his contract. Readings of 'The Lady of Lyons' and 'Virginius' at Crosby Hall in the following winter and spring led to a four weeks' engagement at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin, which began in March 1860. Replacing a popular actor who had just been dismissed, Irving was received by a section of the audience with three weeks of active hostility. When the nightly disturbances had at last been stopped, his Laertes, Florizel, and other performances won him general favour. From Dublin he went to Glasgow and Greenock, and in Sept. 1860 obtained an engagement at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, under Charles Calvert.

In Manchester Irving spent nearly five years. His progress was slow and disheartening. Calvert, however, was a staunch friend and adviser, and in time the good qualities of Irving's acting—his earnestness, his intelligence, and the effort to be natural—made themselves felt. It was at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, that he first appeared as Hamlet. In April 1864 he had impersonated Hamlet (or rather J. P. Kemble as Hamlet) in one of a series of tableaux illustrating a reading by Calvert. On 20 June following he chose the part for his benefit. For his 'make-up' on this occasion he copied that of Fechter and wore a fair wig. Lack of physical and vocal power were the chief faults urged by the critics. The periods during which the theatre was closed Irving spent in giving readings in various places, and the vacation of 1864 was spent at Oxford, where he acted Hamlet and other parts. In October 1864 Calvert moved from the Theatre Royal to the new Prince's Theatre. Irving remained at the Theatre Royal, playing unimportant parts, till the early part of 1865. In February of that year he and two others gave in public halls in Manchester an entertainment burlesquing the spiritualistic *séances* of the Davenport Brothers; and his refusal to demean (as he considered) the leading theatre by repeating this entertainment on its stage was the ostensible reason for the termination of his engagement. For a few weeks he played under Calvert at the Prince's, and then returned to Edinburgh. Between April and Dec. 1865 he acted at Edinburgh, Bury, Oxford, and Birmingham. Having received and refused an offer to join Fechter's company at the Lyceum Theatre, London, he began in Dec. 1865 an engagement at Liverpool. In the summer of 1866 he went touring with his lifelong friend, John Lawrence Toole [q. v. Suppl. II], whom he had first met at Edinburgh in 1857, and in July 1866 he created at Prince's Theatre, Manchester, the part of Rawdon Scudamore, the villain in Boucicault's drama 'The Two Lives of Mary Leigh,' afterwards called 'Hunted Down.' His arrangement with Boucicault

was that, should he succeed in the part, he should be engaged to play it in London; and the arrangement was duly carried out.

When he joined Miss Herbert's company at the St. James's Theatre in Oct. 1866 Irving was twenty-eight and a half years old, had been on the stage ten years, and had played nearly 600 parts (Brereton, ii. 345). His first part at the St. James's was not Rawdon Scudamore, but Doricourt in 'The Belle's Stratagem.' Boucicault's play 'Hunted Down' was produced in November, and Irving's performance made a favourable impression. In Feb. 1867 there followed Holeroft's 'The Road to Ruin,' in which he played Young Dornton. A brief engagement with Sothern to play Abel Murcott in 'Our American Cousin' at the Théâtre des Italiens, Paris, was followed by a tour with Miss Herbert in England, and in Oct. 1867 Irving returned to the St. James's, now under the management of J. S. Clarke, only to leave it very soon for the new Queen's Theatre in Long Acre. Here, under Alfred Wigan, he appeared in Dec. 1867 as Petruchio in 'Katherine and Petruchio,' the Katherine being Miss Ellen Terry, whom he then met for the first time. His Petruchio was not liked, but during his engagement at the Queen's, which lasted till March 1869, he played with success three villains, two in plays by H. J. Byron, the third being Bill Sikes in Oxenford's 'Oliver Twist.' Like Macready, he was almost confined for a time to villains, for after a brief and unsuccessful engagement at the Haymarket in July, in August 1869 he was playing yet another villain at Drury Lane. In April 1870 he joined the company at the Vaudeville, and here, on 4 June, he made his first notable success in London, in the part of Digby Grant in Albery's 'Two Roses.' The run was a long one, and on his benefit night in March 1871 Irving added to his fame by reciting 'The Dream of Eugene Aram.'

In this year, 1871, the Lyceum Theatre was taken by an American, H. L. Bateman, whose daughters, Kate and Isabel, were actresses. Irving, rather against his will, left the Vaudeville to join the newly formed company, of which Miss Isabel Bateman was the leading lady. On the opening night, 11 Sept. 1871, he played Landry Barbeau in 'Fanchette,' an adaptation from the German by Mrs. Bateman, the manager's wife. On 23 Oct. this play gave place to Albery's 'Pickwick,' in which Irving took what proved to be the leading character, Alfred Jingle. Bateman's resources were now almost exhausted; and as a measure of despair he accepted Irving's urgent entreaty to put on 'The Bells,' a version by Leopold Lewis [q. v.] of Erckmann-Chatrian's 'Le Juif Polonais.' 'The Bells,' produced at the Lyceum on 25 Nov. 1871, was a complete success. Irving, now between thirty-three and thirty-four, 'woke to find himself famous.' In place of the easy-going, comfortable Burgomaster represented in the original and other versions of the play he created a conscience-haunted wretch, and made horror the chief emotion of the play. 'The Bells' ran till the middle of May 1872 and during its run Irving acted nightly, in addition to Mathias, first Jingle and later Jeremy Diddler. On 28 Sept. 1872 Bateman put up 'Charles I.' by W. G. Wills [q. v.]. Despite much protest against the dramatist's treatment of Cromwell, the play was successful, and the pathos and dignity of Irving's performance of the King increased his fame. On 19 April 1873 Bateman put on Wills's 'Eugene Aram,' in which Irving took the title-part; and on 27 Sept. he appeared as the Cardinal in Lytton's 'Richelieu.' Here, for the first time, he came into comparison with Macready and Phelps. In spite of his nervousness, the originality of his conception, and the inadequacy of his support, his success was almost complete, only one critic of importance accusing him of monotony and feebleness of voice. On 7 Feb. 1874 'Richelieu' gave place to Hamilton Aidé's 'Philip,' where Irving snatched a personal success from a poor play.

Meanwhile, somewhat against Bateman's wishes, Irving was preparing a bolder stroke; and on 31 Oct. 1874 he appeared as Hamlet. The excitement among playgoers was great; and though the play was cheaply mounted and the audience failed during the first two acts to see the drift of a very quiet and original performance, in the end the rendering was a triumph. The play ran for 200 nights. Tennyson and others liked the new Hamlet better than Macready's, and Irving had now attained the supreme position among living actors. Criticism and even scurrilous attack were not wanting, and they broke into greater activity when in September 1875 he appeared as Macbeth. His Macbeth was not the robust butcher to whom the public were accustomed, and in bringing out the imagination in Macbeth, Irving doubtless, in this his first rendering, brought out too strongly his disordered nerves. The play ran for eighty nights. In February 1876 'Othello' was produced. Salvini had

appeared as Othello in London only the year before, and Irving's very different reading of the character was even more hotly attacked than his Macbeth, while with this play his mannerisms of voice and movement probably reached their worst. In Tennyson's 'Queen Mary,' which followed in April 1876, they were less obvious; but the part of Philip of Spain was, by comparison, a small one, and the play, as staged, uninteresting, and in June 'The Bells' was revived, together with 'The Belle's Stratagem,' in which Irving played Doricourt. The autumn was spent in a tour, during which the graduates and undergraduates of Trinity College, Dublin, presented him in the dining-hall of the university with an address. On 29 January 1877 Irving appeared at the Lyceum as Richard III in Shakespeare's play, which then for the first time ousted Colley Cibber's version from the stage. In the following May came 'The Lyons Mail,' Irving taking the two parts of Lesurques and Dubosc; and this play, which ran till the end of July, remained in his repertory till the end of his career. His next appearance in a new part was in May 1878, when he played the King in Boucicault's 'Louis XI,' and enthralled his audiences in the death scene. In June came the unsuccessful production of 'Vanderdecken,' by Wills and Percy Fitzgerald, to be followed in July by 'The Bells' and 'Jingle,' the latter being a new version by Albery of his 'Pickwick.' Bateman had died in June 1875; and the theatre had since been managed, not illiberally, by his widow, who naturally desired that her daughters should have good opportunities, and retained Miss Isabel Bateman as leading lady. The time had now come when Irving felt the necessity of choosing his own company and conducting his own management. On his proposing to leave the Lyceum, Mrs. Bateman resigned in August 1878, and the theatre passed into Irving's hands. He was then a few months over forty years old.

During his autumn tour in 1878 the theatre was altered and improved. For his leading lady he engaged Miss Ellen Terry, who began a famous association of twenty-four years when she appeared as Ophelia to his Hamlet on the opening night of his management, 30 Dec. 1878. Joseph Knight summed up in the 'Athenæum' (4 Jan. 1879) the aims of the new manager: 'Scenic accessories are explanatory without being cumbersome, the costumes are picturesque and striking and show no needless affectation of archæological accuracy, and the interpretation has an *ensemble* rarely found in any performance, and never during recent years in a representation of tragedy.' Irving's second production was 'The Lady of Lyons' (27 April 1879), of which only forty performances were given, and which he never afterwards played. His summer holiday he spent cruising with the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in the Mediterranean, where he gathered some ideas for a production of 'The Merchant of Venice.' In the season of 1879-80 a short run of 'The Iron Chest,' by George Colman the younger, was followed by a hurried (STOKER, chap. 9) but brilliant production of that play, in which Irving showed a new Shylock, the grandest and most sympathetic figure in the play. The season of 1880-1 was opened with 'The Corsican Brothers'; and on 3 Jan. 1881 came Tennyson's 'The Cup,' one of the most beautiful stage productions that Irving achieved. In May began a series of twenty-two performances of 'Othello,' in which Irving and the American actor, Edwin Booth (who had just before been playing with ill-success at the Princess's Theatre, and who came to the Lyceum on Irving's invitation), alternated weekly the parts of Othello and Iago. During Irving's autumn tour the theatre was once more altered and improved; and in March 1882 came the production of 'Romeo and Juliet,' to which Irving restored the love of Romeo for Rosaline. This play was even more finely mounted than 'The Merchant of Venice'; it was Irving's first really elaborate production, and here for the first time he showed his ability in handling a stage crowd, having possibly taken some hints from the visit to London in the previous year of the Meiningen company. Though Romeo was not a part in which Irving excelled, the play ran till the end of the season and opened the season of 1882-3. In Oct. 1882 he produced 'Much Ado about Nothing,' playing Benedick to the Beatrice of Miss Terry, and the comedy was at the height of its success when it was withdrawn in June 1883.

In Oct. 1883 Irving and his company set sail for the first of his eight tours in America. The tour lasted till March 1884, and included New York and fifteen other towns, the repertory containing eight plays. Everywhere he was received with enthusiasm by press and public. At the end of May 1884 he was back at the Lyceum, where in July he produced 'Twelfth Night.' His Malvolio was not generally liked, and the

run of the play was brief. In September he sailed for his second American tour (which at the time he intended should be his last), during which he played in the chief towns of Canada, as well as in those of America. His return to the Lyceum in May 1885 was marked by a mild disturbance owing to his attempt to introduce the practice of 'booking' seats in the hitherto unreserved pit and gallery, an attempt which he surrendered in deference to the objections raised. After a few revivals he put on, towards the end of the month, a slightly altered version of Wills's 'Olivia,' in which Miss Terry had appeared with great success elsewhere. Irving took the part of Dr. Primrose, and the play ran till the end of the season. Once more the theatre was redecorated and altered. On 19 Dec. came one of the greatest financial successes of Irving's management, Wills's 'Faust.' In this production Irving for the first time indulged in scenic effects for their own sake, and used them rather as an amplification of the author's ideas than as a setting for the drama. His Mephistopheles was one of his weirdest and most striking impersonations, and the play ran continuously for sixteen months, that is, till April 1887, new scenes of the students' cellar and the witches' kitchen being introduced in the autumn of 1886. In June 1887 Irving gave two special performances: one of Byron's 'Werner' (as altered by F. A. Marshall), in which he played Werner, and one of A. C. Calmour's 'The Amber Heart,' in which he did not appear. From Nov. 1887 to March 1888 he and his company made their third tour in America, 'Faust' being the principal thing in the repertory. In the week before he sailed for home, Irving gave at the Military Academy, West Point, a performance of 'The Merchant of Venice' without scenery. 'Faust,' 'The Amber Heart,' and 'Robert Macaire,' in which Irving played the title part, filled the short summer season of 1888 at the Lyceum, and the winter season opened with a revival of 'Macbeth.' The production was sumptuous, and Irving was now capable of expressing his idea of Macbeth more fully and with less extravagance than in 1875. In April 1889 a command performance at Sandringham enabled Queen Victoria, who was a guest there, to see Irving and Miss Terry for the first time. The programme consisted of 'The Bells' and the trial scene from 'The Merchant of Venice.' For his first production in the autumn of 1889 Irving chose Watts Phillips's drama, 'The Dead Heart,' as re-modelled by Mr. W. H. Pollock. He played Landry, and induced Sir Squire (then Mr.) Bancroft, who had retired in 1881, to play the Abbé Latour. On 20 Sept. 1890 he opened his winter season with 'Ravenswood,' a new version by Herman Merivale of 'The Bride of Lammermoor.' The play was too gloomy to be popular. After this there was no new production at the Lyceum till 5 Jan. 1892, when 'King Henry VIII' with music by Edward German was mounted with more splendour than Irving had allowed even to 'Faust.' The cost of production, which exceeded 11,000*l.*, was too great to be profitable, though the piece remained in the bill for six months. In November 'King Lear' was put on; and in Feb. 1893 came the performance of Tennyson's 'Becket.' This play had been sent to Irving by Tennyson in 1879 (*The Theatre*, Oct. 1879, p. 175); and Irving, though he refused it at first (*Alfred, Lord Tennyson*, ii. 196), had frequently thought it over. Not till 1892 (STOKER, i. 221-2; but see *Alfred, Lord Tennyson, loc. cit.*) did Irving decide to produce it; he then obtained Tennyson's approval of his large excisions, and persuaded him to write a new speech for Becket for the end of act i. sc. iii. Produced on 6 Feb. 1893, four months after the poet's death, 'Becket' proved to be one of Irving's greatest personal and financial triumphs; its first run lasted till 22 July, and it was frequently revived. Soon after its first production it was acted by command before Queen Victoria at Windsor.

Irving's fourth American tour lasted from Sept. 1893 till March 1894, 'Becket' being the piece most often played. This was Irving's most successful tour, the total receipts being over 123,000*l.* In the provincial tour which occupied the autumn of 1894 Irving appeared for the first time as Corporal Gregory Brewster in A. Conan Doyle's 'A Story of Waterloo,' or 'Waterloo,' as it was afterwards called. On 12 Jan. 1895 he produced at the Lyceum Comyns Carr's 'King Arthur,' which was followed in May by a bill consisting of Pinero's 'Bygones,' 'Waterloo,' and 'A Chapter from the Life of Don Quixote,' a condensed version of a play written to Irving's order by Wills in 1878. The fifth American tour occupied the months from Sept. 1895 to May 1896, and included towns in the south which Irving had not before visited, 'King Arthur' being the principal piece in the repertory. The following September saw him back at the Lyceum, where he produced 'Cymbeline,' himself playing Iachimo. On 19 Dec.

1896 he revived 'King Richard III.' On his return to his rooms after the play he fell and injured his knee, and it was not till the end of Feb. 1897 that he was able to return to work and resume the interrupted run of that play. In April 1897 he played Napoleon in Comyns Carr's adaptation of Sardou and Moreau's 'Madame Sans-Gêne.' The year 1897 had not been a successful one; the year 1898 was disastrous. 'Peter the Great,' a tragedy by Irving's son Laurence, and 'The Medicine Man,' by H. D. Traill and Robert Hichens, both failed outright; and in February Irving's immense stock of scenery, comprising the scenes of all his productions except 'The Bells' and 'The Merchant of Venice,' was destroyed by fire. During his autumn tour he was taken with pleurisy and lay dangerously ill at Glasgow. The result of these heavy losses was the sale of his library by auction in Feb. 1899, and the transference, early in the same year, of his interest in the Lyceum Theatre to a company. Not till April was Irving well enough to reappear on the stage; he then produced Laurence Irving's translation of 'Robespierre,' a play written for him by Sardou. After a brief autumn tour he sailed for his sixth tour in America, which lasted from October 1899 to May 1900, the company visiting more than thirty towns, and playing five plays in addition to 'Robespierre.' In April 1901 he produced at the Lyceum 'Coriolanus'—his last new Shakespearean production. In October began his seventh American tour, which lasted till March 1902. It was at the conclusion of this tour that Miss Ellen Terry left Irving's company, though she appeared once or twice at the Lyceum in the next London season, and took part in the autumn provincial tour of 1902. In April 1902 Irving revived 'Faust' at the Lyceum, and closed the season on 19 July with a performance of 'The Merchant of Venice.' This was his last performance in that theatre. The company which had taken over the Lyceum Theatre had lost so much money over their ventures during his tours that they were unable to carry out certain structural alterations demanded by the London County Council. The contract was annulled; the Lyceum Theatre remained empty till it was converted into a music-hall, and Irving had to find a house elsewhere.

It was at Drury Lane that he produced on 30 April 1903 'Dante,' written for him by Sardou, and translated by Laurence Irving. The expenses of production and running were enormous, and the play failed to attract either in England or in America, where Irving made his eighth and last tour from Oct. 1903 to March 1904. In April he began a provincial tour which ended in June, and in September another, which he intended to be his last. 'Becket' was the play chiefly performed. Broken by a brief holiday at Christmas, the tour went on till Feb. 1905, when ill-health compelled Irving to rest. In April he revived 'Becket' at Drury Lane, and played it, with other pieces, with success till June. This was his last London season, and the last performances of it were, as if prophetically, scenes of enthusiasm as wild as any that had attended him in his early popularity. On 2 Oct. he resumed at Sheffield his provincial tour. In the following week he was at Bradford. On the evening of 13 Oct. 1905 he played 'Becket,' and on returning to his hotel collapsed and died almost immediately. His age was sixty-seven years and eight months. His body was taken to the London house of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, where it was visited by crowds of mourners; and after cremation the ashes were buried in Westminster Abbey on 20 Oct. 1905.

Irving occasionally gave recitations and readings. His recitation of Lytton's poem, 'The Dream of Eugene Aram,' was his most famous *tour-de-force*. His earlier readings have been mentioned; of those given later and for public objects the most important were his reading of 'Hamlet' in the Birkbeck Institute in Feb. 1887, of scenes from 'Becket' in the chapter-house at Canterbury in May 1897, and at Winchester during the celebration of the tercentenary of Alfred in Sept. 1901. Among the many addresses he delivered were the following: 'Acting: an Art,' before the Royal Institution in February 1895; 'The Theatre in its Relation to the State,' the Rede Lecture for 1898 to the University of Cambridge; and 'English Actors,' delivered before the University of Oxford in June 1886. The last was published in 1886, and, together with three other addresses, was reprinted, under the title of 'Four Great Actors,' in 'The Drama, by Henry Irving' (1893). 'The Stage,' an address delivered before the Perry Bar Institute in March 1878, was published in the same year. To the 'Nineteenth Century' he contributed short articles, under the collective heading of 'An Actor's Notes,' in April and May 1877, Feb. 1879, and June 1887, a note on 'Actor Managers' in June 1890, and 'Some Misconceptions about the Stage' in Oct. 1892.

Irving also published acting editions of many of his productions, including 'Becket,' and himself prepared with the assistance of Francis Albert Marshall [q. v.] and many other coadjutors the text, with suggestions for excisions in performance, of the 'Henry Irving Shakespeare,' to which he contributed an essay on 'Shakespeare as a Playwright' (1888).

Irving opened many memorials, among them the Shakespeare fountain presented to Stratford-upon-Avon by G. W. Childs in Oct. 1887, the memorial of Marlowe at Canterbury in Sept. 1891, and the statue of Mrs. Siddons on Paddington Green in June 1897.

His degrees and honours included the LL.D. of Dublin (1892), the Litt.D. of Cambridge (1898), the LL.D. of Glasgow (1899), and the Komthur Cross of the Ernestine Order of the second class, conferred upon him by the Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Saxe-Meiningen. In 1883 he was approached on the subject of a knighthood, and declined the honour (*The Times*, 24 Oct. 1905, p. 12); in 1895 he accepted it, and thus, being the first actor to be knighted for his services to the stage, obtained for his profession the 'official recognition' which he had declared to be its due. He was the first actor to speak at the annual banquet of the Royal Academy, and the inclusion of the toast of 'The Drama' dates from that occasion.

Irving married on 15 July 1869 Florence, daughter of Daniel James O'Callaghan, surgeon-general in the East India Company, and niece of John Cornelius O'Callaghan [q. v.], author of 'The Green Book, or Gleanings from the Desk of a Literary Agitator.' There were two children of the marriage: Henry Brodribb, born on 5 Aug. 1870, and Laurence Sidney Brodribb, born on 21 Dec. 1871. Early in 1872 the husband and wife ceased to live together, and a deed of separation was executed in 1879. During the greater part of his London career Irving lived in rooms at 15A Grafton Street, Bond Street; in 1899 he moved to a flat at 17 Stratton Street, Piccadilly.

In figure Irving was tall and very thin, in constitution wiry and capable of great and prolonged exertion. The beauty and nobility of his face and head increased with years (on his appearance in youth see Ellen Terry, *The Story of my Life*, pp. 147-8, and *The Bancrofts*, p. 324); and he had expressive features and beautiful hands. In character he was ambitious, proud, lonely, and self-centred ('an egotist of the great type' is Miss Terry's phrase for him), but gentle, courteous, and lavishly generous. His personal magnetism was very strong; he inspired devotion in those who worked with him and adulation in his admirers. His resentment of parody and caricature may probably be ascribed to his jealousy for the dignity of his art as much as to sensitiveness in himself; of direct attack (and perhaps few actors have been so virulently attacked as Irving was in his earlier years at the Lyceum) he took little notice. Though open to suggestion, he relied almost entirely upon his own mind, and had sufficient power of genius and will to force acceptance of his always sincere and original views. As an actor, he had many disabilities, natural and contracted, a voice monotonous and not powerful, a peculiar pronunciation, a stamping gait, and a tendency to drag his leg behind him, angular and excessive gesture, and a slowness of speech which became more marked when powerful emotion choked his utterance. These mannerisms, which were at their height between 1873 and 1880, were less pronounced after his second American tour in 1884; and through most of his career he may be said to have either kept them in check or made good use of them. It has been said that in all his parts he was 'always Irving'; this is true inasmuch as his physical characteristics and commanding personality could not be disguised, but his assumptions of character were nearly always complete 'from the mind outwards.' He has been called an intellectual actor. If the phrase is meant to state that he could not express great passion, it is unjust: unsurpassed in the portrayal of fear, horror, scorn or malignity, he could draw tears as freely as any 'emotional' actor. His intellectuality lay in the thought which he brought to bear on any part or play he undertook. The dregs of the old school in tragedy still lingered on the stage when he forced his audiences to think out Shakespeare's characters anew, and helped forward the revolution begun by Fechter, a revolution which aimed, no less than did that of Garrick, at restoring nature and truth. Irving's bent led him towards the bizarre and fantastic, and touches of these appeared in all his work. He kept it, however, in check, and his distinction of appearance and manner, with a power of donning a noble simplicity, enabled the impersonator of Mathias and of Mephistopheles to be admirable also as Charles I, Dr. Primrose, or Becket. Of his Shakespearean characters, his finest

was probably his Hamlet. in which his thought, his princely air, his fantasy, his tenderness, and his power of suggesting coming doom, all had play. His much debated *Macbeth*, his *Iago*, and his *Shylock* were also very fine; as Othello and Romeo he was less successful. A sardonic humour and a raffish air were the best things in such comic parts as Jingle and Robert Macaire.

For the modern drama of his own country Irving did little or nothing. It did not appeal to him, nor did it suit his large theatre or his love of beautiful production. His excursions into it were few and ill-judged; but he has the honour of having staged Tennyson's 'The Cup,' 'Queen Mary,' and 'Becket.' The other dramatists whom he employed gave him nothing of permanent value.

The sumptuousness and elaboration of his mountings have been exaggerated. In the early days of his management they were very modest. As time went on they grew more complete and splendid; but, if they left little to the imagination, and if his example has led to subsequent extravagance and vulgarity, Irving himself never mangled Shakespeare in order merely to make room for more scenery (though he altered him in order to secure the kind of dramatic effects demanded by the modern stage). Not himself a man of wide culture or trained taste, he took advantage of the contemporary revival in art, and knew where to go to find beauty; and among those who designed scenes or costumes for him were Burne-Jones, Alma-Tadema, and Seymour Lucas, while his music was supplied by the leading composers of the time. In rehearsing he was even more fixed than Macready (though more courteously so) in his own opinion on the smallest details; and the result was a perfection in the *ensemble*, a single artistic impression, which in tragedy had not been known before, even in the accurate archæology of the Shakespeare productions of Charles Kean. By these means and by his own acting, he drew back to the theatre the intelligent and distinguished people who had deserted it. He numbered among his personal friends the leading men in the country, was invited to meet royalty at country houses, and entertained magnificently (indeed, almost officially as head of the English stage) in his own theatre. The effect was to fulfil one of his dearest wishes, that the drama might be raised to an acknowledged place of honour among the arts and influences of civilisation. Its maintenance there he believed to be impossible without an endowed national theatre.

The portraits of Irving in oil, statuary, and other media are very many. The principal oil-portraits are (1) full-length as Philip II by Whistler (about 1875), now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York; an etching after this picture was made by the painter; (2, 3, and 4) as Richard Duke of Gloucester (1878), as Hamlet (1880), and as Vanderdecken (1880), all by Edwin Long, and in the collection of Mr. Burdett-Coutts; (5) three-quarter length, seated, in modern dress, by J. Bastien-Lepage (1880), in the National Portrait Gallery; (6) half-length, seated, in modern dress, by the Hon. John Collier (1886); (7) three-quarter length, standing, in modern dress, by Millais (1884), in the Garrick Club (engraved by T. O. Barlow, 1885); a copy of this picture, presented by the Garrick Club to the National Portrait Gallery, is on loan to the Shakespeare Memorial Gallery, Stratford-upon-Avon. Oil-portraits of Irving as Mathias and as Charles I, by James Archer, R.S.A., were exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1872 and 1873 respectively. An oil portrait by J. S. Sargent, R.A., which was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1889, was afterwards destroyed by Irving (*The Bancrofts*, p. 337). In statuary the following portraits are known: (1) a marble statue by R. Jackson, exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1874; (2) a marble bust, by W. Brodie (1878), in the possession of Mr. Burdett-Coutts; (3) a marble statue of Irving as Hamlet, by E. Onslow Ford, R.A. (1883–5), in the Guildhall Art Gallery; (4) a bronze bust by Courtenay Pollock, R.B.A. (1905), in the Garrick Club; (5) a small figure as Tamerlaine, by E. Onslow Ford, forming part of the Marlowe Memorial at Canterbury; (6) a colossal statue in academic robes, by Thomas Brock, R.A., erected by subscription of actors and actresses in front of the north side of the National Portrait Gallery and unveiled by Sir John Hare on 5 Dec. 1910. Many sketches and studies of Irving were made by Bernard Partridge; among these, one, a pen-and-ink sketch of Irving as Richard III, is in the possession of Mr. Burdett-Coutts, who also owns sketches and drawings of Irving by F. W. Lawson and James Pryde, and miniatures of Irving at twenty-five and at thirty-seven by an artist unknown. Drawings by Fred Barnard are frequent. A pastel of Irving as Dubosc, by Martin Harvey, is in the possession of Mr. Charles Hughes

of Kersal, Manchester, and a drawing by Martin Harvey is in the possession of Sir George Alexander. Mr. Gordon Craig owns a pencil head of Irving by Paul Renouard; and drawings by Val Bromley and Gordon Craig, a lithograph by W. Rothenstein, and wood engravings by James Pryde and W. Nicholson are also known. A cartoon by 'Ape' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1874.

[The authoritative biography of Irving is that by Mr. Austin Brereton, 2 vols. 1908 (with bibliography). In 1906 Mr. Bram Stoker, many years his manager, published 2 vols. of Personal Reminiscences of Henry Irving. The most vivid portrait of the man and the actor is to be found in Miss Ellen Terry's The Story of my Life, 1908. Mr. Percy Fitzgerald published a life of Irving in 1906, and presented to the Garrick Club a very large collection of press-cuttings and other papers concerning him. See also William Archer, Henry Irving, Actor and Manager: a critical study, 1883; F. A. Marshall (pseud. Irvingite), Henry Irving, Actor and Manager, 1883; John Hollingshead, My Life, 2 vols. 1895; Clement Scott, Some Notable Hamlets of the Present Time, 1905; Bernard Shaw, Dramatic Opinions and Essays, 1907; W. H. Pollock, Impressions of Henry Irving, 1908; The Bancrofts, by Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft, 1909. On his knighthood, see Neue Freie Presse, 20 Oct. 1905, and The Times, 24–27 Oct. 1905.] H. H. C.

IWAN-MÜLLER, ERNEST BRUCE (1853–1910), journalist, born at 8 Hereford Square, South Kensington, on 26 March 1853, was only son of Sévère Félicité Iwan-Müller by his marriage with Anne, daughter of John Moule of Elmsley Lovett, Worcestershire. His mother and an only sister, Elizabeth, survived him. His paternal grandfather, a Russian by birth, named Troubetskoy, was exiled from his native country for political reasons and led for some years a wandering life under the assumed name of Iwan-Müller. He finally settled in England and married the daughter of Charles Wilkins, artist and engraver.

After four years (1863–7) spent at a preparatory school at Thurmanston in Leicestershire, young Iwan-Müller was sent to King's College School, London, where he remained till the end of the summer term of 1871. In October 1873 he entered New College, Oxford, as a commoner, and graduated B.A. (with a first class in literæ humaniores) in December 1876. He proceeded M.A. in 1880. As an undergraduate he was a prominent speaker at the Union and also a frequent contributor to the 'Shotover Paper,' a humorous journal, modelled on the Cambridge 'Light Green,' which enjoyed great popularity in the university.

After graduating, Iwan-Müller was senior classical master at Brackenbury's school, Wimbledon, and in 1879 he returned to Oxford, remaining there till 1884, as a private tutor and 'coach.' Both as an undergraduate and as 'coach' he was a well-known figure in Oxford, and very popular among the young men of literary and political proclivities. He always declared himself an 'out and out Tory' and scouted the more modern title of conservative; but despite the outspokenness of his political opinions, his geniality and humour won him friends among men of all parties. In May 1884 he left Oxford to become editor of the 'Manchester Courier,' a post which he held till June 1893, and in which he did much to promote a great revival of conservatism in Lancashire. In June 1893 he came to London as assistant editor of the 'Pall Mall Gazette' under Mr. Harry Cust. In February 1896 he left the 'Pall Mall' for the 'Daily Telegraph,' on which he remained till his death. Besides his regular work as a leader-writer, he undertook several special missions for that journal, including a long visit to South Africa during the Boer war, a visit to Ireland in 1907 and another to Paris during the crisis caused by the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the autumn of 1908. While living in London he also contributed many articles on political subjects to the 'Quarterly Review,' the 'Fortnightly Review,' and other leading magazines. His published works are 'Lord Milner in South Africa' (1902), which is a mine of information on events leading up to the Boer war, and 'Ireland To-day and To-morrow' (1907). At the time of his death he was busily at work on a book dealing with the 'Life and Times of Sir Robert Morier,' for which he had collected much valuable material, which was subsequently embodied in the 'Life' (2 vols. 1911) written by Sir Robert's daughter, Mrs. Wemyss.

Iwan-Müller was conspicuous among the journalists of his time by the range of his knowledge, especially in the field of foreign politics. He enjoyed the confidence of some of the leading statesmen of his time, notably Mr. Arthur Balfour and Lord Salisbury, and perhaps no journalist was ever better acquainted with the inner history of important public events. His discretion was unfailing, and he was trusted and consulted by the leaders of his party

to an extent as exceptional as it was, owing to his own modesty and reticence, unsuspected by the outside world. A 'genial giant' of exuberant vitality, he was welcome in every society, while his generosity, especially to the less successful members of his own profession, was unbounded.

Iwan-Müller died in London, unmarried, on 14 May 1910, and was buried at Brookwood. An excellent oil portrait by Hugh de T. Glazebrook belongs to the artist.

[Personal knowledge; Musings without Method, in Blackwood's Mag., July 1910, pp. 143-146, a brilliant and appreciative sketch. See also The Times, 16 May 1910, and Daily Telegraph, 16 May 1910.] M.

J

JACKS, WILLIAM (1841–1907), ironmaster and author, born at Cornhill, Berwick-shire, on 18 March 1841, was son in a family of six children of Richard Jacks, shepherd, by his wife, Margaret Lamb. After attending the village school of Swinton, Berwick-shire, he became an apprentice in Hartlepool shipyard. Presently he was advanced to the counting-house, where his growing knowledge of continental languages and his business tact led to more responsible occupation. Having managed the Seaham engine works at Sunderland for a time, he was appointed in 1869 manager for Messrs. Robinow and Marjoribanks, ironmasters of Glasgow. On 6 Dec. 1880 he established on his own account at Glasgow a concern which speedily developed into the well-known firm of William Jacks and Co., iron and steel merchants, of Glasgow, Middlesbrough, Sheffield, and Grangemouth. In 1893 he was president of the British Iron Trade Association.

Jacks was elected in the liberal interest M.P. for Leith Burghs in 1885. Unwillingness to accept Gladstone's Irish policy cost him his seat at the general election of 1886, but he represented the county of Stirling as a liberal from 1892 to 1895. Thenceforth he gave his leisure to literary work. He had shown scholarship and taste in a translation of Lessing's 'Nathan the Wise,' which appeared in 1894 with an introduction by Dean Farrar. 'Robert Burns in other Tongues' (1896) presented and discussed versions of the Scottish poet in sixteen foreign languages. 'The Life of Prince Bismarck' (1899) and 'James Watt' (1901) are compact biographies. 'Singles from Life's Gathering' (1902; 2nd edit. 1903), with an introduction by Dean Farrar, who suggested the book, is largely autobiographical. 'The Life of his Majesty William II, German Emperor' (1904), brought a hearty acknowledgment from the Kaiser, with a signed portrait.

Jacks was a D.L. for Stirlingshire, and in 1899 he was created LL.D. of Glasgow University. He died on 9 Aug. 1907 at The Gart, Callander, and was interred in Callander cemetery. He bequeathed 20,000*l.* to Glasgow University, for the endowment of a chair of modern languages to be named after him. To the Glasgow Athenæum Commercial College and the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce respectively he left 1000*l.*, and he bequeathed 1000*l.* each to the Edinburgh Border Counties Association and the Glasgow Border Counties Association to establish scholarships to be called by his name. Jacks married on 23 Oct. 1878 Matilda Ferguson, daughter of John and Emily Stiven, Glasgow. His wife survived her husband, but there was no family.

[Information from Mr. H. Arnold Wilson, of Messrs. William Jacks and Co.; Who's Who, 1906; Glasgow Herald, 10 Aug. 1907; Chambers's Journal, April 1902; Scottish Field, Dec. 1906; personal knowledge.] T. B.

JACKSON, JOHN (1833–1901), professional cricketer, born at Bungay, Suffolk, on 21 May 1833, was taken to Nottingham-shire in infancy and was brought up near Newark, where in the hunting season he was wont to run barefoot after the hounds. He learned his early cricket at Southwell, and after engagements as a professional at Newark, Edinburgh, and Ipswich, he joined the Notts XI, whom he served for ten years. He first appeared at Lord's for the North *v.* South in 1856, and in 1857, when he captured 8 wickets for 20 runs in the same match, was the most prominent bowler in England. In 1858, when helping Kent *v.* England, he took 9 wickets for 27 runs at Lord's, and 13 wickets for 90 runs at Canterbury. His highest batting score in first-class cricket, when scores were rarely very high, was 100 for Notts *v.* Kent in 1863. From 1859 to 1864 he played in twelve matches for the Players *v.* Gentlemen, and in the match at Lord's in 1861 he and Edgar Willsher bowled

unchanged through both innings of the Gentlemen. In 1859 he went with the first English team to America, meeting with great success against local teams. He was a member of George Parr's All England XI and visited Australia with Parr's team in the winter of 1863. In 1866 his career was cut short by an accident to his leg while playing for *Notts v. Yorkshire*. *From* 1870 till his death he lived mainly at Liverpool, where from 1870 to 1872 he was professional at Princes Park, and in 1871 caterer, groundman, and bowler to the Liverpool club. In 1875 he was employed in a Liverpool warehouse, but in later years he fell into poverty, and died in Liverpool workhouse infirmary on 4 Nov. 1901.

Fully six feet in height, and weighing over 15 stone, Jackson was a first-class round arm bowler, with an easy action, combining variety and accuracy with tremendous pace, which gained for him the title of the 'demon bowler.' Jackson figures in many of Leech's famous 'Punch' cricket sketches, where the village cricketer is seen bandaged after bruises inflicted by Jackson's lightning deliveries, but showing pride in his sufferings (see *Punch*, 29 Aug. 1863).

[The Times, 9 Nov. 1901; Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack, 1902, lxvi.; Read's Annals of Cricket, 1895; Haygarth's Cricket Scores and Biographies, v. 199–200; W. Caffyn's Seventy-one not out, 1899; pp. 72–4, passim; notes kindly supplied by Mr. P. M. Thornton.] W. B. O.

JACKSON, JOHN HUGHLINGS (1835–1911), physician, born at Providence Green, Green Hammerton, Yorkshire, on 4 April 1835, was the youngest son in the family of four sons and one daughter of Samuel Jackson, a yeoman owning his own land at Providence Green, and at one time also a brewer. His mother, whose maiden surname was Hughlings, was of Welsh extraction. His three brothers settled in New Zealand, where one of them, Major William Jackson, greatly distinguished himself in the Maori war, and was afterwards accidentally drowned. From the village school of Green Hammerton, Jackson passed successively to schools at Tadcaster, Yorkshire, and at Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, but owed, in his own opinion, little to his instruction there. Apprenticed at York to William C. Anderson, M.R.C.S. (father of Dr. Tempest Anderson), he began his medical education at the York Medical and Surgical School, and continued it at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where Sir James Paget was one of his teachers. After matriculating at London University and qualifying M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1856, he was until 1859 house surgeon to the dispensary at York, and was there intimately associated with Thomas Laycock [q. v.], then physician to the dispensary. Returning to London in 1859, he thought of giving *up medicine in order to devote himself to* philosophy, but was dissuaded by (Sir) Jonathan Hutchinson, to whom he had an introduction, and was, through Hutchinson's influence, appointed to the staff of the Metropolitan Free Hospital. He also became in 1859 lecturer on pathology at the London Hospital, and in the summer session he lectured on histology and the microscope. In 1860 he graduated M.D. at St. Andrews. In 1863 he was appointed assistant physician to the London Hospital and lecturer on physiology in the medical school. He became physician in 1874, and remained on the active staff till 1894. He was for a time one of the physicians to the Islington Dispensary, and a clinical assistant to Mr. Poland at the Moorfields Eye Hospital.

Meanwhile in May 1862 Jackson was made assistant physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic in Queen Square. This institution was established in 1859. When Dr. Jackson joined the staff, Dr. Charles Edward Brown-Séquard [q. v. Suppl. I] was one of the physicians there, and he was succeeded in 1863 by Dr. Charles Bland Radcliffe [q. v.]. Brown Sequard led Jackson to devote his attention *chiefly to diseases of the nervous system*. Jackson remained on the active staff of the hospital until 1906, when he became consulting physician.

In 1868 Jackson, who had become M.R.C.P. London in 1860, was elected F.R.C.P., and in 1869 he delivered the Gulstonian lectures at the College of Physicians—an honour usually conferred on the most distinguished newly elected fellow. His subject was 'Certain Points in the Study and Classification of Diseases of the Nervous System.' He was also Croonian lecturer at the college in 1884, his subject being 'Evolution and Dissolution of the Nervous System,' and he became Lumleian lecturer in 1890, choosing the subject of 'Convulsive Seizures.' Thus he had the unusual distinction of being chosen to deliver three courses of lectures before the college. He was a member of the council of the college in 1888 and 1889. He was elected F.R.S. in 1878.

Jackson's main work was done in neurology. His investigations fall roughly

into three series. His earliest interest was apparently in speech defect in brain disease, and by careful and detailed study of numerous cases he was able to associate such defect in most cases with disease in the left cerebral hemisphere. His papers with these detailed facts and conclusions were published chiefly in the 'London Hospital Reports' in and about 1864. Two years previously Broca had definitely associated loss of speech with disease of the posterior part of the third left frontal convolution. These investigations were unknown to Jackson at the date of his early research, and on learning of them he generously acknowledged that his independent conclusions had 'on every point of importance been anticipated by M. Broca.' The exceptions noted by Jackson were subsequently found to be explained in most instances by the observation that in left-handed persons the speech centre was as a rule situated in the right hemisphere.

The second series of Dr. Jackson's investigations was concerned with the occurrence of local epileptic discharges. These are now known as instances of Jacksonian epilepsy, although Jackson did not himself use that term. He always acknowledged Bravais's earlier recognition of this form of convulsion (1824), and the observation of 'epileptic hemiplegia'—the temporary paralysis following such convulsions—by Dr Robert Bentley Todd [q. v.]. But it was by the observation of a large number of such cases of convulsions starting locally, by careful examination of the subsequent paralysis or weakness, and the correlation of these with the actual position of the lesion in the brain giving rise to the phenomena, that Jackson was able, in 1870, to indicate certain regions of the brain as definitely related to certain limb movements, as well as to confirm incidentally the earlier work by Broca on the speech centre. Fritsch and Hitzig in Germany, and Ferrier in England, soon supplied experimental corroboration.

Jackson's third series of investigations had reference to the hierarchy of the nervous system, and although it may seem more theoretical and suggestive than practical, yet his hypotheses were constantly fortified and illustrated from clinical observation and the study of actual disease. He conceived the nervous system to consist of a series of levels—a lower, a middle, and a higher. In the lowest level, movements are represented in their simplest and least complex form; these centres are situated in the medullary and spinal structures. The middle level consists of the so-called motor area of the cortex, and the highest motor levels are found in the præfrontal area. Jackson did not attempt to formulate definitely the application of this theory of levels to sensory structures. His conception of the nervous system, as an evolution of the complex out of the simple, renders intelligible the theory of nervous disease as a process of dissolution—a term borrowed from Herbert Spencer. The highest and most lately developed functions are those to go first in the process of disease. The removal of the inhibition of the highest centres results in the uncontrolled action of the lower, and we thus have the explanation of such widely different conditions as post-hemiplegic rigidity and the illusions of the insane. Negative or destructive lesions do not produce positive symptoms; these are the outcome of the action of normal structures acting without the control or restraint of the more highly developed structures or structures of the higher level. The last subject at which he worked was the form of epilepsy which has been designated 'uncinate,' from the fact, which he was the first to point out, that its symptoms were associated with a lesion in the uncinate gyrus of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. His first case of this disorder was published in 1866, and he returned to the subject in several later contributions to medical literature.

Jackson's researches depended on an immense amount of detailed observation. Thousands of cases were carefully diagnosed, and their symptoms and signs noted in the greatest detail. His work combines attention to the minutest details with a power of the widest generalisation. As a clinical assistant at Moorfields Eye Hospital Jackson was one of the first physicians to use the ophthalmoscope in this country, and he employed it habitually and diligently in his observations on disease. He was the first to point out that well-marked optic neuritis may co-exist with perfect vision.

Jackson, whose personal character was notable for its simplicity and consideration for others, died at 3 Manchester Square on 7 Oct. 1911, and was buried at Highgate. He married in 1865 his cousin, Elizabeth Dade Jackson; she died in 1876, leaving no issue.

Jackson's writings have not been collected. They are scattered through various periodicals. The 'London Hospital Reports,' 1864–1869, contain some of his earliest

and most important work. He contributed many articles to 'Brain,' the 'West Riding Hospital Reports,' the 'Lancet,' 'British Medical Journal,' 'Medical Times and Gazette,' 'Medical Press and Circular,' the 'Proceedings of the International Medical Congress in London,' the 'Moorfields Hospital Reports,' and the 'Proceedings' of the Ophthalmological and Medical Societies.

[The Times, 9 Oct. 1911; British Med. Journ. and Lancet, 14 Oct. 1911; London Hosp. Gaz., Oct. and Dec. 1895; Sir Jonathan Hutchinson in Brit. Med. Journal, 9 Nov. 1911; information from Mr. Charles Jackson (cousin); personal knowledge.] J. T.

JACKSON, MASON (1819–1903), wood-engraver, was born of humble parentage at Ovingham, Northumberland, on 25 May 1819. He came to London at the age of eleven to reside with his elder brother, John Jackson [q. v.], joint author with William Andrew Chatto of the 'Treatise on Wood Engraving' (1839). Mason received from his brother his first lessons in wood-engraving. By 1836 he was sufficiently advanced to take part in the engraving of Richard Seymour's design for the green wrapper of the monthly parts of 'Pickwick Papers.' Between 1850 and 1860 Jackson made himself a name by his wood-engravings for the Art Union of London; by his engraved illustrations to Knight's Shakespeare (1851–2), Walton's 'Compleat Angler' (1856), and the 'Arabian Nights' (1859); and by his work in the 'Illustrated London News.' On the death of Herbert Ingram [q. v.] in 1860 Jackson joined the staff of the 'Illustrated London News' as art editor, a position which he filled with great ability till his retirement some thirty years later. Like his brother, Mason Jackson took a literary and historical as well as a practical interest in his profession. His book 'The Pictorial Press: its Origin and Progress' (1885) is a valuable work, tracing the rise and progress of illustrated journalism from its crudest beginnings to its modern development. He died in London on 28 Dec. 1903, and was buried in Brompton cemetery.

Jackson married Lucy Tippetts on 16 July 1864, and had two sons and a daughter. His daughter married Professor Sir Walter Raleigh in July 1890.

His elder son, ARTHUR MASON JACKSON (1866–1909), was educated at Westminster School and Brasenose College, Oxford, and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1887. After being collector at Nasik for two years he was murdered there by a young Brahmin on 21 Dec. 1909, on the eve of his departure to take over the duties of collector at Bombay. During his service in India he devoted his great talents especially to the study of Sanskrit and the vernaculars, and was recognised as one of the best Oriental scholars of his day.

[The Times, 2 Jan. 1904 and 23 Dec. 1909; Illustrated London News, 2 Jan. 1904; private information.] M. H.

JACKSON, SAMUEL PHILLIPS (1830–1904), water-colour artist, born at Bristol on 4 Sept. 1830, was only son of four children of Samuel Jackson [q. v.], landscape-painter, by his wife Jane Phillips. One sister married Mr. Roeckel, musical composer; another is Mrs. Ada Villiers, a musician. He received early instruction in art from his father at Bristol, and studied figure drawing at the life school of the academy there. Among his early Bristol friends were James Francis Danby [q. v.] and Charles Branwhite [q. v.]. He soon directed his attention mainly to land- and sea-scape, and first exhibited in London at the age of twenty. In 1851 his 'Dismasted Ship off the Welsh Coast' was shown at the British Institution, where between that year and 1857 he exhibited nine pictures. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1852, and from that year to 1881 sent eight paintings and eight drawings. On 14 Feb. 1853 he was made associate of the Royal Water Colour Society, and henceforth confined himself to water colours, sending the maximum number of pictures—eight a year—to each summer exhibition of the society until 1876, when he was elected full member. By 1881 he had sent some 500 works to the winter and summer exhibitions. His earlier works, mainly in oils, showed a preference for Devon and Cornish coast scenes, and many of them won the praise of Ruskin. His 'Coast of North Devon' (Brit. Instit.) was bought by Mr. Bicknell. The more important were 'A Roadstead after a Gale, Twilight' (R.A. 1852), 'Towing a Disabled Vessel' (R.A. 1852), 'Hazy Morning on the Coast of Devon' (1853), (the two latter now in Viot. and Alb. Museum, South Kensington), 'A Summer Day on the Coast' (1855), 'The Breakwater and Chapel Rock, Bude,' and 'The Sands at Bude' (1856), 'Dartmouth Harbour' (1858), 'On the Hamoaze, Plymouth' (1858, now at South Kensington), 'Styhead Tarn, Cumberland' (1858), and 'A Dead Calm far at sea' (1858). A tour in Switzerland in 1858 with his father produced his 'Lake of Thun—Evening,' exhibited in 1859. Other sea-scapes followed, viz. 'Bam-

borough' in 1859, 'Whitby Pier in a Gale' in 1863, and 'St. Ives' Pier' in 1864. In 1876 he removed to Streatley-on-Thames, Reading, and subsequently to Henley-on-Thames. Thenceforward he chiefly devoted himself to views of the Thames. 'The Thames at Wargrave, Mid-day' (now at South Kensington) is dated 1866, and 'The Thames from Streatley Bridge' 1868. Jackson's strength lay in firm and careful execution, and in restrained harmonies of tone and colour. In such early work as his 'Hazy Morning on the Coast of Devon' he favoured restful sunlight effects. His handling of grey mist and clouds always skilfully interpreted the placid west country atmosphere. Jackson had other than artistic interests. He was keenly interested in photography, and invented an instantaneous shutter for which he gained a medal from the Royal Photographic Society. He moved in later life to Bristol and died unmarried at his residence there, 62 Clifton Park Road, on 27 Jan. 1904.

[*The Times*, 2 Feb. 1904; *Athenæum*, 6 Feb. 1904; J. L. Roget, Hist. of the Old Water Colour Society, 1891, ii. 379–81; Victoria and Albert Mus. Cat. of Water Colour Paintings, 1908; Grave's Royal Acad. Exhibitors and British Institution Exhibitors; The 'Old' Water Colour Society in Studio, Spring number, 1905; Ruskin Acad. Notes, ed. Cook and Wedderburn, 1904. pp. 80, 198, 249.]

W. B. O.

JAMES, Sir HENRY, first Lord James of Hereford (1828–1911), lawyer and statesman, born at Hereford on 30 Oct. 1828, was third and youngest son of Philip Turner James, surgeon, of Hereford, by his wife Frances Gertrude, daughter of John Bodenham of The Grove, Presteign, Radnorshire. One of his brothers, Gwynne James, became a leading solicitor at Hereford, and a nephew is Judge Gwynne James. He was educated at Cheltenham College, which was opened in 1841, and was the first boy on the roll. In after years he was president of the council of governors of the school, and founded the James of Hereford entrance scholarships, primarily for Herefordshire boys. At school he played in the cricket elevens of 1844 and 1845, and never lost his interest in the game, playing occasionally for the old boys and becoming president of the M.C.C. in 1889. He gained no special distinction in school studies, and on leaving began training as an engineer, but soon joined the Middle Temple as a student (12 Jan. 1849). He was lecturer's prizeman in 1850 and 1851, and was one of the earliest and foremost members of the Hardwicke Debating Society, where he developed a power of lucid speaking. Called to the bar in 1852, he joined the Oxford circuit, among his contemporaries being Mr. (afterwards Baron) Huddleston [q. v.] and Henry Matthews, now Lord Llandaff. His rise at the bar was not rapid. He practised at first mainly in the mayor's court, of which he became leader. Comparatively early in his career he became known to (Sir) John Hollams [q. v. Suppl. II], and through him obtained much commercial work at the Guildhall. In 1867, after fifteen years at the bar, he was appointed 'postman' of the Court of Exchequer—an office now extinct—and became a Q.C. in 1869. Next year he was elected bencher of his Inn, and in 1888 served as treasurer. In 1870 he joined (Sir) Henry Drummond Wolff [q. v. Suppl. II] in an expedition to the seat of the Franco-German war, and came under the fire of French artillery at Strassburg.

In 1869 James entered the House of Commons as liberal member for Taunton. There he came to the front more quickly than at the bar. In company with (Sir) William Harcourt [q. v. Suppl. II] he was soon a prominent figure on the ministerial side below the gangway, occasionally criticising his leaders with effect. As a parliamentary speaker he was rarely brief, but he held the ear of the house. A speech which he made in 1871 against a bill introduced by Jacob Bright for giving the parliamentary franchise to unmarried female householders attracted attention as 'a bold and incisive speech . . . the speech of a man who was weary of talking around a subject and went straight to the root of the matter' (*Ann. Reg.* 1871, p. 92). During the same session he took an active part as a private member in the debates on the elections (parliamentary and municipal) bill, which was thrown out by the Lords. In 1872 he increased his reputation by a speech supporting Mr. Justice Keogh's judgment in the Galway election petition, a 'powerful and conclusive argument' (*ib.* 1872, p. 85), upon which he was complimented by Disraeli among many others. In 1873 he was prominent in the debates on Lord Selborne's Judicature Act. In Sept. 1873 he became solicitor-general in Gladstone's government in succession to Sir George Jessel [q. v.], and was knighted. Two months later, when the attorney-general (Sir) John Duke Coleridge [q. v. Suppl. I] became lord chief justice, James succeeded him as attorney-general, Sir William Harcourt becoming solicitor-

general in his place. Parliament was dissolved immediately afterwards, and James was re-elected for Taunton, but the defeat of his party deprived him of office. While in opposition, he was active in debate, and when Gladstone returned to office after the general election of 1880 James, who retained his seat for Taunton, again became attorney-general. He held the post until the liberal government went out in 1885, the solicitor-general being Farrer Herschell (afterwards Lord Herschell) [q. v. Suppl. I]. James performed both his political and professional work, which was exceptionally heavy, with unsparing energy. In parliament his chief exploit was the drafting and carrying through its various stages the corrupt practices bill of 1883. He had already championed the cause of electoral purity, and his skill and temper in the conduct of his bill evoked Gladstone's admiration. In all relations James won the prime minister's 'peculiarly warm regard,' which James fully reciprocated (*Life of Gladstone*, iii. 110). On 24 June 1885 he was made a privy councillor.

At the general election of 1885, after the new reform bill had become law, he was returned as member for Bury in Lancashire, and he represented that constituency for the rest of his time in the House of Commons. When Gladstone declared for home rule early in 1886, James declared unhesitatingly against the change of Irish policy. Gladstone offered him first the lord chancellorship and then the home secretaryship in his new ministry, but James, with rare self-denial, declined both. He was already a warm intimate friend of Lord Hartington (afterwards duke of Devonshire), and with him he thenceforward acted in close personal sympathy, becoming a leader of the newly formed liberal-unionist party. Returned for Bury at the elections of 1886 and 1892, James, now a private member of parliament, continued his private practice at the bar. He appeared for 'The Times' with Sir Richard Webster, the attorney-general, before the Parnell commission of 1888–9, and summed up his clients' case, in reply to Sir Charles Russell's final speech for Parnell, in a twelve days' speech, 'perhaps the most notable of all his forensic achievements' (31 Oct. to 22 Nov. 1889) (*Law Journal*). From 1892 to 1895 he acted as attorney-general of the Duchy of Cornwall to King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, with whom he had formed a close intimacy. In 1892 he was made hon. LL.D. of Cambridge and in Feb. 1895 he, on behalf of the Lancashire cotton spinners, led the opposition to the liberal government's proposal to reimpose duties on cotton imported into India. On the return of the unionists to power in August 1895 James was raised to the peerage as Lord James of Hereford, and for the first time became a cabinet minister (5 Aug.), holding the office of chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the unionist administration. In 1896 he joined the judicial committee of the privy council, and took part in the judicial work of that body as well as of the House of Lords. He made no great mark as a lord of appeal, possibly owing to his advanced age and distraction by other work. He resigned his position on the judicial committee before his death. He had, however, eminently a judicial mind. As arbitrator in industrial disputes, and notably as chairman of the coal conciliation board from 1898 to 1909, he gave a series of important decisions, which were accepted by all parties without demur. Between 1895 and 1902 he sat, too, on a committee of the privy council appointed to deal with university education in the north of England.

James resigned office in July 1902, when Mr. Balfour succeeded Lord Salisbury as prime minister. Trained in old whig principles, he was not in sympathy with the education policy of the unionist government. In the same year he was made G.C.V.O. Next year, when Mr. Chamberlain formulated his policy of tariff reform, James declared his resolute adherence to the principle of free trade. As in the home rule crisis, he acted with the duke of Devonshire, and stiffened the latter in his opposition to the new policy. In Nov. 1909 he opposed, as unconstitutional, the rejection of the budget by the House of Lords. During his later years he took much interest in the Imperial Institute, and was for a long time chairman of the advisory committee.

Although no eloquent speaker nor profound lawyer, James was an admirable advocate, especially in the conduct of criminal cases. He had in a high degree the good judgment of a strong, clear, and business-like mind. He was not too legal for the House of Commons, where his tact and clearness of exposition rendered him one of the most successful of all law officers of the crown. His political views were of the whig type, cautious and moderate, but unhesitating.

A good sportsman, especially with the

constantly a guest at his shooting parties. He was an intimate friend of Millais; he knew Dickens, Charles Reade, Tom Taylor, and other men eminent in literature or art, although he had few intellectual interests outside his profession. His chief associates were engaged in the law, and he was generous in encouragement to young barristers. To the bar, as he told his constituents at Bury, he was more indebted than most men. 'I worked my way into its ranks . . . there my friendships have been formed.' He was munificent in private charity. He died on 18 Aug. 1911 at Kingswood Warren near Epsom. Previously he had made his country home at Breamore near Salisbury, and there he was buried in the parish churchyard. He was unmarried, and the peerage became extinct at his death. A portrait by Mr. J. St. H. Lander is in the Benchers' Rooms at the Middle Temple, and there are other portraits at the Devonshire Club and at Cheltenham College. A cartoon by 'Ape' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1874.

A fund in his memory for the endowment of Cheltenham College was inaugurated in July 1912.

[Authorities cited; The Times, 19 Aug. 1911; Law Journal, 26 Aug. 1911; Holland's Life of the Duke of Devonshire, 1911; Sir Algernon West in Cornhill Mag., Jan. 1912; Men of the Time, 1899; Burke's Peerage; private sources.] C. P. L.

JAMES, JAMES (1832–1902), composer of 'Land of my Fathers,' the Welsh national anthem, born on 4 Nov. 1832 at the 'Ancient Druid' inn, Argoed, in the parish of Bedwellty, Monmouthshire, was son of Evan James (1809–1878) by his wife Elizabeth Stradling of Caerphilly. The father, a Welsh versifier under the pen-name of Ieuan ab Iago, removed with his family about 1844 to Pontypridd, where he carried on the business of weaver and wool merchant. His son James assisted him in the business. On a Sunday evening in January 1856 the father wrote a Welsh song of three verses, to which the son, a good singer and harpist, shortly afterwards composed original music, giving it the name of 'Glan Rhondda' (original score reproduced in 'Graphic' for 5 Aug. 1893). The words and the simple and tuneful melody, which owed nothing to any folk-song of England or Scotland, caught the public taste when sung locally by the son at an eisteddfod at Pontypridd in 1857 and on other occasions. Thomas Llewelyn, a harpist of Aberdare, to whom James communicated unpublished Welsh airs, now in the possession of Mrs. Mary Davies, which he submitted for competition at the Llangollen eisteddfod of 1858, in the course of which it seems to have been also sung (*Eisteddfod Programme*). The air so impressed the adjudicator, John Owen (Owain Alaw) (1821–1883), that he included it, with symphonies and accompaniments of his own (and an English translation of the words by Eben Fardd), in his 'Gems of Welsh Melody' (Ruthin, 1860, No. 1). He gave it the name of 'Hen Wlad fy Nhadau,' or 'Land of my Fathers,' from the opening words of the first verse.

The song gradually grew in popularity, and was sung at the national eisteddfod at Bangor in August 1874. During the following decade it became recognised by Welshmen in all parts of the world (*Cymru Fu*, 30 Nov. 1889) as the national anthem of Wales, being generally sung at the close of meetings, all persons present meanwhile standing uncovered or at the salute, and joining in the chorus. The son composed music for several other songs of his father, but none was published. Leaving Pontypridd in 1873, James lived at Mountain Ash (1873–91) and at Aberdare, where he died at Hawthorn Terrace on 11 June 1902, being buried at Aberdare cemetery. He married in 1850 Cecilia, daughter of Morgan and Joan Miles of Pontypridd, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, his eldest and only surviving son, Taliesin, being a teacher of the harp. A fund has been raised for providing a memorial for the joint authors of the song, but its form has not yet been decided.

[Information from James's son Mr. Taliesin James, Cardiff, and Mrs. Mary Davies; T. R. Roberts, Dict. of Eminent Welshmen (1908), p. 202; T. Mardy Rees, Notable Welshmen (1908), p. 381; Morien, Hist. of Pontypridd (1903), pp. 68–71 (with portraits of father and son); Graphic, 5 Aug. 1893 (with illustrations); Grove's Dict. of Music and Musicians (1907), v. 499; Mr. D. Emlyn Evans's notes on the song in 'Gem Selection —Songs of Wales,' published by Valentine; circular issued by Pontypridd Memorial Committee (1909). A long correspondence as to the alleged similarity of the song to 'Rosin the Beau' appeared in the South Wales Daily News for March 1884 (see especially James James's letter 17 March) and in Western Mail (Cardiff) for 4, 7, 8, and 9 April 1884.] D. Ll. T.

JAMESON, ANDREW, Lord Ardwall (1845–1911), Scottish judge, born at Ayr

Jameson, sheriff of Aberdeen and Kincardine, by his wife Alexander, daughter of Alexander Colquhoun Campbell of Barnhill, Dumbartonshire. Educated at Edinburgh Academy, he graduated M.A. from the University of St. Andrews in 1865. He afterwards attended Edinburgh University, and on 19 May 1870 he passed at the Scottish bar, where he gradually acquired a considerable practice. In 1882 he was appointed junior counsel to the department of woods and forests. On 27 April 1886 he was made sheriff of Roxburghshire, Berwickshire, and Selkirkshire. Having taken a prominent part in politics as a liberal unionist, he received from Lord Salisbury's government the office of sheriff of the counties of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland on 28 Nov. 1890, and became sheriff of Perthshire on 27 Oct. 1891. On the resignation of Henry James Moncreiff, second Baron Moncreiff [q. v. Suppl. II], he was raised to the bench, on 6 Jan. 1905, with the title of Lord Ardwall. In the same year he was made hon. LL.D. of St. Andrews. After an illness of about six months he died, at 14 Moray Place, Edinburgh, on 21 Nov. 1911, and was buried at Anwoth in Kirkcudbrightshire.

In addition to legal and political work Jameson was active in other spheres of public life. He conducted several important inquiries on behalf of the government, frequently acted as an arbiter in industrial disputes, and was for some years, in succession to Lord James of Hereford, chairman of the board of conciliation, between the coalowners and Scottish Miners' Federation. He was keenly interested in Scottish religious affairs, as a member of the Free church, and he supported Dr. Robert Rainy [q.v. Suppl. II] in promoting the union of that body with the United Presbyterians (1900), though he had strongly opposed him during the agitation for disestablishing the Church of Scotland. He was also devoted to country life, and during the later part of his career paid much attention to agriculture. Of frank and boisterous speech, he shared the tastes and pursuits of the Scottish judges of the old school, of which George Fergusson, Lord Hermand [q. v.], was the last survivor (*Scotsman*, 22 Nov. 1911).

In 1875 Jameson married Christian, daughter of John Gordon Brown of Lochanhead and niece of Walter McCulloch of Ardwall in Kirkcudbrightshire, from whom she inherited the estate after which the judge took his title. There were born of this marriage one daughter and three sons, the eldest and youngest of whom entered the army. The second, John Gordon Jameson, advocate, unsuccessfully contested East Edinburgh, as a unionist, at a by-election in January 1912. There are three paintings of Lord Ardwall by Sir George Reid, two of which are (1912) at 14 Moray Place, Edinburgh, and the third at Ardwall.

[Roll of the Faculty of Advocates; Scotsman, and Perthshire Constitutional Journal, 22 Nov. 1911; personal knowledge.]

G. W. T. O.

JAPP, ALEXANDER HAY (1837–1905), author and publisher, born at Dun, near Montrose, on 26 Dec. 1837, was youngest son of Alexander Japp, a carpenter, by his wife Agnes Hay. After the father's early death, the mother and her family moved to Montrose, where Alexander was educated at Milne's school. At seventeen Japp became a book-keeper with Messrs. Christie and Sons, tailors, at Edinburgh. Three years later he removed to London, and for two years was employed in the East India department of Smith, Elder and Co. Smith Williams, the firm's literary adviser, once took him to see Leigh Hunt. Returning to Scotland owing to illness, he worked for Messrs. Grieve and Oliver, Edinburgh hatters, and in his leisure in 1860–1 attended classes at the university in metaphysics, logic, and moral philosophy. He became a double prizeman in rhetoric, and received from Professor W. E. Aytoun a special certificate of distinction, but he did not graduate. At Edinburgh he was much in the society of young artists, including John Pettie [q. v.] and his friends. Turning to journalism, he edited the 'Inverness Courier' and the 'Montrose Review.' Having settled in London in 1864, he joined for a short time the 'Daily Telegraph.' While writing for other papers, he acted as general literary adviser to the publishing firm of Alexander Strahan, afterwards William Isbister and Co., and aided in editing their periodicals, 'Good Words,' 'Sunday Magazine' (from 1869 to 1879), as well as the 'Contemporary Review' from 1866 to 1872, while Dean Alford was editor. He also assisted Robert Carruthers [q. v.] in the third edition of Chambers's 'Cyclopædia of English Literature,' and his services were acknowledged by his being made LL.D. of Glasgow in 1879. In 1880 he was elected F.R.S. of Edinburgh.

In October of 1880 Japp started as a publisher, under the style Marshall Japp and Co., at 17 Holborn Viaduct; but bad health and insufficient capital led him to

make the venture over to Mr. T. Fisher Unwin in 1882. From that year to 1888 he was literary adviser to the firm of Hurst and Blackett.

Japp was soon a versatile and prolific writer, often writing under pseudonyms as well as in his own name. In his own name he issued in 1865 'Three Great Teachers of our own Time: Carlyle, Tennyson, and Ruskin,' of which Ruskin wrote to Smith Williams: 'It is the only time that any English or Scotch body has really seen what I am driving at—seen clearly and decisively.' As 'H. A. Page' he published 'The Memoir of Nathaniel Hawthorne' (1872; with several uncollected contributions to American periodicals); an analytical 'Study of Thoreau' (1878); and his chief book 'De Quincey: his Life and Writings, with Unpublished Correspondence' (supplied by De Quincey's daughters) (2 vols. 1877; 2nd edit. 1879, revised edit. in one vol. 1890). In his own name Japp issued a selection of De Quincey's 'Posthumous Works' (vol. i. 1891; vol. ii. 1893) and 'De Quincey Memorials: being Letters and other Records here first published' (1891).

Japp's interest in Thoreau brought him the acquaintance of Robert Louis Stevenson. The two men met at Braemar in August 1881, and Japp's conversation attracted Stevenson and his father. Stevenson read to Japp the early chapters of 'Treasure Island,' then called 'The Sea Cook,' and Japp negotiated its publication in 'Young Folks.' Subsequently Stevenson and Japp corresponded on intimate terms; and Japp's last work, 'Robert Louis Stevenson: a Record, an Estimate, and a Memorial' (1905), was the result of the intercourse.

Japp essayed many forms of literature. Under a double pseudonym he issued in 1878 'Lights on the Way' (by the late J. H. Alexander, B.A., with explanatory note by H. A. Page), a semi-autobiographical fiction. There followed 'German Life and Literature' (1880; studies of Lessing, Goethe, Moses Mendelssohn, Herder, Novalis, and other writers), and three volumes of verse: 'The Circle of the Year: a Sonnet Sequence with Proem and Envoi' (privately printed, 1893); 'Dramatic Pictures, English Rispetti, Sonnets and other Verses' (1894); and 'Adam and Lilith: a Poem in Four Parts' (1899; by 'A. F. Scot'). Scientific speculation and observation are themes of his 'Animal Anecdotes arranged on a New Principle' (by 'H. A. Page') (1887), an attempt to show that the faculties of certain animals differ in degree rather than in kind from those of men; 'Offering and Sacrifice: an Essay in Comparative Customs and Religious Development' by 'A. F. Scot' (1899); 'Some Heresies in Ethnology and Anthropology' dealt with under his own name (1899); 'Our Common Cuckoo and other Cuckoos and Parasitical Birds' (1899), a criticism of the Darwinian view of parasitism; and 'Darwin considered mainly as Ethical Thinker' (1901), a criticism of the hypothesis of natural selection.

From 1884 till 1900 he lived at Elmstead, near Colchester, where he cultivated his taste for natural history. After three years in London he finally settled at Coulsdon, Surrey, in September 1903. There, busy to the last, he died on 29 Sept. 1905, and was buried in Abney Park cemetery. His temperament was almost morbidly sensitive, but he was generous to young authors. When past fifty he taught himself Hebrew. He left in manuscript a work on Hebrew rites and customs, as well as a study of social life in the middle ages.

Japp married (1) in 1863 Elizabeth Paul (*d.* 1888), daughter of John Falconer of Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire; (2) Eliza Love, of Scottish descent. By his first wife he had seven children, three of whom, a son and two daughters, now (1912) survive.

In addition to 'H. A. Page' and 'A. F. Scot,' he wrote under the pseudonyms 'E. Conder Gray' and 'A. N. Mount Rose.' In 1857 William McTaggart [q. v. Suppl. II] painted his portrait, which is in the possession of the family.

[Private information, based chiefly on an unpublished autobiographical fragment; obituary notices in Scottish Patriot, by R. W. J[ohnstone] (with portrait), and in Weekly Budget; Mr. Sidney Whitman in Westminster Gaz. 12 Oct. 1905; The Times, 2 Oct. 1905 (gives wrong date of birth); Nature, 1905. vol. 72; Athenæum, 7 Oct.; Montrose Review and Montrose Standard, 6 Oct.; Roll of Glasgow Graduates, ed. W. J. Addison; Graham Balfour's Stevenson, i. 191, 192 n.; Stevenson's Letters (ed. Colvin), ii. 45–6, 51–2–3, 74–5, and Preface to 'Familiar Studies; R. F. Sharp's Dict. of English Authors (appendix); Japp's works; Allibone's Dict. Eng. Lit. (suppl. vol. ii.). Cf. also Miss Betham-Edwards's Friendly Faces of Three Nations (1911) and Mrs. Isabella Fyvie Mayo's Recollections of Fifty Years (1911).] G. Le G. N.

JARDINE, Sir ROBERT, first baronet (1825–1905), East India merchant and racehorse owner, born on 24 May 1825, was the seventh son of David Jardine of Muir-

household, Applegarth, Dumfriesshire, and Rachel, daughter of William Johnstone of Linns, Dumfriesshire. After education at Merchiston College, Edinburgh, he went to China with his uncle, Dr. William Jardine, a pioneer in the East India trade and then head of Jardine, Matheson and Co. He did much to extend the business of the firm. Returning in 1859, he took up a partnership in the London branch, Matheson and Co., Lombard Street, and on the death of his brother Andrew in 1881 became head of the firm, inheriting also the Lanrick Castle estate, Perthshire, as well as much property in Dumfriesshire. He had already acquired Castlemilk, Lockerbie, where in 1865 he erected a modern mansion. In the same year he entered parliament as liberal M.P. for Ashburton. In 1868 he was elected by a small majority for Dumfries burghs, being opposed by a radical. He unsuccessfully contested Dumfriesshire against Mr. Hope Johnstone (conservative) in 1874, but carried the seat in 1880 and continued to hold it till his retirement from public life in 1892, though he had broken with his party on the home rule question. He was created a baronet on 20 July 1885.

Active in county business, Jardine was for twenty-four years captain of the Lockerbie company of the king's own Scottish Borderers. He was prominent also as an agriculturist and a breeder of stock, his Galloway cattle winning many prizes at shows.

Jardine was best known as a devotee of sport. He began to run horses when in China. In 1862 his colours were registered, and in 1877 he was elected to the Jockey Club, but for fifteen years his horses ran in the name of his cousin, John Johnstone of Hallheaths, his racing partner. Their horses were mostly trained on Middleham Moor by Thomas, brother of Matthew Dawson [q. v.], and Fred Bates. Their first successes were with Rococo in the Northumberland Plate in 1866 and with Mandrake in the Great Ebor Handicap in 1867. Their chestnut colt Pretender won the 2000 guineas in 1869, and beat Pero Gomez by a head in the Derby the same year, when he was ridden by John Osborne, but failed in the St. Leger. Two years later Bothwell won the Two Thousand. In 1877 Jardine's three-year-old Hilarious won the Cesarewitch. The Manchester Cup was taken by him three times, and the Lincolnshire Handicap won in 1889. But he was most successful at Ascot, winning the Queen's Vase in 1869 and 1871, the Royal Hunt Cup in 1884, the Wokingham twice, and the Stakes seven times (twice each with Teviotdale and Lord Lorne). When the Sheffield Lane joint stud was broken up, Jardine for many years bred his own horses. His last year as an owner was 1896.

Jardine was even more interested in coursing than in horse-racing, and the continuance of the sport under the disadvantages entailed by the Ground Game Act owed much to his influence. An active member of the Altcar, Ridgway and Scottish National Clubs, he was elected to the National Coursing Club in 1884. He established the Corrie and Mid-Annandale Meetings, and held Waterloo Cup nominations for thirty-nine years. The Castlemilk kennel first made its mark after 1860 and reached its zenith in 1873, when Muriel won the Waterloo Cup. The Purse and Plate were also taken several times in subsequent years. Jardine was much attached to his dogs and is said to have made selections for the Waterloo meeting in his bedroom in the last year of his life. At one time also Jardine hunted and was a founder of the Dumfriesshire foxhounds pack and a member of the Caledonian hunt. A fine specimen of the country gentleman and sportsman of the old school, he collected at Castlemilk pictures as well as turf trophies. He died there after a year's illness on 17 Feb. 1905, and was buried in St. Mungo's churchyard. Jardine's portrait by Henry Tanworth Wells was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1876. A cartoon by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' (1890).

Jardine married on 4 April 1867 Margaret Seton, daughter of John Buchanan Hamilton of Leny, Perthshire. She died on 7 March 1868, leaving an only son, Robert William Buchanan Jardine, who succeeded to the baronetcy.

[Burke's Peerage and Baronetage; The Times, 18 and 22 Feb. 1905; Field, 25 Feb.; Sportsman, Dumfries and Galloway Standard, Glasgow Herald, and Scotsman, 18 Feb.; Who's Who, 1905.] G. Le G. N.

JEAFFRESON, JOHN CORDY (1831–1901), author, born at Framlingham, Suffolk, on 14 Jan. 1831, was second son and ninth child of William Jeaffreson (1789–1865), surgeon of that place, who revived in England, after long disuse, the operation of ovariotomy in 1836. His mother was Caroline (*d.* 1863), youngest child of George Edwards, tradesman, also of Framlingham. He was named after his mother's uncle by marriage, John Cordy

(1781–1828), a prosperous tradesman of Worlingworth and Woodbridge. After education at the grammar schools of Woodbridge and Botesdale, he was apprenticed to his father in August 1845, but, disliking surgical work, he matriculated from Pembroke College, Oxford, on 22 June 1848. Among his undergraduate friends were Henry Kingsley [q. v.] and Arthur Locker [q. v. Suppl. I]. After graduating B.A. in May 1852 he settled in London, and was for some six years a private tutor and lecturer at private schools.

In his leisure he tried his hand at novel writing, publishing 'Crewe Rise' in 1854 and next year 'Hinchbrook,' which ran serially through 'Fraser's Magazine.' During the next thirty years a long series of novels in the orthodox three-volume form followed; some like 'Live it down' (1863) and 'Not dead yet' (1864) were well received on publication, but none won a permanent repute. In 1856 he abandoned teaching for journalism and for literature of a journalistic quality. From 1858 to his death he was a regular contributor to the 'Athenæum,' and on the recommendation of the editor of that paper, Hepworth Dixon, he collaborated with Prof. William Pole [q. v.] in the authorised biography of Robert Stephenson, engineer (1864 2 vols.). A volume, 'Novels and Novelists from Elizabeth to Victoria' (1858), which he compiled at the British Museum, evinced facility in popularising literary research, which became Jeaffreson's main work in life. Five works, each in two volumes, which he designed to illustrate anecdotally social history, appealed to a wide audience. The first, 'A Book about Doctors,' came out in 1860. Like ventures were 'A Book about Lawyers' (1866); 'A Book about the Clergy' (1870); 'Brides and Bridals' (1872); and 'A Book about the Table' (1874).

Jeaffreson became a student at Lincoln's Inn on 18 June 1856 and was called to the bar on 30 April 1859. He did not practise law, but he joined the Inns of Court volunteers, and was a familiar figure in legal as well as in literary society. In 1860 he joined 'Our Club,' then a dining club, meeting weekly at Clunn's Hotel, Covent Garden. There he often met Thackeray and leading members of most of the professions. In 1872 Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, a literary friend, who was deputy keeper of the Public Records, invited Jeaffreson to become an inspector of documents for the Historical MSS. Commission. Jeaffreson protested that he had no qualifications for such a post. But Hardy was persistent, and after a two years' discursive palæographical training at the Public Record Office Jeaffreson began work as an inspector of MSS. in 1874. Although he did not abandon his literary pursuits, he chiefly devoted the next fourteen years to reporting on and calendaring manuscript records. Between 1876 and 1887 he published reports of twenty-nine MS. collections in various parts of the country. Apart from private collections, he dealt with the archives of the boroughs of Chester, Leicester, Pontefract, Barnstaple, Plymouth, Ipswich, Wisbech, Great Yarmouth, Eye, Southampton, and King's Lynn, as well as of the West Riding and North Riding of Yorkshire and the county of Essex. His most laborious work was done at Leicester, where, besides preparing a general report, he also compiled an index to the muniments (1881). For the Middlesex County Record Society he edited four volumes of Middlesex county records (1886–92). Jeaffreson's work as an archivist proved his industry, but it exhibited many traces of his lack of historical training.

In his official capacity Jeaffreson inspected the valuable collection of MSS. formed by Alfred Morrison [q. v. Suppl. I], and he obtained the owner's permission to work up into connected narratives, independently of his official report, unpublished correspondence of Byron and Nelson. In 'The Real Lord Byron: New Views of the Poet's Life' (2 vols. 1883) Jeaffreson wrote with candour, but not always with full knowledge, of both Byron and Shelley. Abraham Hayward [q. v.] denounced the book in the 'Quarterly Review,' and J. A. Froude sought to expose its defects in the 'Nineteenth Century' (Aug. 1883). Jeaffreson defended himself at length in the 'Athenæum,' and then proceeded in 'The Real Shelley: New Views of the Poet's Life' (2 vols. 1885) to expand in detail his frank censure of that poet's career and character. Prof. Dowden condemned Jeaffreson's methods and conclusion both in the 'Academy' and in his authorised 'Life of Shelley' next year. Jeaffreson in a like spirit digested the Nelson papers in the Alfred Morrison collection. 'Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson' appeared in 1888 (2 vols.), and 'The Queen of Naples and Lord Nelson' in 1889 (2 vols.; new edit. 1897). In all these volumes Jeaffreson described himself as a 'realistic' biographer, but his work was done too perfunctorily to be exhaustive, and although he gave new and important information from

unpublished sources he failed to cover adequately the field of research.

After many years of failing health, which brought his work to an end, Jeaffreson died on 2 Feb. 1901 at his house in Maida Vale, and was buried in Paddington cemetery, Willesden Lane. He married on 2 Oct. 1860, at St. Sepulchre's Church, Holborn, Arabella Ellen, only surviving daughter of William Eccles, F.R.C.S.; she survived him with a daughter who died 28 Sept. 1909. A portrait in oils belonging to Mrs. Jeaffreson was painted after his death by Mary Heetor (Mrs. Robb), youngest daughter of 'Mrs. Alexander,' the novelist [see HECTOR, MRS. ANNIE FRENCH, Suppl. II].

Jeaffreson's chief works, besides those cited, were: 1. 'The Annals of Oxford,' 1870 (a popular compilation which was severely criticised). 2. 'A Young Squire of the Seventeenth Century, from the Papers of [an ancestor] Christopher Jeaffreson of Dullingham House, Cambridgeshire,' 2 vols. 1898. 3. 'A Book of Recollections,' 2 vols. 1894.

[Jeaffreson's Recollections, as above; The Times, 5 Feb. 1901; Athenæum, 9 Feb. 1901; Men of the Time, 1899; Allibone's Dict. Engl. Lit.; W. M. Rossetti's Some Recollections, 1911; private information.] S. L.

JEBB, SIR RICHARD CLAVERHOUSE (1841–1905), Greek scholar, eldest of the four children of Robert Jebb, an Irish barrister, by his wife Emily Harriet, third daughter of Heneage Horsley, dean of Brechin, was born on 27 Aug. 1841 at Dundee, where his parents were visiting his maternal grandfather, the dean of Brechin; to the place of his birth he owed his second name. His father's grandfather, Richard Jebb, came from Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, to settle at Drogheda in Ireland early in the eighteenth century. Richard Jebb, an Irish judge, was his grandfather; John Jebb [q. v.], bishop of Limerick, was his great-uncle.

Jebb's early life was spent in or near Dublin. In 1850 his father retired from the bar, and the family removed from Dublin to Killiney, nine miles off. After receiving early education from his father, Jebb was sent to St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham, in 1853, and two years later to Charterhouse School, still in the City of London, where he remained till 1858. When little more than seventeen he entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in October of the same year. Though few worked harder than Jebb in manhood, his undergraduate years were not devoted exclusively to study; but he had learnt much at school, and his natural gifts—his memory and mastery of language—were altogether exceptional. Without any apparent effort he gained all the highest prizes that Cambridge offered for classical learning: he was Porson scholar in 1859, Craven scholar in 1860, and senior classic and first Chancellor's medallist in 1862. In 1863 he was elected fellow of Trinity College.

For the next twelve years Jebb was a classical lecturer of his college; in 1869 he was elected public orator of the university. Jebb found time and energy for much beyond the duties of these offices. He took part in a re-organisation of classical lectures in the university on the inter-collegiate plan; together with Edward Byles Cowell [q. v. Suppl. II] he founded the Cambridge Philological Society in 1868, and was the first secretary; he acted as examiner in London University in 1872; he served for some time on the staff of 'The Times' as leader-writer and reviewer. Besides all this he published four books during this period. To the series called 'Catena Classicorum' he contributed editions of Sophocles' 'Electra' (1867) and of 'Ajax' (1868). An edition of 'The Characters of Theophrastus' followed in 1870, and a collection of translations into Greek and Latin verse in 1873. The editions of Sophocles showed for the first time that schoolbooks may be works of literature; the Theophrastus was so popular that it was soon impossible to procure a copy; the 'Translations,' which included a version of Browning's 'Abt Vogler' into Pindaric metres, a brilliant tour-de-force, were pronounced by experts to be masterpieces of their kind. In 1888 he composed another Pindaric ode addressed to the University of Bologna, which was celebrating the 800th year of its existence; to this effort Tennyson referred when next year he dedicated his 'Demeter and Persephone' to Jebb:

> Bear witness you, that yesterday
> From out the Ghost of Pindar in you
> Roll'd an Olympian.

In 1875 Jebb left Cambridge on being elected professor of Greek at Glasgow in succession to Edmund Law Lushington [q. v.]. He remained at Glasgow for fourteen years, admirably performing the duties of his chair. Much of the work was elementary, but his teaching was thoroughly business-like and practical: he kept his large classes in excellent order and drilled them methodically in the rudiments. To his advanced students he gave of his best.

There was one remarkable novelty in his teaching: on one day in each week he lectured upon modern Greek, which he knew well and spoke with ease. He visited Greece in 1878 and explored its archæology, receiving from the King of Greece the gold cross of the order of the Saviour. For the six winter months of each year at Glasgow his teaching work was heavy, but the long summer vacations, which he spent at Cambridge, gave him the opportunity to write; and books came at short intervals from his pen. The first of these was an important work on the 'Attic Orators from Antiphon to Isæus.' Published in two volumes in 1876, this book was well received in general, but Prof. J. P. Mahaffy, reviewing the book in the 'Academy' (1 April 1876), brought against Jebb a charge of excessive obligation to the work of F. Blass in the same field. Jebb thought it necessary to reply to his critic in 'Some Remarks' (1876), Mahaffy's reply to which elicited a 'Rejoinder' from Jebb (1877). It might have been better if Jebb had relied for his defence upon the evidence of his later books. In 1877 he published a 'Primer of Greek Literature'; in 1878 a further book of 'Translations in and from Greek and Latin Verse and Prose,' in collaboration with Henry Jackson and W. E. Currey; in 1879 a volume of selections from the 'Attic Orators' with an excellent commentary, which he seems to have completed in a single month; in 1880 'Modern Greece,' two lectures with papers on 'The Progress of Greece' and 'Byron in Greece,' and in 1882 a monograph on Bentley in the 'English Men of Letters' series, a model of its kind. 'Homer: an Introduction to the Iliad and Odyssey,' appeared at Glasgow in 1887 (3rd edit. 1888); it was a masterly and concise statement of most complicated questions.

In 1884 Jebb paid a first visit to America, and received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University. In 1889 he was recalled from Glasgow to Cambridge to take the place of Benjamin Hall Kennedy [q. v.] as regius professor of Greek. He was re-elected at the same time to a fellowship at his old college. These posts he held for the rest of his life. He at once took an active part in instruction and administration of the university. His carefully prepared lectures, which remain unpublished, dealt mainly with the history of Greek literature, and were attended by large audiences of undergraduates. Yet Jebb probably taught more successfully through his books than by means of lectures; his hearers, while admitting the excellence of his matter, were apt to complain of his manner as deficient in life and vigour.

Soon after his return to Cambridge he began to address an audience of a different kind. In the summer of 1891 Henry Cecil Raikes [q. v.], M.P. for the University of Cambridge, died, and Jebb was chosen to succeed him in the conservative interest. He was re-elected in 1892, 1895, and 1900. It may be questioned whether he did wisely in trying to combine the life of politics with the life of study; he carried the double burden with distinction, but not for long. He was not content to follow the example of his most famous predecessor, Sir Isaac Newton, and merely to sit and vote with his party. In discussions concerning education and the Church he spoke fairly often and was favourably heard. For debate he was not well equipped, but few men could be more impressive in a set speech upon a formal occasion. He gave a fine proof of his eloquence in the speech which he delivered at Charterhouse in July 1903, when a cloister was dedicated in commemoration of those Carthusians who had fallen in the recent war. Jebb, besides serving on parliamentary committees, sat on the royal commission on secondary education in 1894, on the London University commission of 1898, and the commission on Irish University education in 1901. He was also a member of the consultative committee of the board of education from 1900. He spoke from the platform at many meetings, political and educational, in different parts of the country. Jebb contrived to carry on his literary work together with this public activity. He delivered the Rede lecture at Cambridge in 1890 and the Romanes lecture at Oxford in 1899; the subject of the first was 'Erasmus' and of the second 'Humanism in education.' In 1892 he revisited the United States and delivered at Johns Hopkins University lectures on 'The Growth and Influence of Greek Poetry,' which he published next year. He published an elaborate commentary on the newly discovered poems of Bacchylides in the last year of his life (1905).

Meanwhile Jebb had begun and completed the great work of his life, his edition of Sophocles. He had started on the enterprise in 1880; the first volume, containing the 'Œdipus Tyrannus,' appeared in 1883. He published a volume upon each of the remaining extant plays—'Œdipus Coloneus' (1885), 'Antigone' (1888), 'Philoctetes' (1890), 'Trachiniæ' (1892), 'Electra' (1894), and 'Ajax' (1896); he intended to publish an eighth volume

containing the fragments. To the Greek text are added a translation into English prose, critical notes upon the text, and a commentary. In the first two plays the critical notes were written in Latin; it was in deference to an appeal from Matthew Arnold that English was used for this purpose in the later volumes.

A man of affairs as well as a scholar, Jebb helped to shape and to start upon its career the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies in 1879. He was one of the originators of the society and one of its most active members; he made important contributions to the Journal issued by the society. Similarly, to Jebb more than to any other man the British School of Archæology at Athens owes its existence. Since his visit to Greece in 1878 he kept urging upon the British public the duty of doing what had already been done by France and Germany. In 1887 his ideal was realised, and the British School at Athens entered on its career of excavation and discovery. Lastly, he took a leading part in the meetings and discussions which ultimately led to the formation of the British Academy. When the Academy received its charter of incorporation in 1902, Jebb was one of the original fellows.

Although he was very shy in manner, Jebb's friends and admirers included the leading men of letters of his time, and with Tennyson, whom he had gratified by a review of 'Harold' in 'The Times' (18 Oct. 1876), he formed a close intimacy. He stayed with the poet at Aldworth, and wrote admiringly of Tennyson's work in T. H. Ward's 'English Poets' (vol. iv. 1894). His own literary eminence and public services were fittingly recognised. In 1888 he was elected an honorary fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was made hon. LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1879; hon. Litt.D. of Cambridge in 1885; hon. LL.D. of Dublin and hon. Ph.D. of Bologna in 1888; and hon. D.C.L. of Oxford in 1891. He was a fellow of London University, appointed by the crown in 1897, and a corresponding member of the German Institute of Archæology. In 1898 the Royal Academy elected him to fill Gladstone's place as their professor of ancient history; in 1903 he was elected a trustee of the British Museum in succession to Lord Acton. In 1900 he accepted the honour of knighthood, which he had declined three years earlier. Lastly, in 1905 he received the distinction of the Order of Merit.

When the British Association met at Cambridge in 1904 Jebb became a member, and was elected a vice-president of the section of education. He was chosen president of the section for the following year, when the association met in South Africa. He reached Capetown on 15 Aug. 1905. His address on education, delivered in Capetown, was so successful that he had to repeat it at Johannesburg. The travelling, sightseeing, and general business of the next month was arduous and overtaxed his strength. Soon after reaching England on 19 Oct. his health failed, and he died at Springfield, his house in Cambridge, on 9 December 1905. On 13 Dec. he was buried in St. Giles's cemetery at Cambridge after a funeral service in the chapel of Trinity College. He left no family.

A portrait of Jebb, painted by Sir George Reid in 1903, hangs in the Hall of Trinity College. It is a faithful likeness; but the sitter was suffering at the time from hay-fever, and the expression is consequently harassed.

Jebb was married on 18 Aug. 1874, at Ellesmere in Shropshire, to Caroline Lane, daughter of the Rev. John Reynolds, D.D., of Philadelphia and widow of General Slemmer of the United States army. Lady Jebb survived her husband. To her the edition of Sophocles was dedicated: Jebb wrote that his work had owed more to her sympathy than to any other aid.

Sir John Sandys re-edited Jebb's 'Characters of Theophrastus' in 1909, and prepared for the press in the same year the translation of Aristotle's 'Rhetoric' which was left unpublished at Jebb's death. Lady Jebb issued in 1907 a selection from his 'Essays and Addresses,' as well as his 'Life and Letters.' Jebb was a leading contributor to the 9th edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' He wrote for this Dictionary the articles on Bentley and Porson, and for the 'Cambridge Modern History' (vol. i. 1902) a brilliant chapter on 'The Classical Renaissance.'

Never idle, Jebb worked faster than other men, and few accomplished more. He took little exercise, although in later life he rode a tricycle, and he occasionally fished. He wrote a beautiful hand, clear and large; in working for the press he preferred pencil to pen and ink. While he did many things well he was far more distinguished as a scholar and man of letters than as a politician and public speaker; and his reputation will depend chiefly upon his edition of 'Sophocles,' which is the most completely satisfactory commentary on a classical author that has been written in the English language. Though each volume

is of moderate compass, nothing is omitted that can throw light on the matter in hand. The compression is marvellous; yet the statement is everywhere perfectly lucid. Every part of the edition is good, but best of all is the commentary. Jebb had an exquisite apprehension of every shade of meaning in the most delicate and precise of languages; and there was a natural harmony between the poet and his expositor, by virtue of which Jebb seems to wind his way into the very mind of Sophocles. In a hundred places where the text had been suspected and alteration suggested, Jebb's subtle analysis proved the text to be sound and showed why Sophocles used precisely those words and no others. Few men of Jebb's time had received as great gifts from nature as he, and few worked as hard to exercise and improve them.

[Life and Letters, by Caroline Jebb, 1907, with an estimate by A. W. Verrall, pp. 429–487; The Times, 11 Dec. 1905; Athenæum, 16 Dec. 1905; Proc. Brit. Acad., 1905–1906, notice by Prof. R. Y. Tyrrell, p. 445; Tennyson's Life of Tennyson, 1897; Grant Duff, Notes from a Diary, 1889–1901 (1901–5); J. E. Sandys' Hist. of Classical Scholarship, vol. iii.; private information; personal knowledge.] J. D. D.

JELF, GEORGE EDWARD (1834–1908), Master of Charterhouse, eldest son of seven children of Richard William Jelf [q. v.] and Emmy, Countess of Schlippenbach, lady-in-waiting to Frederica, Duchess of Cumberland (afterwards Queen of Hanover), was born on 19 Jan. 1834 at Berlin, where his father was tutor to Prince George of Cumberland. His uncle was the scholar, William Edward Jelf [q. v.]; his younger brothers are Hon. Sir Arthur Richard Jelf, judge of the high court, who retired from the bench in 1910, and Colonel Richard Henry Jelf, formerly governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Educated at preparatory schools at Hammersmith and Brighton, Jelf was admitted to Charterhouse under Dr. Saunders in 1847, and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on 2 June 1852. He held a studentship at Christ Church from 1852 to 1861, and won a first class in classical moderations in 1854. He graduated B.A. with a third class in lit. hum. in 1856, and he proceeded M.A. in 1859 and D.D. in 1907. In 1857 he entered Wells Theological College, and the following year he was ordained deacon, becoming priest in 1859. He held curacies at St. Michael's, Highgate (1858–60), St. James's, Clapton (1860–6), and at Aylesbury (1866–8). On the presentation of Roundell Palmer, first Earl of Selborne [q. v.], he became vicar of Blackmoor, Hampshire, in 1868, and in 1874 he accepted from Lord Braybrooke the living of Saffron Walden. In 1878 he was made an honorary canon of St. Albans.

Jelf's long connection with Rochester began with his appointment in 1880 to a residentiary canonry, a position he held for twenty-seven years. He continued his parish work at Saffron Walden till 1882, and from 1883 to 1889 he had the onerous charge of St. Mary's, Chatham; subsequently he devoted himself to mission work in the diocese. Straitened means compelled him to undertake extra clerical duties. His tenure of the rectory of Wiggonholt near Pulborough (1896–7), in addition to his canonry, involved too great a division of interests, and in the latter year Jelf accepted the incumbency of St. German's, Blackheath, where he enjoyed comparative freedom from parochial responsibilities. In 1904 he resigned this benefice and definitely retired to Rochester. But in 1907 he was appointed to the dignified position of Master of Charterhouse in succession to William Haig Brown [q. v. Suppl. II]. His health, however, failed soon after moving to London, and he died on 19 Nov. 1908 at the Master's lodge, Charterhouse. He was buried in Highgate cemetery, and on the same day a memorial service was held in Rochester cathedral.

Jelf married (1) in 1861 Fanny (*d.* 1865), daughter of G. A. Crawley of Highgate, by whom he had one surviving son, and three daughters, who all died of scarlet-fever in 1871; (2) in 1876 Katherine Frances, younger daughter of prebendary C. B. Dalton, vicar of St. Michael's, Highgate, who survived him; by her he had three sons and four daughters.

A moderate high churchman, Jelf was a trusted friend and godson of Edward Bouverie Pusey [q. v.], whose 'Christus Consolator' (1883) he edited. From 1895 he acted as proctor in convocation for the dean and chapter of Rochester; but he took little part in current controversy. The bent of his mind was devotional rather than critical, and he exercised considerable influence through his numerous popular homiletic publications, of which the most important are: 1. 'The Secret Trials of the Christian Life,' 1873. 2. 'The Rule of God's Commandments,' 1878. 3. 'The Consolations of the Christian Seasons,' 1880. 4. 'Work and Worship,' 1888, sermons preached in English cathedrals. 5. 'Mother,

Home and Heaven,' 1891. 6. 'Sound Words, their Form and Spirit,' 1907, addresses on the English Prayer-Book.

[The Times, 20 Nov. 1908; Guardian, 25 Nov. 1908; Chatham and Rochester News, 21 Nov. 1908; Katherine Frances Jelf, Memoir of George Edward Jelf, 1909; Roundell Palmer, Earl of Selborne, Memorials Personal and Political (1865–95), 1898, 2 vols.] G. S. W.

JENKINS, EBENEZER EVANS (1820–1905), Wesleyan minister and missionary, born at Exeter on 10 May 1820, was second son of John Jenkins, cabinet maker, by his wife Mary Evans, a Welshwoman. His parents were earnest methodists. Educated at Exeter grammar school, he showed as a boy literary leanings and soon became assistant master in the school of William Pengelly [q. v.]. Resolving on the methodist ministry, he was ordained at Great Queen Street Wesleyan chapel, London, on 31 Oct. 1845, and was sent out to Madras. Stationed at first at Mannargudi, he was able by September 1846 to prepare a Tamil sermon. After a move to Negapatam, he settled, about 1848, at Black Town chapel, Madras, and soon started the Royapettah school (now college) there, the oldest Wesleyan educational institution. He was absent (1855–7) from India on account of health during the Mutiny, but in 1857 he returned as chairman of the Madras district, continuing to minister in his old chapel, which he enlarged. A volume of sermons preached there was issued at Madras in 1863 (2nd edit. 1866); but his health again failed, and returning home by way of Australia, where he gave many lectures, he was appointed in 1865 superintendent of the Hackney circuit. He at once gained a high reputation as a preacher and speaker through the country, and made several foreign tours in an official capacity, speaking at the Evangelical Alliance convention at New York in 1873, and in 1875–6 and again in 1884–5 visiting missions in China, Japan, and India. From 1877 to 1888 he was a general secretary of the Mission House, remaining an honorary secretary until his death. In 1880 he was president of the Wesleyan conference.

His last years were spent in Southport, where he died on 19 July 1905. He was buried at Norwood cemetery. Jenkins published many addresses and sermons, chiefly on missionary aims and work.

He married twice: (1) in 1850, at Madras, Eliza Drewett (*d.* 27 April 1869); (2) in October 1871, Margaret Heald, daughter of Dr. Wood of Southport; she died on 7 March 1875 at the birth of her second son.

[Memoir by son, J. H. Jenkins, M.A., 1906; The Times, 20 July 1905.] C. F. S.

JENKINS, JOHN EDWARD (1838–1910), politician and satirist, born at Bangalore, Mysore, Southern India, on 28 July 1838, was the eldest son of John Jenkins, D.D., Wesleyan missionary, by his wife Harriette, daughter of James Shepstone of Clifton. His father removed to Canada, where he became minister of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Montreal, and moderator of the general assembly. The son, after having been educated at the High School, Montreal, and McGill University, and later at the University of Pennsylvania, came to London, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn on 17 Nov. 1864. He secured some practice, and in 1870 he was retained by the Aborigines Protection and Anti-Slavery Society to watch the proceedings of the British Guiana coolie commission. He visited the colony and became the champion of the Indian indentured labourers there, publishing in 1871 'The Coolie: his Rights and Wrongs.' His zeal for social reform, however, turned him aside from his profession, and in 1870 he suddenly became famous as the anonymous author of 'Ginx's Baby, his Birth and other Misfortunes,' a pathetic satire on the struggles of rival sectarians for the religious education of a derelict child, which attracted universal notice and had its influence on the religious compromise in the Education Act of 1870. An edition, the 36th, of 'Ginx's Baby' (1876) was illustrated by Frederick Barnard [q.v. Suppl. I].

Jenkins was a strong imperialist and in 1871 he organised the 'Conference on Colonial Questions' which met at Westminster under his chairmanship. His inaugural address was entitled 'The Colonies and Imperial Unity: or the Barrel without the Hoops.' This originated the Imperial Federation movement as opposed to the policy of imperial disintegration advocated by Prof. Goldwin Smith [q. v. Suppl. II] and others, and led in 1874 to Jenkins's appointment as first agent-general in London for the dominion of Canada, an office which he held only two years. His imperialism did not, however, hinder him from protesting against the Act by which Queen Victoria became in 1876 empress of India, when he published anonymously 'The Blot on the Queen's Head' (1876). Notwithstanding his imperialism Jenkins was an ardent radical with political ambition. After

unsuccessfully contesting in the radical interest Stafford and Truro, he was during his absence in Canada returned at the general election of 1874 as member of parliament for Dundee, and retained the seat until the dissolution of 1880. He then at a by-election in January 1881 contested Edinburgh as an independent liberal, but was defeated by Lord McLaren, then lord advocate [q. v. Suppl. II]. Subsequently, his dislike for Gladstone's views in imperial politics overcame his radicalism in home politics, and in 1885 he attempted to recover his seat for Dundee as a conservative, but he failed both then and in 1896. He was a fluent and popular speaker. He served on the royal commission on copyright in 1876–7.

Jenkins, who wrote articles on 'Imperial Federation' in the 'Contemporary Review' for 1871, made some unsuccessful attempts to repeat the popular success of 'Ginx's Baby,' publishing 'Lord Bantam,' a satire on a young aristocrat in democratic politics (2 vols. 1871); 'Barney Geoghegan, M.P., and Home Rule at St. Stephen's,' reprinted with additions from 'Saint Paul's Magazine' (1872); 'Little Hodge,' supporting the agitation led by Joseph Arch on behalf of the agricultural labourer (1872); 'Glances at Inner England,' a lecture (1874); 'The Devil's Chain,' a tale (1876); 'Lutehmee and Dilloo,' a tale (3 vols. 1877); 'The Captain's Cabin, a Christmas Yarn' (1877); 'A Paladin of Finance,' a novel (1882); 'A Week of Passion: or, The Dilemma of Mr. George Barton the Younger,' a novel (3 vols. 1884); 'A Secret of Two Lives,' a novel (1886), and 'Pantalas and what they did with him,' a tale (1897). He was from 1886 editor of the 'Overland Mail' and the 'Homeward Mail,' newspapers of which his brother-in-law, Sir Henry Seymour King, is the proprietor. From the beginning of Sir Henry King's political career he acted as his parliamentary secretary.

Jenkins died in London on 4 June 1910, after some years' suffering from paralysis. He married in 1867 Hannah Matilda, daughter of Philip Johnstone of Belfast, and left a family of five sons and two daughters.

[The Times, and Morning Post, 6 June 1910; Overland Mail, 10 June 1910; Dod's Parliamentary Companion; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Sir Leslie Stephen, Life of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen.] R. E. G.

JENNER-FUST, HERBERT (1806–1904), cricketer, born on 23 Feb. 1806 at 38 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, was eldest son and one of fourteen children of Sir Herbert Jenner, afterwards Jenner-Fust [q. v.], dean of arches, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Major-general Francis Lascelles. Two brothers, both in holy orders, played in the Cambridge University cricket eleven —Charles Herbert, the second son, and the eighth son, Henry Lascelles Jenner, first bishop of Dunedin, from 1866 to 1871. Jenner after education at Eton from 1818 to 1823 spent a year at a private tutor's. Like his father before him, he matriculated in 1824 at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship and afterwards a fellowship. In 1826 he was first in college examinations, and next year was third in the law honour list, graduating LL.B. in 1829 and proceeding LL.D. in 1835. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1831 and admitted an advocate in the ecclesiastical court of Doctors' Commons in 1835, he practised there with success until 1857–8, when that court was abolished and its business transferred to Westminster. After residing successively at Beckenham, at Carshalton, and at Sidcup, he finally settled on the family property at Hill Court, Gloucestershire, in 1864, when he adopted the additional surname of Fust.

Jenner was best known as a cricketer. He was a member of the Eton eleven in 1822–3, and at Cambridge distinguished himself in more than one branch of the game. On 4 June 1827 he played as the captain of the Cambridge eleven in the first match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities, scoring forty-five runs in the single innings out of a total of ninety-two, and taking five wickets, among them that of Charles Wordsworth [q. v.], the Oxford captain, afterwards bishop of St. Andrews. A few weeks later he was one of the seventeen Gentlemen who defeated eleven Players. Thenceforth, until his retirement in 1836, he was prominent in almost all first-class cricket, appearing for the Gentlemen, for England, for Kent, and two or three times, in a friendly way without county qualifications, for Norfolk. He was an excellent batsman, and a successful underhand bowler, round-hand bowling from 1816 to 1828 being expressly forbidden. But Jenner chiefly shone as a wicket-keeper. In 1833 he was elected the annual president of the Marylebone cricket club at the early age of twenty-seven, and was from 1882 till death president of the West Kent cricket club.

After 1836 Jenner often took part in local matches, proving himself an admirable captain. In 1877 he was a prominent guest

at the dinner in London which celebrated the jubilee of the Oxford and Cambridge match.

In 1880, at the age of seventy-four, he played for his parish of *Hill in a* match against Rockhampton, scoring eleven (*run* out), and as bowler and wicket-keeper getting ten wickets, besides running out two. Outliving by nearly twelve years all players in the university match of 1827, he died at Hill Court on 30 July 1904, in his ninety-ninth year.

An oil portrait hangs in the pavilion at Lord's cricket ground.

In 1833 he married Maria Eleanora (*d.* 1891), third daughter of George Norman and sister of George Warde Norman [q. v.], and had issue Herbert, general inspector under the Local Government Board (1884–1906), and two daughters.

[Personal knowledge; Lillywhite's Cricket Scores and Biographies, i. 462; Hist. Kent County Cricket, 1907; Scores and Annals of the West Kent Cricket Club, 1897; Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack 1905.] P. N.

JEPHSON, ARTHUR JERMY MOUNTENEY (1858–1908), African traveller, born at Hutton Rectory, Brentwood, Essex, on 8 Oct. 1858, was fifth and youngest son of John Mounteney Jephson, vicar of Childerditch, Essex, and Ellen, daughter of Isaac Jermy, of Stanfield Hill, Norfolk [q. v.]. He was educated at Tonbridge School (1869–74) and on H.M.S. Worcester (1874–76). In 1880 he joined the Antrim regiment of the royal Irish rifles, but resigned his commission in 1884. At the desire of his friend, Helena Comtesse de Noailles, he joined [Sir] Henry Morton Stanley's [q. v. Suppl. II] expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha. Leaving Europe in 1887, Stanley and he travelled up the Congo, and left the ill-fated rear-guard at Yambuya on the Aruwimi on 28 June. Jephson accompanied Stanley on the difficult journey through the forests to Lake Albert, and in April 1888 he was despatched over the lake to find Emin. He brought Emin to Stanley at the end of the month. With Emin, at Stanley's and the Pasha's request, he travelled through Emin's equatorial province, and in accordance with instructions, offered to guide all inhabitants who wished to follow Emin and himself out of the province by way of Zanzibar to Egypt. The proposal for the evacuation of the province met with opposition from the people, and Jephson was engaged for nine months with Emin in resisting their rebellion. Both were imprisoned at Dufile in August 1888. In October the Mahdists came down upon the province, and at the beginning of December, on the news of their successes in the north, the native soldiers at Dufile besought Emin to lead them in retreat. Emin's own unwillingness to quit the province, the affairs of which were in great confusion, added to Jephson's difficulties. The council of native rebel officers at Wadelai condemned both Emin and Jephson to death, but early in February 1889 he succeeded in rejoining Stanley at Kavali, and subsequently they managed to rescue Emin. Returning to England in 1890, Jephson became a queen's messenger in 1895 and held a similar post under King Edward VII (1901).

He was awarded a medal by the Royal Geographical Society of London in 1890 and a diploma by that at Brussels in the same year.

He died on 22 Oct. 1908 at Sunninghill, Ascot, and was buried there. He married in 1904 Anna, daughter of Addison Head of San Francisco, and left one son.

Jephson told the story of his part in the relief expedition in 'Emin Pasha and the Rebellion at the Equator' (1890; German tr. Leipzig, 1890; French tr. Paris, 1891). He collected a number of native folk-tales, and admirably presented them in 'Stories told in an African Forest by Grown-up Children of Africa' (1893). He also wrote 'The Story of a Billiard Ball' (1897).

[Geogr. Journ. xxxii. 630; The Times 23 Oct. 1908; Jephson's Emin Pasha, 1890; Sir H. M. Stanley's Autobiography, 1909, and In Darkest Africa, 1890; private information.] O. J. R. H.

JEUNE, FRANCIS HENRY, Baron St. Helier (1843–1905), judge, was eldest son of Francis Jeune, bishop of Peterborough [q. v.], by his wife Margaret Dyne, only child of Henry Symons of Axbridge, Somerset. Born on 17 March 1843 at St. Helier, where his father was then rector and dean of Jersey, Jeune was sent as a boy to the school kept at Exmouth by Penrose, a teacher of great ability, though freely addicted to the use of corporal punishment. Thence he went to Harrow (1856–61), where he obtained a scholarship at the same time as the first Viscount Ridley and won many prizes, his English essays in particular showing an unusual amount of information, an original thoughtfulness, and a command of forcible English. When Lord Brougham visited the school on a speech day he pronounced Jeune's

performance 'perfect oratory.' In 1861 he obtained a Balliol scholarship, and was placed in the first class in moderations in 1863 and in the final classical school in 1865. In 1863 he obtained the Stanhope prize for an essay on 'The Influence of the Feudal System on Character,' and in 1867 the Arnold prize for one upon 'The Moham medan Power in India.' He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple on 17 Nov. 1868. In 1874, upon the establishment in its present form of Hertford College, he was made one of the original fellows.

Before his call to the bar Jeune worked for some time in the office of Messrs. Baxter, Rose, and Norton, the well-known firm of solicitors, and in 1869 he proceeded, upon their instructions, to Australia, to inquire into and report upon the evidence proposed to be adduced in support of the claim of Arthur Orton to be 'Sir' Roger Tichborne. After his return he was counsel for the plaintiff in the famous action of ejectment, Tichborne *v.* Lushington, which was tried for 103 days before chief justice Bovill, from June 1871 to March 1872, when the jury stopped the case, and the claimant was committed for trial for perjury. Jeune's leaders were Serjeant William Ballantine [q. v. Suppl. I], Mr. Giffard, Q.C. (now Earl of Halsbury), and Mr. Pollard. He held no brief in the criminal trial which followed.

Jeune won a great reputation as a junior of exceptional learning and industry, and a large proportion of his practice was in ecclesiastical courts, or before the judicial committee of the privy council. In ecclesiastical litigation he was engaged usually but not always on the evangelical side—that being the party to which his father, the bishop, had belonged. He was on that side in the Mackonochie case, in the litigation of Green *v.* Lord Penzance, in the cases of Dale, and Enraght, and that of Julius *v.* the Bishop of Oxford, and in Cox [Mr. Bell-Cox] *v.* Hake. Another case in which he appeared before the judicial committee was an application for leave to appeal by Louis Riel [q. v.], a Canadian who was hanged for armed rebellion in 1885. He served on the royal commission on ecclesiastical patronage in 1874, and on that on ecclesiastical courts in 1881, and before his appointment to the bench was chancellor of the dioceses of St. Albans, Durham, Peterborough, Gloucester and Bristol, St. Asaph, Bangor, and St. David's.

In 1880 he stood as conservative candidate for Colchester, and was defeated by two votes by William (afterwards Judge) Willis, Q.C. [q. v. Suppl. II]. After this election he sat with Messrs. Holl, Q.C., and Turner as a commissioner to inquire into the corruption reported after the trial of an election petition to have prevailed at Sandwich, then a parliamentary borough. The commission reported the existence of the most flagrant corruption. The borough was consequently disfranchised, until by the Redistribution Act of 1885 it became part of one of the divisions of Kent.

In 1888 Jeune was appointed a queen's counsel, and in June 1891 was elected a bencher of the Inner Temple. The last case of great importance in which he appeared at the bar was the prosecution before the archbishop of Canterbury (Benson), with assessors, of Edward King [q. v. Suppl. II], bishop of Lincoln, for alleged unlawful ritual. Jeune was counsel for the accused bishop, and the result of the trial was that some of the practices impugned were held to be lawful and others unlawful.

In 1890 the suggestion was authoritatively made to Jeune that he should again stand for parliament, with a view to his appointment as solicitor-general upon the occurrence of an expected vacancy in that office, but he declined the proposal on the ground that his health would be unequal to the strain of parliamentary and official work. In 1891 Sir James Hannen [q. v. Suppl. I] was created a lord of appeal, and Jeune accepted the office of judge of the probate, divorce and admiralty division in place of Hannen's junior colleague, Sir Charles Parker Butt [q. v. Suppl. I], who succeeded Hannen as president. Jeune was knighted in the usual course. The work of the division fell principally upon his shoulders for the following year and a half, owing to Butt's illness, which terminated fatally in May 1892. It was then determined to cure by legislation an ambiguity in the Judicature Acts as to the precise conditions in which a judge succeeded to the office of president of the probate division. An Act was passed creating a definite office of president of the probate, etc., division, with the judicial rank of one of the lords justices of appeal. The new arrangement practically involved that the president should always be a privy councillor. Of this office Jeune was the first holder.

Jeune's tenure of this office, which lasted thirteen years, was distinguished and successful. A sound lawyer and a strong man, he gave a conspicuous example of the patience and personal courtesy which towards the end of the nineteenth century

became, more conspicuously than at some previous periods of legal history, characteristic of the judges of the high court. With the assistance of his colleague, Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes, now Lord Gorell, he made his small division a model of efficiency and despatch. The lists in probate, divorce, and admiralty were increasingly full at the beginning of each year, and arrears were practically unknown. In each of the three classes of work Jeune was an efficient and capable judge. Of admiralty work he had little or no special knowledge at the time of his appointment as a judge, but fortifying himself with much reading he speedily became sufficiently master of the necessary technical knowledge. He was naturally best known to the general public as the judge in divorce cases. In these delicate and sometimes difficult litigations he did much to restore to his court the decorum and gravity which had been most marked in the time of Hannen, and had somewhat declined during the presidency of Sir Charles Butt. In all three branches Jeune secured the confidence of those who practised before him.

When the liberal government came into office in 1892 a difficulty arose as to the payment of the judge-advocate-general, and Gladstone, acting on the precedent of the appointment to that office of Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, first baronet [q. v.], when judge of the court of admiralty, eventually requested Jeune to add these duties to his own. Jeune accordingly held the office until 1904. He received no salary, but his services in this respect were recognised by his creation as K.C.B. in 1897 and as G.C.B. at the close of the South African war in 1902. During these ten years, as previously, the daily work of the office was performed by two deputies, one legal and the other military, but the finding of every 'general court-martial' had to be confirmed or quashed by the judge-advocate-general himself, who was also required to advise the sovereign personally in many cases, for which reason it was necessary that the office should be held by a privy councillor. Jeune was the last holder, as the post was practically abolished by statute in 1904, the title and some of the duties being transferred to a legal official of the war office. Jeune found that his tenure of the office occupied him for several hours weekly in time of peace, and during the South African war the addition to his public duties which it involved was considerable.

In 1898 and 1902 Jeune was chairman of board of committees respectively on the load line regulations as to winter North Atlantic freeboard, and on the effect of employment of lascars and other foreigners upon the reserve of British seamen available for naval purposes. In 1904 he was a member of Sir Michael Hicks Beach's commission on ecclesiastical discipline.

In January 1905, upon medical advice, he resigned the presidency of the probate, etc., division, and was created a peer by the title of Baron St. Helier. His failing health, which had been gravely affected by grief for the death of his only son in 1904, did not permit of his taking his seat in the House of Lords, and he died at his house in Harley Street on 9 April 1905. He was buried in the churchyard at Chieveley, Bucks.

Jeune married in 1881 Susan Mary Elizabeth, elder daughter of the Hon. Keith William Stewart-Mackenzie, and widow of Lieut.-colonel the Hon. John Constantine Stanley, second son of the second Lord Stanley of Alderley. His domestic happiness was complete and unbroken. His manifold activities and hospitable disposition brought him a large circle of friends, whom he entertained both in London and at his country house, Arlington Manor, Newbury, Berkshire. His only son, Christian Francis Seaforth (*b.* 1882), of the Grenadier guards, A.D.C. to Lord Lamington, the governor of Bombay, died in 1904, of enteric fever, at Poona.

In person Jeune was tall and of distinguished appearance. He was one of the first of the judges to wear a full beard and moustache, his forensic wig notwithstanding. An oil painting by Sir Hubert von Herkomer, representing him seated, without a wig, but otherwise in the state dress of a lord justice of appeal, belongs to Lady St. Helier, and is an admirable likeness. A cartoon by 'Stuff' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1891.

[Private documents and personal recollection; The Times, 11 April 1905; Lady St. Helier's Memories of Fifty Years, 1909.]

H. S.

JOHNSON, LIONEL PIGOT (1867–1902), critic and poet, born at Broadstairs, Kent, on 15 March 1867, was third son of Captain William Victor Johnson of the 90th regiment light infantry (1822–91) by his wife Catherine Delicia Walters. The father was second son of Sir Henry Allen Johnson, second baronet (1785–1860), and grandson of General Sir Henry

Johnson, first baronet [q. v.]. During Lionel's boyhood his family resided at Mold, Flintshire, and afterwards settled at Kingsmead, Windsor Forest. He was educated at Durdham Down, Clifton, and at Winchester College, where he gained a scholarship in 1880 and remained six years. He rose rapidly in the school, and won the prize for English literature in 1883, the prize for an English essay in 1885, and the medal for English verse in 1885 and 1886, the subjects being 'Sir Walter Raleigh in the Tower' and 'Julian at Eleusis.' He edited the school paper, 'The Wykehamist,' from 1884 to 1886, and converted it, so far as he dared, into a literary review, with articles on Wykehamical poets and discussions of the technique of verse. From early boyhood he was a writer of verse, mainly imitative, and an omnivorous reader, with a retentive memory and an inveterate habit of quotation. At Winchester he wrote his first critical essay of any importance, on the 'Fools of Shakespeare,' which was published in 'Noctes Shakesperianæ' (1887). Small in stature and of frail physique, he took no exercise save walking, making vacation tours in Wales, the Lake country, and Cornwall.

In December 1885 Johnson won a Winchester scholarship at New College, Oxford, and in July 1886 he gained the Goddard scholarship for proficiency in classics. He went up to New College in October 1886, taking a second class in classical moderations in 1888 and a first in literæ humaniores in 1890. At Oxford, as at Winchester, he was something of a literary dictator. There he formed his prose style by the study chiefly of his namesake, Samuel Johnson, and was profoundly influenced by Walter Pater.

On leaving Oxford in 1890 he entered on a literary career in London, at first living at 20 Fitzroy Street with a little group of artists and men of letters. The publisher Charles Kegan Paul [q. v. Suppl. II] helped to start him in journalism, and he was soon hard at work reviewing for the 'Academy,' 'Anti-Jacobin,' 'National Observer,' 'Daily Chronicle,' and 'Pall Mall Gazette.' His ambition to become known as a poet was delayed by the necessity of earning money to free himself of debts contracted at Oxford by lavish expenditure on books and prints. This he had accomplished by the end of 1891; but his first eagerness for publication had passed off, and he continued to write and revise. While preparing his first prose book, on Thomas Hardy, he walked for a month (June 1892) in Dorset. Some of the best of his early poems made their first appearance in the 'Century Guild Hobby-Horse' and the first and second 'Book of the Rhymers' Club' (1892–4). Even before he went to Oxford Johnson had grown sceptical about the validity of Anglican claims, and, though he still conformed outwardly to the Church of England, he read deeply in Roman catholic theology and cultivated the acquaintance of priests as well as poets. On 22 June 1891 he was received into the Church of Rome, and talked for a time of taking orders. Aseeticism, reverence for catholic tradition, sympathy with catholic mysticism, and a love of the niceties, rather than the splendours, of ritual—catholic puritanism, as he called it—became henceforth prominent in the subject-matter of his poems, of which a first collection came out in 1895. Another leading factor of his poetry, his love for Ireland, was of later growth, and tells especially in his second volume, 'Ireland and other Poems' (1897). His interest in nationalist politics and in the Irish literary revival was fostered by a visit to Ireland in September 1893, which he often repeated, but his own alleged Irish origin was a literary pose, and Celtic influences had reached him first through Wales.

In October 1895 Johnson removed to 7 Gray's Inn Square, Gray's Inn, a few years later to New Square, Lincoln's Inn, and again to Clifford's Inn, where the close of his life was spent in illness and absolute seclusion. His health had been undermined by intemperance and the habit, formed in boyhood, of working late at night. On 22 Sept. 1902 he sent his last poem, on Pater, to the editor of the 'Academy.' A week later he fell in Fleet Street, fractured his skull, and died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, without recovering consciousness, on 4 October. He was buried at Kensal Green. A tablet to his memory was placed in the cloisters of Winchester College in 1904. He was unmarried.

Johnson published: 1. 'The Gordon Riots' (No. 12 of Historical Papers, edited by John Morris, S.J.), 1893. 2. 'Bits of Old Chelsea' (letterpress written by Johnson jointly with Richard Le Gallienne), 1894 fol. 3. 'The Art of Thomas Hardy,' 1894. 4. 'Poems,' 1895. 5. 'Ireland, with other Poems,' 1897. His scattered critical essays, among which an essay on Walter Pater in the 'Fortnightly Review,' September 1894, is especially worthy of mention, were collected as 'Post

Liminium; Essays and Critical Papers,' with an introduction by Thomas Whittemore, in 1911. Selections of Johnson's poems appeared at the Dun Emer Press, Dundrum, 1904, and in the 'Vigo Cabinet' series, 1908.

Johnson's best work, both in prose and verse, was done in the decade of 1886–95. The brilliant promise of his youth was hardly fulfilled. But his criticism was acute and based on profound learning, even if the omniscience that he was apt to affect sometimes provoked distrust. As a poet he had a genuine though limited inspiration. Often ornate, almost always felicitous in language, he knew how to be simple, but was rarely passionate. There are lyrics, however, like 'The Dark Angel,' that spring from profound inward experience and are faultless in expression.

[Academy, 11 Oct. 1902; Athenæum, 18 Oct. 1902; Wykehamist, Oct. 1902; Atlantic Monthly, Dec. 1902; Rolleston's Treasury of Irish Poetry; Memoir by Clement K. Shorter in Vigo Cabinet series, No. 34 (Elkin Mathews), 1908; private information.] C. D.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM (1829–1902), of Ballykilbeg, Orangeman, born at Downpatrick, co. Down, on 22 Feb. 1829, was the eldest child in a family of four sons and three daughters of John Brett Johnston (*d.* 8 March 1853) of Ballykilbeg, near Downpatrick (a descendant of Archbishop Francis Marsh [q. v.]), by his wife Thomasina Anne Brunette (*d.* 1852), daughter of Thomas Scott, a local surgeon. From the diocesan school at Downpatrick he went in 1848 to Trinity College, Dublin, graduating B.A. in 1852, proceeding M.A. in 1856. Originally intended for the medical profession, on his father's death in 1853 he turned to the law, and was eventually called to the Irish bar in Hilary term, 1872. On 8 May 1848 he entered the Orange order, in which he ultimately rose to be deputy grand master of Ireland, and sovereign grand master of the Black institution; the triennial council of Orangemen, instituted 1866, was due to his proposal (Dec. 1865). Conceiving that the Party Processions Act (12 March 1850; since repealed) was being enforced in the north of Ireland and not in the south, Johnston organised a demonstration against it at Ballykilbeg (12 July 1866) and led an Orange procession to Bangor, co. Down (12 July 1867). Brought before the magistrates in September, he was committed for trial, which took place at Downpatrick in March 1868 before Justice Morris [see Morris, Sir Michael, Lord Morris and Killanin, Suppl. II], who sentenced him to two months' imprisonment, reducible to one month if Johnston would give securities for good behaviour (himself 500*l.*, and two sureties of 250*l.*); this Johnston indignantly declined. His cell at Downpatrick was afterwards visited as the shrine of a protestant confessor. He was released four days before the expiry of the two months by medical order, the object being to frustrate an apprehended demonstration; but his friends were on the alert, and he made a triumphal progress to Ballykilbeg, his carriage being drawn by his Orange followers.

On 15 Nov. 1868 he was elected for Belfast as an independent conservative, defeating in conjunction with Sir Thomas McClure (liberal) the official conservatives, Sir Charles Lanyon and John Mulholland (afterwards Lord Dunleath). A petition against the return of Johnston and McClure failed, after a month's trial before Baron Fitzgerald. Re-elected in 1874, Johnston resigned his seat in March 1878, on his appointment by Lord Beaconsfield as inspector of Irish fisheries. After several warnings, called forth by his political speeches against the Land League and home rule, he was dismissed from office by Earl Spencer, the lord-lieutenant, on account of a vehement oration in the General Synod of the Church of Ireland at Dublin in 1885. He had impoverished his estate in order to serve his cause, having lost considerably by financing an Orange newspaper, the 'Downshire Protestant' (7 July 1855–12 Sept. 1862); his necessities were relieved by a public subscription. In 1885 he was returned for South Belfast, and held the seat till his death, speaking frequently against the project of a Roman catholic university, the policy of home rule, and the toleration of 'ritualism.' As representative of the Orange order he thrice crossed the Atlantic, the only year in which he missed attendance at a 12 July celebration in Belfast being 1891, when he was on his way to Canada. In Irish economics he was a firm advocate of 'the three F's' (fair rent, free sale, fixity of tenure); he supported Gladstone's land bill of 1890, and the leasehold tenant right bill. As a member of the Irish Temperance League he supported the Sunday Closing Act. His personal adhesion to the temperance cause was extreme: urged to take stimulant in his last illness, his answer was 'I would die first.' On 9 July 1902 he left London to open an Orange bazaar at Lurgan on the 10th, and to speak at a demonstration on the 12th at Ballynahinch;

this was his last effort; he was seized with faintness and a chill, and died at Ballykilbeg on 17 July 1902. He was buried in Rathmullan churchyard on 21 July; a monument over his grave was erected by public subscription. He was thrice married: (1) on 22 Feb. 1853 to Harriet, daughter of Robert Allen of Kilkenny, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters; (2) on 10 Oct. 1861 to Arminella Frances, daughter of Thomas Drew, D.D.; (3) in 1863 to Georgiana Barbara (*d.* 1900), youngest daughter of Sir John Hay of Park, seventh baronet, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters. His portrait adorns many Orange banners.

Although a man with a mission, Johnston was a gentleman in grain, 'transparently upright and honest,' and simply and devoutly religious. He never lost the esteem of his opponents. The Belfast nationalist organ, in recording his death, spoke of his 'courage and consistency,' adding that he was 'loved by his catholic tenants and neighbours.' One of his daughters joined the Roman catholic church, and it was characteristic of his sense of duty and his goodness of heart that he drove her to mass on the way to his own parish church. He contributed from time to time to various journals but he was not distinguished as a writer; his separate literary efforts were early, and of no great moment. He published: 1. 'Nightshade: a Novel,' 1857; 2nd edit. 1858. 2. 'Ribbonism and its Remedy: a Letter,' Dublin, 1858. 3. 'Freshfield,' 1859 (a novel). 4. 'Under which King?' 1872 (a story).

[Belfast News-Letter, 18 and 22 July 1902; Northern Whig, 18 and 22 July 1902; *Irish News and Belfast Morning News*, 18 July 1902; Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland, 1904; information from Mr. John McBride, Holywood, co. Down; personal recollections.] A. G.

JOLY, CHARLES JASPER (1864–1906), royal astronomer of Ireland, born at St. Catherine's rectory, Tullamore, on 27 June 1864, was eldest son in the family of three sons and two daughters of John Swift Joly, successively rector of St. Catherine's, Tullamore, and of Athlone, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Slator. His father's family, of French origin, settled in Ireland in the eighteenth century. After a short attendance at school at Portarlington, and nearly four years at Galway grammar school, Joly in October 1882 entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he won a mathematical scholarship. He graduated in 1886 with the first mathematical honour of his year—the 'studentship,' candidates for which were required to offer a second subject in addition to mathematics. Joly chose physics, the experimental side of which so much interested him that he went to Berlin in order to work in Helmholtz's laboratory. The death of his father in 1887 rendered it needful for him to seek a competency without delay, and abandoning a design of devoting himself wholly to experimental science, he returned to Ireland to read for a fellowship in Trinity College. The conditions of the examination discouraged strict specialism in mathematics or science, and Joly failed to win election till 1894. He then engaged in tuition at the college, and was junior proctor in 1896.

Joly's career as a productive mathematician began almost as soon as he was admitted to a fellowship. In his first paper, on 'The theory of linear vector functions,' which was read to the Royal Irish Academy on 10 Dec. 1894, he proved his discipleship to Sir William Rowan Hamilton [q. v.], the discoverer of quaternions, and first applied the quaternionic analysis to difficult and complex problems of geometry, using it as an engine for the discovery of new geometrical properties. The properties of linear vector functions were further studied in 'Scalar invariants of two linear vector functions' (*Trans. R.I.A.* 1896, xxx. 709) and 'Quaternion invariants of linear vector functions' (*Proc. R.I.A.* 1896, iv. 1), while the extension of the quaternion calculus to space of more than three dimensions was discussed in 'The associative algebra applicable to hyperspace' (*Proc. R.I.A.* 1897, v. 75); the algebras considered are those that are associative and distributive, and whose units satisfy equations of the same type as the units of quaternions. Other more purely geometrical investigations were published about this time under the titles 'Vector expressions for curves' (*Proc. R.I.A.* 1896, iv. 374) and 'Homographic divisions of planes, spheres, and space' (*Proc. R.I.A.* 1897, iv. 515).

In 1897 Joly resigned his work at Trinity College on his appointment as royal astronomer of Ireland at Dunsink observatory, where the rest of his life was spent. In this quiet retreat Joly devoted himself to advanced study and research. From 1898 to 1900 he was engaged in editing Hamilton's 'Elements of Quaternions,' originally published shortly after its author's death in 1865, and now out of

print. Joly made considerable additions, including an appendix of 114 pages; the first volume of the new edition was published in 1899, and the second in 1901. While occupied with this work, Joly communicated several memoirs to the Royal Irish Academy: 'Astatics and quaternion functions,' 'Properties of the general congruency of curves,' and 'Some applications of Hamilton's operator in the calculus of variations' were all read in 1899; in the first, quaternions are applied to the geometry of forces, in the second to pure geometry, and in the third to some of the equations of mathematical physics. Early in the following year he presented a paper 'On the place of the Ausdehnungslehre in the general associative algebra of the quaternion type,' in which he showed that Grassmann's analysis for n dimensions, which is distributive but only partially associative, may be regarded as a limited form of the associative algebra of $n+1$ dimensions. In the course of the following five years Joly continued his labours in such memoirs (in the publications of the Royal Irish Academy or the Royal Society) as 'Integrals depending on a single quaternion variable'; 'The multilinear quaternion function'; 'The interpretation of a quaternion as a point symbol'; 'Quaternion arrays'; 'Representation of screws by weighted points'; 'Quaternions and projective geometry'; 'The quadratic screw-system'; 'The geometry of a three-system of screws,' and 'Some new relations in the theory of screws.' Finally in 1905, the centenary year of Hamilton's birth, he brought out 'A Manual of Quaternions,' which at once superseded all other introductory works on the subject.

During Joly's tenure of the office of royal astronomer he directed much observational work, the fruits of which appeared in the 'Dunsink Observations and Researches.' In 1900 he accompanied an eclipse expedition to Spain, and obtained some excellent photographs of totality; an account of the results was published in 'Trans. R.I.A.' xxxii. p. 271. He also edited Preston's 'Theory of Light' (3rd edit. 1901).

He was elected F.R.S. in 1904, and was a trustee of the National Library of Ireland and president of the International Association for Promoting the Study of Quaternions. Of outdoor sports he was fondest of climbing, being a member of the Alpine Club from 1895 to death. In literature he was well versed in Dante's work. Joly died at the observatory of pleurisy following typhoid fever on 4 Jan. 1906; he was buried at Mount Jerome cemetery, Dublin. On 20 March 1897 Joly was married to Jessie, youngest daughter of Robert Warren Meade of Dublin. His wife and three daughters survived him.

[Personal knowledge; private information from the surviving relatives of Dr. Joly; Proc. Roy. Soc. 78A; Monthly Notices Roy. Astronom. Soc. lxvi. 177; Alpine Journal, 1906.] E. T. W.

JOLY DE LOTBINIÈRE, SIR HENRY GUSTAVE (1829–1908), Canadian politician, born on 5 Dec. 1829 at Épernay, France, was son of Gaspard Joly, the owner of famous vineyards at Épernay, who became seigneur of Lotbinière, Canada, on his marriage with Julie Christine, daughter of Chartier de Lotbinière, speaker of the Quebec Assembly (1794–7). His mother's grandfather, Gaspard Michel Chartier de Lotbinière, marquis de Lotbinière, served as one of Montcalm's engineers at Quebec. In 1888 Henry assumed his mother's surname of de Lotbinière with the sanction of the Quebec legislature. He received his education at the Sorbonne in Paris, and joining his father at Lotbinière, was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1855.

In Canada Joly early espoused the liberal cause in politics, and represented Lotbinière in the Canadian House of Assembly in 1861. In 1864 he effectively attacked the Taché-Macdonald government for remitting the canal dues, and subsequently supported Sir Antoine Aimé Dorion [q. v. Suppl. I] in his opposition to the federation movement. On the passing of the British North America Act he sat for his old constituency both in the first federal House of Commons at Ottawa and in the Quebec Legislative Assembly from 1867 to 1874. In the latter year a law was passed enacting that no one should hold a seat in both legislatures. Joly accordingly resigned his seat in the federal house and devoted his energies to the leadership of the liberal opposition in the Quebec Assembly. In 1872 he obtained the appointment of a parliamentary committee to inquire into corrupt practices. In 1874 and again in 1877 he declined the offer of a seat in the senate. In 1878 on the dismissal of the Boucherville ministry Luc Letellier St. Just, lieut.-governor of Quebec, called on Joly to form an administration. His government had only a bare majority, and his proposal to abolish the upper house led to its defeat after eighteen months of office. During that brief period

he adopted a policy of retrenchment, and strove hard to purify the administration. Meanwhile he continued his legal duties at the bar, and was made Q.C. in 1878. In 1883 he was elected vice-chairman of the Liberal Dominion Federation. In the same year he retired from the leadership of the liberal opposition in Quebec, and in 1885 on his refusal to countenance the nationalist agitation led by Honoré Mercier [q. v. Suppl. I] against the execution of Louis Riel [q. v.] for high treason, he withdrew altogether from public life.

In 1895, when he was made K.C.M.G., he was induced to emerge from his retirement and to take an active part in the party campaign. On the return of the liberals to power in the following year Joly, who re-entered the federal House of Commons as member for Portneuf, was appointed controller of inland revenue. In 1897 he accepted the portfolio of minister of inland revenue in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's dominion cabinet, and was nominated a privy councillor. From 1900 to 1906 he held the post of lieut.-governor of British Columbia, and in that capacity he entertained at Victoria, the capital, the Prince and Princess of Wales (afterwards King George V and Queen Mary) when they visited Canada in 1901. Through life Joly actively promoted the interests of agriculture, forestry, and horticulture. At Quebec he brought about important reforms in the administration of timber lands and he warmly advocated the systematic preservation of the Canadian forests. He was vice-president of the American Forestry Congress in 1885, and helped to found the Canadian Forestry Association. Joly's disinterestedness was fully recognised among Canadian politicians. The last of the grand seigneurs, an aristocrat and yet a liberal, Joly sympathised intensely with the ideals of self-government held by the Rouge party. He died at Quebec on 16 Nov. 1908. He married on 6 May 1856 Margaretta Josepha (*d.* 1904), daughter of Hammond Gowen of Quebec, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters. His two younger sons, Alain Chartier, C.I.E., and Gustave Henri, D.S.O., are both majors in the royal engineers.

[The Times, and Toronto Globe, 17 Nov. 1908; Castell Hopkins, Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs, 1909; J. C. Dent, Canada since the Union of 1841, 2 vols. 1881; L. P. Turcotte, Canada sous l'Union, 1871; M. Bibaud, Le Panthéon Canadien, 1891; E. Collins, Life of Sir J. A. Macdonald, 1883; J. Pope, The Royal Tour in Canada, 1901.] G. S. W.

JONES, Sir ALFRED LEWIS (1845–1909), man of business, born at Carmarthen on 24 February 1845, was son of Daniel Jones of Carmarthen by his wife Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Williams, rector of Llanedi, South Wales. He was one of nine children, most of whom died young, and came to Liverpool with his parents when two years old. Here after being educated at different schools he began to earn his living in 1860, when he became first a ship's apprentice and then a clerk to the firm of Fletcher and Parr of Liverpool, which did business in a small way with the West Coast of Africa as agents of the African Steamship Co. Of an evening he attended classes at the Liverpool College. His energy was rewarded by his becoming manager of the firm; but owing to some changes in the business Jones on 1 Jan. 1878 started on his own account as a shipping and insurance broker, gradually making for himself a good position. Messrs. Elder, Dempster had absorbed much of his old firm's business, and in 1876 he boldly offered to take control of their concern or buy them out. Quickly raising substantial capital, he became in 1879 junior partner and was soon the master spirit of Messrs. Elder, Dempster's business. His first aim was to monopolise the whole shipping trade of the West African ports, and with this object he absorbed competing lines, British or foreign, including the British and African Steam Navigation Company, for which he paid nearly 1,000,000*l.* From shipping he passed to promotion of the general trade of the West Coast ports, including banking arrangements and hotels. In 1894 he started oilmills in Liverpool for the manufacture of the West African produce, and purchased mines in South Wales from which to draw steam coal. In 1897 he founded the Bank of British West Africa.

Jones's chief success was in revivifying the Canaries, which about 1880 were on the verge of bankruptcy. Visiting them in 1884 on coaling business, he urged their people to grow bananas; then he brought their fruit, especially bananas, to England, inaugurated a tourist traffic, employed the islands as sanatoriums (cf. Taylor's *Canary Islands*, London, 1893, p. 57) for invalided officers from the West Coast colonies, and established a coaling station and works at Las Palmas.

In 1900 Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, invited Jones's co-operation in developing the trade of the West Indies. Although by no means satisfied

with the government subsidy, Jones energetically carried out the contract which he undertook in 1901 to inaugurate a new steamship service with Jamaica. He built a new class of steamer, and gave liberal terms to tourists, for whom he bought new hotels at Constant Spring and Myrtle Grove. His new line he worked from the docks at Avonmouth, near Bristol, thus restoring to Bristol its ancient West Indian trade. He established a branch house at Bristol and formed a branch firm named Elders and Fyffes, which popularised the Jamaica banana in the West of England. He many times revisited the Canary Islands, and twice he was in Jamaica, the second time during the serious earthquake in Kingston in January 1907.

In the interest of the colonial territories with which he was in contact, Jones, readily following the lead of the colonial office, helped to found in 1899 the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, to which he gave generous support. The London School of Tropical Medicine had been established the year before. Again, in June 1902 he founded and acted as first president of the British Cotton Growing Association. In June 1903 he became chairman of the Liverpool Institute of Tropical Research. He was also president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and a member of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff commission formed in 1904. He was consul in Liverpool for the Congo Free State.

Jones was made a K.C.M.G. in 1901, and was elected an honorary fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, in 1905, by way of acknowledgment more especially of the services he rendered to tropical medicine. He also received foreign decorations from Belgium, Spain, Russia, Portugal, and the Liberian republic. He died on 13 Dec. 1909 from heart failure at his residence, Oaklands, Aigburth, Liverpool, and was buried at Anfield cemetery, Liverpool. He was unmarried; his sister, Mrs. Pinnock, lived with him from her early widowhood.

Jones's organising capacity was very great, and his energy tireless. With cheery and vigorous self-assertiveness he combined genuine benevolence and public spirit.

The Alfred Jones professorship in tropical medicine at Liverpool University was largely endowed by Jones, who bequeathed his fortune of some 500,000*l.* for educational and scientific purposes tending to benefit Liverpool or the West Coast of Africa.

A portrait in oils, presented by the merchants of Liverpool, hangs in the Walker art gallery of that city. A memorial to include a statue is proposed at Liverpool.

[Liverpool Courier, 14 Dec. 1909 (which has autobiographical notes); Times, 14 Dec. 1909; Who's Who, 1909; a sketch in Pitman's Commercial Reader, p. 118; private information from Mrs. Pinnock; personal knowledge.] C. A. H.

JONES, HENRY CADMAN (1818–1902), law reporter, born on 28 June 1818 at New Church in Winwick, Lancashire, was eldest son of Joseph Jones, at the time vicar of Winwick and afterwards of Repton, Derbyshire, by his wife Elizabeth Joanna Cooper of Derby. Educated privately he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1837, and graduated B.A. in 1841 as second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman, being elected a fellow in the same year. The senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman of his tripos was (Sir) George Gabriel Stokes [q. v. Suppl. II]. Admitted to Lincoln's Inn on 7 June 1841, and called to the bar on 24 Nov. 1845, he became a pupil of Sir John Rolt [q. v.]. From 1857 until 1865, when the official law reports were founded, Jones was associated with Sir John Peter De Gex [q. v.] in three successive series of chancery reports. He continued to report chancery appeals for the law reports until within three years of his death. In 1860 he drafted with J. W. Smith the consolidated orders of the court of chancery and later with Sir Arthur Wilson the rules under the Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1875. Of retiring disposition and of deep religious convictions he actively engaged in the work of the Religious Tract Society and took part, with his university competitor, Sir George Stokes, in the proceedings of the Victoria Institute, founded for the discussion of Christian evidences. Much leisure was spent on an unpublished concordance to the Greek Testament.

He died at St. Matthew's Gardens, St. Leonards-on-Sea, on 18 Jan. 1902, and was buried in Repton churchyard.

He married (1) on 4 Sept. 1851 Anna Maria (*d.* 10 May 1873), daughter of Robert Steevens Harrison of Bourn Abbey, Lincolnshire; (2) on 4 Sept. 1879 Eliza (*d.* 26 Oct. 1909), third daughter of the Rev. Frederick Money of Offham, Kent. By his first wife he had eight children, of whom a son and four daughters survived

him. A portrait by Eden Upton Eddis [q. v. Suppl. II] belongs to the family.

[The Times, 21 Jan. 1902; Law Journal, 25 Jan. 1902; Foster, Men at the Bar; private information.] C. E. A. B.

JONES, JOHN VIRIAMU (1856–1901), physicist, born at Pentrepoeth near Swansea on 2 Jan. 1856, was second son of Thomas Jones (1819–1882) [q. v.]. His elder brother, Sir David Brynmor Jones, K.C., has been M.P. for Swansea district since 1895. John was named after John Williams, missionary of Erromango [q. v.], 'Viriamu' being the pronunciation of 'Williams' by South Sea natives. He was educated successively at a private school at Reading, at University College School, London, at the Normal College, Swansea, at University College, London, and finally at Balliol College, Oxford (1876–81). He had a distinguished university career. At London he was first in honours at matriculation, graduated B.Sc. with honours, and became university scholar in geology, being elected fellow of University College. At Balliol, where he matriculated on 24 Jan. 1876 and was the centre of a circle of singularly able undergraduates, he was elected Brackenbury scholar in natural science in 1876, and won a first class in mathematical moderations in 1877, and a first class in the final schools of mathematics in 1879 and of natural science in 1880. He graduated B.A. in 1879, and proceeded M.A. in 1883. In May 1881 he was appointed principal of Firth College (now University College), Sheffield, acting as professor of physics and mathematics. In June 1883 he was selected as the first principal of the University College of South Wales at Cardiff, and in a few years collected the sum of 70,000*l.* for building, obtaining a grant of the site from the corporation. From that time much of his energy was devoted to the movement for creating a national university of Wales, and when the charter was granted in 1893 he became the first vice-chancellor of the new Welsh University. In this capacity he had a preponderating influence in determining the course of studies in the arts and sciences, and in giving the new university's degrees a standard value.

His position in the scientific world was one of high promise and of substantial achievement. His researches were mainly directed towards the precise determination of electrical and physical standards, and to the construction of measuring instruments which should satisfy the utmost demands of engineering theory. His first paper appeared in the 'Proceedings of the Physical Society' in 1888 and treated of the mutual induction of a circle and of a coaxial helix; in 1890 he published in the 'Electrician' a determination of the ohm by the use of a Lorenz apparatus. From this time forward a series of more and more accurate determinations of this constant occupied his leisure. He was elected F.R.S. in 1894, and in 1897 he laid before the Royal Society a simplification and more general solution of the problem attacked in his first paper. In 1898 a description was given of a new ampere balance, which he did not live to see constructed. Jones's sympathies were wide and his personality attractive. He was an expert mountaineer and was a member of the Alpine Club from 1887 till death. He died at Geneva on 2 June 1901 and was buried at Swansea. A statue by Sir William Goscombe John, R.A., stands in front of the college at Cardiff. The Physical Research Laboratory at the new college buildings in Cathays Park, Cardiff, was erected in his memory. He married in 1882 Sarah Katherine, eldest daughter of W. Wills of Wylde Green, near Birmingham. She survived him without issue, and was granted in 1902 a civil list pension of 75*l.* a year.

[John Viriamu Jones and other Memories, by Prof. E. B. Poulton (with portrait), 1910; The Times, 4 June 1901; Nature, 13 June 1901; Alpine Journal, Feb. 1902.] R. S.

JONES, THOMAS RUPERT (1819–1911), geologist and palæontologist, born in Wood Street, Cheapside, London, on 1 Oct. 1819, was the son of John Jones, silk merchant and throwster (a descendant of the old Powys family of North Wales), by his wife Rhoda Burberry of Coventry. Jones was educated at private schools, first at Taunton, where his father conducted a part of his business, and afterwards at Ilminster, where he began to take interest in geology, collecting ammonites and other fossils from the stone-beds of the Upper and Middle Lias, then largely quarried in the neighbourhood. In 1835 he was apprenticed to Hugh Norris, surgeon, at Taunton, but owing to Norris's death his apprenticeship was completed with Dr. Joseph Bunny at Newbury, Berkshire, in 1842. There he carried on geological researches, results of which were published in papers on the geological history of Newbury (1854), and the geology of the Kennet Valley (1871). During the years 1842–50 he was engaged as a medical assistant, chiefly in London, and continuing his

natural history studies, he gave special attention with the aid of the microscope to the foraminifera and entomostraca, both recent and fossil. As a result of these early researches his 'Monograph on the Cretaceous Entomostraca of England' was published in 1849, and in course of time he became the leading authority in Britain on the entomostracan orders of phyllopoda and ostracoda, as well as on the foraminifera.

In 1851 Jones was appointed assistant secretary of the Geological Society, then at Somerset House, where his most important duty was the editing of the society's 'Quarterly Journal,' work which he carried out with the utmost zeal and precision. As an editor, and in the knowledge he acquired of geological bibliography, he excelled. After the death of Gideon Algernon Mantell [q. v.] he edited the 3rd edition of that author's 'Geological Excursions round the Isle of Wight' (1854), the 2nd edition of the 'Medals of Creation' (1854), and the 7th edition of the 'Wonders of Geology' (2 vols. 1857–8).

In 1858 he became lecturer on geology, and in 1862 professor, at the Royal Military College, and afterwards at the Staff College, Sandhurst, resigning his post at the Geological Society in 1862, when he took up residence at Farnborough. He retired in 1880 on the abandonment by the military authorities of the teaching of geology.

During his residence in Hampshire, and, after his retirement, in London he continued his researches on microzoa, contributing many papers, some in conjunction with H. B. Brady, H. B. Holl, J. W. Kirkby, and W. K. Parker, to the 'Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society,' the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' the 'Reports of the British Association,' and the 'Geological Magazine.' He edited the 'Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ' of E. Lartet and H. Christy (1875), and, with much addition and revision, the 2nd edition of F. Dixon's 'Geology of Sussex' (1878). He utilised his extensive knowledge by publishing useful summaries of information with original observations on quartz, flint, &c. (1876), on the antiquity of man (1877), on peat and peat bogs (1880), on chalk and flint (1885), on the history of the sarsens (1886, 1901), on the plateau implements of Kent (1894); articles contributed to the 'Proceedings of the Geological Association' and to local scientific societies and field clubs. In South African geology he was keenly interested; he mastered the literature, wrote many articles and reviews on the subject, and rendered much help to A. G. Bain and other pioneers in that country. Ever ready to give assistance to others, he counted as recreations the editing of friends' papers and correcting proofs.

Jones was elected F.R.S. in 1872, and in 1890 the Lyell medal was awarded to him by the council of the Geological Society. He was president of the Geologists' Association 1879–81, and president of the geological section of the British Association at Cardiff in 1891, when he gave an address on coal.

Sturdy in build, but below the average height, he was cheery in disposition and full of humour, and as a lecturer clear and fluent. During the later years of his life he resided at Chesham Bois, where he died on 13 April 1911, and was buried.

He married twice: (1) Mary, daughter of William Harris of Charing, Kent, who had a fine collection of chalk fossils; they had issue, two sons and three daughters; the eldest son, William Rupert, became assistant librarian to the Geological Society; (2) Charlotte Ashburnham, daughter of Archibald Archer (an instructor in portrait-painting in the Royal Academy schools), by whom he had two sons and three daughters. His widow was granted a civil list pension of 50*l.* in 1912.

His published works include the following monographs issued by the Palæontographical Society: on 'Cretaceous Entomostraca' (1849; supp. with Dr. G. J. Hinde, 1890); 'Tertiary Entomostraca' (1856; supp. with C. D. Sherborn, 1889); 'Fossil Estheriæ' (1862); 'Foraminifera of the Crag' (1866 and 1895–7); 'Carboniferous Bivalved Entomostraca,' with Dr. G. S. Brady (1874); and 'Palæozoic Phyllopoda,' with Dr. Henry Woodward (1888).

[Biography (with portrait) in Geol. Mag., Jan. 1893; Supp. notice, with portrait, on 90th birthday, ibid. Nov. 1909; Men and Women of the Time, 1899; obit. by H. B. W. Nature, 27 April 1911. The best published portrait is in Life and Letters of Sir Joseph Prestwich, 1899, p. 376.] H. B. W.

JONES, WILLIAM WEST (1838–1908), archbishop of Capetown, born at South Hackney on 11 May 1838, was the sixth and youngest son of Edward Henry Jones, wine merchant, of Mark Lane, by his wife Mary Emma Collier. From Merchant Taylors' School, which he entered in April 1845, he passed in 1856 as a foundation scholar to St. John's College, Oxford. He took a second class in classical moderations in

1858, but owing to ill-health from overwork was unable to take honours in the final schools, and was given an honorary fourth both in the final classical school and in mathematics. From 1859 until his marriage in 1879 he was fellow of St. John's, and was made an honorary fellow of the college in 1893. He graduated B.A. in 1860, proceeded M.A. in 1863, B.D. in 1869, and was made an hon. D.D. on being consecrated a bishop in 1874. Ordained deacon in 1861 and priest in 1862, he was licensed to the curacy of St. Matthew's in the City Road, and from 1864 to 1874 held the living (in the gift of his college) of Summertown on the outskirts of Oxford.

He was preacher at the old Whitehall Chapel (1870–2), and rural dean of Oxford (1871–4). On 17 May 1874 Jones was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, bishop of Capetown, in succession to Robert Gray [q. v.], first bishop of Capetown and metropolitan of South Africa. Jones accepted the difficult post only on the urgent advice of Samuel Wilberforce, bishop of Oxford, with whom he was in cordial relations (*Guardian*, 27 May 1908). The protracted conflict between Gray and Bishop Colenso [q. v.] as to the South African church's independence of the Church of England was still a living issue on Jones's appointment. But when at his consecration he took the oath of allegiance to A. C. Tait, archbishop of Canterbury, he and the archbishop signed a document which safeguarded the independent rights and privileges of the South African church. The thirty-four years of Jones's episcopate were years of constant war of races in South Africa. But he steadily sought to encourage peace in both church and state without sacrificing principles or concealing his own views. In 1897 the see of Capetown was elevated to the dignity of an archbishopric. A strong high churchman and a member of the English Church Union, by virtue of his simplicity of character, courtesy, bonhomie, business aptitude, and dignified presence, Jones won the respect and friendship of English and Dutch, high church and low church.

At the close of the Boer war in 1902 he took part in the great peace thanksgiving service at Pretoria, and was busy at his death in raising funds for the completion of the Anglican cathedral at Capetown, in memory of those who had fallen in the war. Early in 1908 he came to England to attend the Lambeth conference, and died at the Lizard on 21 May 1908; he was buried in Holywell cemetery, Oxford, the third archbishop to be buried at Oxford, the other two being Laud and Juxon, all three members of St. John's College. He married in 1879 Emily, daughter of John Allen of Altrincham, Cheshire, and had two sons.

A portrait by Charles Wellington Furse, A.R.A., is in the possession of his widow, and another by William Orpen, A.R.A., is in the hall of St. John's College, Oxford. A third by Mr. C. H. Thompson is in the Diocesan College, Capetown; and a fourth by Mr. Tennyson Cole in the Diocesan Library, Capetown. A recumbent statue by Mr. Hartwell is in the memorial chapel of the cathedral at Capetown.

[Anglo-African Who's Who, 1907; The Times, 22 May 1908; Guardian, 27 May 1908; Cape Church Monthly, June and July 1908; Wirgman's History of the English Church and People in South Africa 1895; private information.] C. P. L.

K

KANE, ROBERT ROMNEY (1842–1902), writer on Irish land law, born at Gracefield, Blackrock, county Dublin, on 28 Oct. 1842, was eldest son of Sir Robert Kane [q. v.], first president of the Queen's College, Cork. His mother, Katherine, daughter of Henry Baily, of Berkshire, and niece of Francis Baily [q. v.], president of the Royal Astronomical Society, wrote (before her marriage) a well-known 'Irish Flora.' After attending Dr. Quinn's private school in Harcourt Street Kane passed to Queen's College, Cork, whence he graduated M.A. in 1862, and received in 1882 the honorary degree of LL.D. Becoming a member of Lincoln's Inn, he studied law in London in the chambers of an eminent conveyancing lawyer, W. H. G. Bagshawe, and in 1865 he graduated LL.B. with honours in London University. Being called to the Irish bar the same year he went the Munster circuit and soon enjoyed a good practice. In 1873 he was appointed professor of equity, jurisprudence, and international law at the King's Inns, and, acquiring the reputation of an authority on Irish land legislation, he was in 1881 appointed a legal assistant

commissioner under the Land Law Act of that year. He retained that post till 1892, when he was made county court judge for the united counties of Kildare, Carlow, Wexford and Wicklow.

Kane collaborated with Francis Nolan, Q.C., in an admirable treatise on the 'Statute Law of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland' (1892). But the whole subject of Irish history, literature, and antiquities appealed to him. He was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, a fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, for many years one of the two honorary secretaries of the Royal Dublin Society, and a trustee of the National Library of Ireland. His edition of 'Lectures on Irish History,' by his friend A. G. Richey [q. v.], published in 1887 under the slightly misleading title of 'A Short History of the Irish People,' displayed wide reading, ripe judgment, and independence. After some years of feeble health he died at his residence, 4 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, on 26 March 1902.

Kane married on 29 Dec. 1875 Ellinor Louisa, second daughter of David Coffey, taxing master in chancery, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. The elder son, Harold, lieutenant in the 1st battalion of the South Lancashire regiment, fell in the Boer war while fighting against great odds on the summit of Mount Itala on 26 Sept. 1901 (*Irish Times*, 4 Oct. 1901).

[Information from Kane's lifelong friend and brother-in-law, Mr. Valentine J. Coppinger, Dublin; The Times, 28 March 1902; Ann. Reg. 1902.] R. D.

KEAY, JOHN SEYMOUR (1839–1909), Anglo-Indian politician, born at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, on 30 March 1839, was younger of the two sons of John Keay (*d.* 15 July 1841), minister of the Church of Scotland, of Bathgate, by his wife Agnes Straiton (*d.* 3 June 1864). Educated at Madras College, St. Andrews, Keay was apprenticed in 1856 to the Commercial Bank of Scotland, and in 1862 went to India to manage branches of the Government Bank of Bengal, which was recently started to develop the cotton trade between India and England. He next entered the service of Sir Salar Jung, minister of Hyderabad. After a successful public career he opened a private banking and mercantile business at Hyderabad, and founded the cotton spinning and weaving mills now known as the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.; he remained a director of the company until his death.

After twenty years in India Keay returned to England in 1882, and busily engaged in both home and Indian politics. In an exhaustive treatise entitled 'Spoiling the Egyptians, a Tale of Shame told from the Blue Books' (1882, three editions) he warmly protested against the claim of the Indian government to the province of Berar in Hyderabad, and his voluminous protest was loudly upheld by the radical party in England (cf. H. M. HYNDMAN'S *Record of an Adventurous Life*, 1911, p. 170). He sympathised with the native Indian cry for a larger share in the government, and was a member of the British committee of the Indian National Congress. In 'The Great Imperial Danger: an Impossible War in the near Future' (1887) he deprecated the fear of war with Russia, and discussed with first-hand knowledge the Afghan frontier question. As an advanced liberal, he unsuccessfully contested West Newington at the general election in Feb. 1886, but he won a seat at the bye-election for Elgin and Nairn on 8 Oct. 1889. Keay constantly intervened in the debates on the land purchase bill of 1890, concerning which he published an elaborate 'Exposure,' and won the reputation of a boro (cf. LUCY, *Diary of Salisbury Parliament*, 1892, p. 371 seq., with sketch portrait by Harry Furniss). He was re-elected at the general election of 1892, but was defeated after a close contest in that of July 1895, and was again unsuccessful in the Tamworth division of Warwickshire in January 1906, when he attacked tariff reformers in 'The Fraud of the Protection Cry.' He had a country residence at Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, and was president of the Stroud (Gloucestershire) liberal club. He died on 27 June 1909 at his London residence, 44 Bassett Road, North Kensington, and his remains were cremated at Golder's Green.

He married on 22 Oct. 1878 Nina, second daughter of William Carne Vivian of Penzance. She died on 16 Jan. 1885, leaving two daughters. A caricature by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' (1892).

[The Times, 29 June and 24 Aug. 1909; India, 2 July 1909, p. 3; Thacker's Indian Directory, 1910; Gloucester Journal, 28 Aug. 1909; Linlithgowshire Gazette, 2 July 1909; Hansard's Parl. Debates, 1889–95; Dod's Parl. Companion, 1890; Debrett's House of Commons; F. H. McCalmont, Parl. Poll Book, 1910, pt. 2, 81; Who's Who, 1909; Brit. Mus. Cat.; private information.] C. W.

KEETLEY, CHARLES ROBERT BELL (1848–1909), surgeon, born on 13 Sept. 1848 at Grimsby, was son of Robert

Keetley by his wife (born Waterland). Both his father and mother came of a seafaring stock. His father, a shipbuilder and a mayor of Grimsby, fell into financial straits. The son, who was mainly brought up by his grandparents and by his uncle, T. B. Keetley, a medical practitioner of Grimsby, was educated at Browne's school there, and acted as 'surgery help' or unarticled apprentice to his uncle during the last years of his school life. He then attended the lectures on botany and anatomy at the Hull school of medicine. He entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1871, matriculated at the London University, and in 1874 obtained the two gold medals at the intermediate examination in medicine, one for anatomy, the other for organic chemistry, materia medica, and pharmaceutical chemistry. He took no degree. He was admitted M.R.C.S. England, and F.R.C.S. in 1876. He became L.R.C.P. in 1873. After serving in 1875 as house-surgeon to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, and taking general practice at Bungay in Suffolk, he was from 1876 to 1878 an assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the medical school of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In 1878 he was elected assistant surgeon at the West London Hospital, and with this hospital he was associated until his death. During his thirty years' service, and mainly by his advice, the hospital grew from a small suburban venture into a great charity, to which was attached a post-graduate medical school of the first importance. At the outset Keetley introduced into the wards and operating theatre the antiseptic methods of modern surgery before they had been adopted to any great extent by the other hospitals in London. He advocated the operation of appendicotomy and wrote a valuable handbook on orthopædic surgery (London, 1900). In 1882 he was foremost in founding, and was the first president of, the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society. He also originated and organised with Mr. Herbert Chambers an army medical civilian reserve, which was afterwards merged into the territorial force as the Third London General Hospital corps.

A slight but incurable deafness and want of business aptitude hampered Keetley's professional success. A keen athlete in early life, he was well known as a football player, boxer, and oarsman; he was a skilful artist and caricaturist with pen and pencil, and had a gift for impromptu rhymes. He died on 4 Dec. 1909 at Brighton, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery.

He married Anna, daughter of Henry Holmes Long of the East India Company, but had no children.

Keetley, who was co-editor of the 'Annals of Surgery,' vols. i.–xiv. (London and New York, 1885–91), published: 1. 'The Student's Guide to the Medical Profession,' 1878; 2nd edit. 1885. 2. 'An Index of Surgery,' 1881; 4th edit. 1887. 3. 'Orthopædic Surgery; a Handbook,' 1900. 4. 'Kallos. A Treatise on the Scientific Culture of Personal Beauty and the Cure of Ugliness,' 1883; this work deals with the influence of Hellenic culture on the world's ideal of beauty, and in it Keetley anticipated some of the ideals of the later eugenics school.

[Lancet, 1909, vol. 2, p. 1788 (with portrait); Brit. Med. Journal, 1909, vol. 2, p. 1721 (with portrait); West London Medical Journal, January 1910; 'In Memoriam C. B. Keetley,' by Herbert W. Chambers (with portrait); additional information kindly given by Dr. G. S. Stephenson of Great Grimsby; personal knowledge.] D'A. P.

KEKEWICH, Sir ARTHUR (1832–1907), judge, born on 26 July 1832 at Peamore, Exeter, was second son of Samuel Trehawke Kekewich of Peamore, the head of an old Devonshire family, and M.P. for Exeter in 1826 and for South Devon in 1858, by his first wife Agatha Maria Sophia, daughter of John Langston of Sarsden, Oxfordshire. His elder brother Trehawke Kekewich (1823–1909) took a prominent part in Devonshire affairs. Sir George William Kekewich, formerly permanent secretary of the board of education and M.P. for Exeter (1906–10), was his half-brother, and Major-general Sir Robert Kekewich, K.C.B., the defender of Kimberley, was his nephew. Educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he matriculated on 11 March 1850, Arthur Kekewich was placed in the second class by the mathematical moderators in 1852, and graduated B.A. in 1854 with a first class in literæ humaniores and a second in the final school of mathematics. In the same year he was elected to a fellowship at Exeter College, which he held until his marriage on 23 Sept. 1858, with Marianne, daughter of James William Freshfield. He proceeded M.A. in 1856. Having entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn on 8 Nov. 1854, he was called to the bar on 7 June 1858. His connection through his wife with the great firm of Freshfield & Son, solicitors, gave him an

excellent start, and brought him at an early period in his professional career the post of junior standing counsel to the Bank of England; for many years he was in the enjoyment of one of the largest junior practices at the chancery bar. He was made Q.C. on 4 May 1877, and a bencher of his inn on 4 July 1881. Though he possessed a sound knowledge of law and practice, he proved deficient in the qualities of a leader. He never obtained a firm footing in any one of the chancery courts, and his business dwindled to very modest proportions. He unsuccessfully contested, in the conservative interest, Coventry in 1880 and Barnstaple in 1885. There was some surprise in Lincoln's Inn when on the retirement of Vice-Chancellor Bacon [q. v.] in November 1886, Kekewich was appointed by Lord Halsbury to fill the vacancy, and he received the honour of knighthood early in the following year. On the bench Kekewich showed an expedition and despatch not usually associated with proceedings in Chancery; he had a thorough knowledge of the minutiæ of equity practice, and was especially conversant with the details arising out of the administration of estates in chancery. But his quickness of perception and his celerity in decision were apt to impair the accuracy of his judgments, and he failed to keep sufficiently in control a natural tendency to exuberance of speech. Most kindly and courteous in private life, he was apt to be irritable on the bench. His judgments were appealed against with uncomplimentary frequency, and though he was occasionally avenged by the House of Lords, it was his lot to be reversed in the court of appeal to an extent which would have been disconcerting to a judge of less sanguine temperament. Several of his juniors on the bench were promoted over his head to the court of appeal; but by the legal profession his shrewdness, sense of duty, and determination to administer justice with the minimum of delay were fully recognised. He died after a very short illness on 22 Nov. 1907 at his house in Devonshire Place; there were no arrears in his court, and he had sent, a day or two before his death, his only two reserved judgments to be read by one of his colleagues. He was buried at Exminster near Exeter. Kekewich was a strong churchman and conservative. A man of fine physique and active habits, a keen shot and fisherman, he became in his later years an enthusiastic golf-player. His wife with two sons and five daughters survived him. A caricature by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1895.

[The Times, 23 Nov. 1907; personal knowledge.] J. B. A.

KELLY, MARY ANNE, 'EVA' (1826–1910), Irish poetess. [See under O'Doherty, Kevin Izod.]

KELLY, WILLIAM (1821–1906), Plymouth brother and biblical critic, only son of an Ulster squire, was born at Millisle, co. Down, in May 1821. His only sister married a Canadian clergyman. He was educated at Downpatrick and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. with the highest honours in classics. Left fatherless at an early age, he became tutor in the family of the then Seigneur of Sark. Though he was brought up as a protestant churchman he had leanings to Puseyism, but became a Plymouth brother in 1841, and shortly after left Sark for Guernsey. At the age of twenty-four he met John Nelson Darby [q. v.], the founder of the Darbyites (a seceding sect of the Plymouth brethren), became Darby's chief lieutenant, and edited his collected writings (34 vols. 1867–83). In 1879 Kelly supported Dr. Edward Cronin, who was excommunicated, in his dispute with Darby on a question of church discipline. Kelly and his party maintained the superiority of individual conscience over church control in matters not fundamental, but they remained true to all of Darby's narrow doctrinal views except as to the baptism of infants. Charles Haddon Spurgeon said of Kelly that he was 'born for the universe,' but 'narrowed his mind by Darbyism.'

After nearly thirty years (1844–71) in Guernsey, Kelly spent his last thirty-five years at Blackheath. He died at The Firs, Denmark Road, Exeter, on 27 March 1906, and was buried near his second wife in Charlton cemetery. He married (1) Miss Montgomery, of Guernsey; (2) Elizabeth Emily (*d.* 1884), daughter of H. Gipps, rector of St. Peter's, Hereford.

Shortly before his death Kelly presented his library of 15,000 volumes to the town of Middlesbrough.

Kelly was a prolific writer and lecturer on scriptural subjects. From 1848 to 1850 he edited the 'Prospect' and from 1857 to his death the 'Bible Treasury' (still in progress), periodicals devoted to the discussion of scriptural topics from the ultra-protestant point of view. From 1854–6 he contributed to the 'Christian Annotator,' for which Samuel Prideaux Tregelles [q. v.] and Philip

Henry Gosse [q. v.] also wrote. As editor he came into contact with theologians of every school of thought, with Dean Alford [q. v.], Principal Thomas Charles Edwards [q. v. Suppl. 1], and others. His writings displayed much logical faculty. A keen critic and controversialist, and an uncompromising opponent of all forms of higher biblical criticism, he obtained a wide reputation as a scholar. His critical Greek text of the 'Revelation of St. John,' 1860 (the first Greek work printed in Guernsey), met with the warm approval of Heinrich von Ewald, the German theologian.

His published works, whose titles fill four pages of the British Museum catalogue, include: 1. 'The Book of Revelation, translated from the Greek,' 1849. 2. 'Lectures on the Book of Revelation,' 1861. 3. 'Lectures on the Second Coming and Kingdom of Jesus Christ,' 1865. 4. 'Lectures on the New Testament Doctrine of the Holy Spirit,' 1867; new edit. 1906. 5. 'On the Gospel of Matthew,' 1868. 6. 'Lectures introductory to the Study of the Pentateuch . . .,' 1871. 7. 'Isaiah expounded,' 1871; new edit. 1897. 8. 'Lectures on the Earlier Historical Books of the Old Testament,' 1874. 9. 'Elements of Prophecy,' 1876. 10. 'In the Beginning, and the Adamic Earth,' 1894; revised edit. 1907. 11. 'The Gospel of John expounded,' 1898. 12. 'The Revelation expounded,' 1901; 3rd edit. 1904. 13. 'God's Inspiration of the Scriptures,' 1903.

[The Times, 31 March 1906; Memories of the Life and Last Days of William Kelly, by Heyman Wreford, 1906 (with portrait); E. E. Whitfield on Plymouth Brethren and William Kelly, in Schaff-Herzog's Religious Encyclopædia, new edit. 1908–11; W. Blair Neatby's History of the Plymouth Brethren, 2nd edit. 1902; William Kelly as a Theologian in Expositor, 7th ser. No. 17; Brit. Mus. Cat.; information supplied by Mr. F. E. Race, of Paternoster Row.] W. B. O.

KELVIN, first BARON. [See THOMSON, SIR WILLIAM (1824–1907), man of science.]

KEMBALL, SIR ARNOLD BURROWES (1820–1908), general, colonel commandant royal artillery, born in Bombay on 18 Nov. 1820, was one of five sons of Surgeon-general Vero Shaw Kemball, of the Bombay medical staff, by his wife Marianne, daughter of Major-general Shaw, formerly of the Black Watch. Kemball's brothers did good service in the Bombay presidency: George and Alick in the Bombay cavalry, Vero Seymour in the Bombay artillery, Charles Gordon in the civil service, rising to be a judge of the supreme court, and John in the 26th Bombay infantry. Passing through the Military College at Addiscombe, Arnold received his commission as a second-lieutenant in the Bombay artillery on 11 Dec. 1837. He served in the first Afghan war with a troop of Bombay horse artillery, and was present at the storming and capture of Ghazni on 23 July 1839 and at the subsequent occupation of Kabul. On the march back to Bombay he took part in the capture of the fortress of Khelat. For this campaign he received the medal. After his return to the Bombay presidency he passed in the native languages, and was appointed assistant political agent in the Persian Gulf, in the neighbourhood of which he remained from 1842 until the close of his military career in 1878. Kemball, who was promoted captain in 1851, took part in the Persian war of 1856–7, and was specially mentioned in the despatches of Sir James Outram [q. v.], who had applied for his services. Lord Canning, the governor-general of India, in general orders of 18 June 1857 especially commended his share in the brilliant expedition against Ahwaz. For the Persian campaign Kemball received a brevet majority, the C.B., and the Indian general service medal, with clasp for Persia. At the close of the war Kemball resumed his political duties in the Persian Gulf, and two years later was appointed consul-general at Baghdad. In 1860 he became lieut.-colonel, and in 1863 attained the rank of colonel in the royal artillery. In 1866, on the extension of the order of the Star of India, he became one of the first knights commander, and in 1873 he was attached to the suite of the Shah of Persia during that monarch's visit to England.

In 1875 Kemball was nominated British delegate on the international commission for delimiting the Turco-Persian frontier, and on the outbreak of the war between Turkey and Servia he was appointed military commissioner with the Turkish army in the field. He was present at all the operations in the vicinity of Nisch and Alexinatz, and at the close of the campaign was nominated president of the international commission to delimit the frontiers between Turkey and Servia. His intimate knowledge of the Turkish language, added to his imperturbable calmness under fire, endeared him to the Turkish soldiery. In the spring of the following year, on the outbreak of the war with Russia, he was transferred in his former capacity to the Turkish army in Asia. The Turkish troops continued to show the fullest confidence in his judg-

ment and gallantry, and fully appreciated his kindness to the wounded. Wherever the fight was hottest he was on observation (*The Times*, 20 July 1878). The Russians were well aware of the veneration in which Kemball was held by the Turks, and like the Servians in the preceding campaign were under the mistaken impression that he was in command of the Turkish forces. After the battle of Zewin Duz on 16 June 1877 a determined effort was made to capture him. Cossack pursuers were only thrown off after an exciting chase of more than twenty miles, and Kemball by a daring swim across the Araxes river found shelter in a Turkish camp. He firmly protested against Kurdish atrocities, and at his insistence the Ottoman commander-in-chief took steps to suppress them.

At the close of the Russo-Turkish war Kemball was made K.C.B. and was promoted lieut.-general. The Sultan also bestowed on him the medal for the campaign. Recalled to England, Kemball was designated to be military adviser to Lord Beaconsfield's special mission to the Berlin congress, but his uncompromising objection to the cession of Batum to Russia led to the withdrawal of this offer, and he was not afterwards employed. At the close of the Russo-Turkish war he was entertained by the officers of the royal artillery at Woolwich.

Kemball took a keen interest in the construction of the then projected railway from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf, and was more or less intimately bound up with the Euphrates Valley railway scheme (see *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, June 1878). After his retirement from active service he was prominently associated with Sir William Mackinnon [q. v. Suppl. I] and others in the development of East Africa, and was one of the founders in 1888 and first chairman of the Imperial East African Company. To his prescience is mainly due the construction of the Uganda railway and the sovereignty of Great Britain over the East African Protectorate (see *The Times*, 20 Sept. 1892).

Kemball, who attained the rank of full general in Feb. 1880, died at his London residence, 62 Lowndes Square, Knightsbridge, on 21 Sept. 1908, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery. He married in 1868 his cousin, Anna Frances, third daughter of Alexander Nesbitt Shaw of the Bombay civil service. His only daughter, Wynford Rose, married in 1902 Bentley Lyonel, third Baron Tollemache. A tablet to his memory has been erected in St. George's garrison church, Woolwich, by his widow. A cartoon by 'Ape' was reproduced in 'Vanity Fair' in 1878.

[The Times, 10 Jan. and 21 June 1878, 20 Sept. 1892, and 22 Sept. 1908; Illustrated London News, 21 July and 29 Sept. 1877; Journal Royal United Service Institution, June 1878; Sir F. Goldsmid, Life of Sir James Outram, 1880; G. W. Hunt's History of the Persian War; C. B. Norman's Armenia and the Campaign of 1877, 1878; C. Williams, The Armenian Campaign, 1878; Royal Artillery Institution Leaflets, Oct. 1908 and Feb. 1909; Amoris memoria, privately printed by Lady Kemball.] C. B. N.

KEMBLE, HENRY (1848–1907), actor, born in London on 1 June 1848, was son of Henry Kemble, captain of the 37th foot. Charles Kemble [q. v.] was his grandfather. He was educated by his aunt, Fanny Kemble [q. v. Suppl. I], at Bury St. Edmunds and King's College school, London. In 1865 he entered the privy council office, but devoted most of his time to amateur theatricals. Yielding to the hereditary bias, he made his professional debut on the stage at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on 7 Oct. 1867, and for a year and a half remained a minor member of Harris's stock company there. Subsequently he acted old men and character parts at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Scarborough, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. On 29 Aug. 1874 he made his first appearance in London at Drury Lane, under Chatterton's management, as Tony Foster in a revival of 'Amy Robsart.' On 26 Sept. he was the original Philip of France in Halliday's 'Richard Cœur de Lion,' and later was favourably received as Dr. Caius in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.' In 1875 he joined John Hare's company at the Court Theatre, and was seen to advantage as Dr. Penguin in 'A Scrap of Paper.' On 30 Sept. 1876 he appeared at the Prince of Wales's as Crossley Beck in 'Peril,' then beginning his long association and friendship with the Bancrofts. Among his later characters here were Dolly Spanker in 'London Assurance,' Sir Oliver Surface in 'The School for Scandal,' and Algie Fairfax in 'Diplomacy.' On 27 Sept. 1879 he was the original Mr. Trelawney Smith in 'Duty,' an adaptation by Albery from Sardou.

Following the Bancrofts to the Haymarket, Kemble appeared there on the opening night of their management (31 January 1880) as Mr. Stout in 'Money,' and subsequently played Dr. Sutcliffe in

a revival of 'School.' During the recess he toured the provinces with Miss Ellen Terry, returning to the Haymarket on 20 Sept. to play Captain Mouser in a revival of Buckstone's 'Leap Year.' A few weeks later he played Sir Lucius O'Trigger to the Bob Acres of John S. Clarke. On 26 Oct. 1881 he was the original Cranmer in W. S. Raleigh's 'Queen and Cardinal,' but the play proved a failure, and Kemble went for a time with Mrs. Scott-Siddons (the Anne Boleyn of the cast) into the provinces. On 15 Feb. 1882 he reappeared at the Court in two new characterisations—as the Rev. Mr. Jones in D. G. Boucicault's adaptation 'My Little Girl' and Mr. Justice Bunby in Burnand's farcical comedy 'The Manager.' Other original characters followed. On 20 July 1885 he played his old part of Mr. Snarl in 'Masks and Faces' at the Bancroft farewell.

A variety of engagements of small importance occupied him for the next fifteen years, during which he was the original Mr. Parr on 5 Jan. 1888 in Robert Buchanan's 'Partners' at the Haymarket, where he remained for some time, and he made an acceptable Polonius at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, on 9 Sept. 1891, the occasion of (Sir) Herbert Beerbohm Tree's first performance of 'Hamlet.' Subsequently joining Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree at Her Majesty's, he was, on 1 Feb. 1902, the original Ctesippus in Stephen Phillips's 'Ulysses.' On 4 Nov. following he was seen to advantage at the Duke of York's as the Earl of Loam in Mr. J. M. Barrie's 'The Admirable Crichton.' His last appearance on the stage was made at the Criterion in April 1907 as Archibald Coke in a revival of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's 'The Liars.' On 17 Nov. following he died, unmarried, at Jersey.

Kemble was an excellent comedian, and revelled in strongly marked character parts. His stout figure and somewhat short stature enhanced the comicality of his mien. Much beloved by his associates, he was affectionately known at the Garrick Club as 'The Beetle,' due to his early habit of wearing a long brown cloak with a large collar, which he pulled over his head in cold weather.

[Pascoe's Dramatic List; Bancroft Memoirs; Ellen Terry's Story of My Life; Dramatic Notes for 1881–6; William Archer's Theatrical World of 1896; Charles Brookfield's Random Reminiscences, 1902; Green Room Book, 1908.] W. J. L.

KENSIT, JOHN (1853–1902), protestant agitator, born in the City of London on 12 Feb. 1853, was only son of John Kensit by his wife Elizabeth Anne. Educated at Bishopsgate ward schools, he became, in 1868, a choir-boy at the church of St Lawrence Jewry, under Benjamin Morgan Cowie [q. v.], afterwards dean of Exeter. He subsequently entered the warehouse of Messrs. J. and R. Morley as draper's assistant, but found the work uncongenial. About 1871 he opened a small stationer's shop in East Road, Hoxton, and soon extended his business by becoming a sub-postmaster. From an early age he was interested in the cause of militant protestantism, and actively engaged in agitation against what he deemed romanising tendencies in the Anglican church. In 1885 he started the City protestant book depot in Paternoster Row. The bookshop rapidly expanded into a publishing house. Profits were derived not only from evangelical sermons and ultra-protestant pamphlets but from strongly anti-sacerdotal publications which exposed regardless of decorum alleged procedure of the confessional, and paraded isolated instances of monastic asceticism as practices generally prevalent in the Church of England. To advance his views he instituted and edited 'The Churchman's Magazine.' In 1890 the Protestant Truth Society was founded, of which Kensit became secretary. Subscriptions flowed in, and the credit of the society was not shaken by the attacks in the press on the failure of the secretary to issue a balance sheet (*Truth*, 14 Feb. 1895). In 1894 and again in 1897 Kensit was an unsuccessful candidate for the London school board.

The ecclesiastical agitation of 1898, 1899, and 1900, caused by the growth of ritualism, gave Kensit his opportunity. He now organised a band of itinerant young preachers, named 'Wicliffites,' who created disturbances in ritualistic churches throughout the country. In January 1897 he first attained general notoriety by publicly objecting in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow to the confirmation of Mandell Creighton [q. v. Suppl. I] as bishop of London. Early in 1898 he began an organised anti-ritualist campaign in London. Selecting St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate, as the object of an attack, he qualified himself by residence as a parishioner, and frequently interrupted the services. On Good Friday 1898 he protested against the adoration of the cross at St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens. He was fined 3*l.* for brawling

in church, but was acquitted on appeal to the Clerkenwell quarter sessions. Bishop Creighton forbade the extreme practices to which Kensit objected, but disregarded his threats of further interference. In the same year at the Bradford church congress Kensit denounced the bishop's weakness.

At the general election of 1900 Kensit unsuccessfully contested Brighton as an independent conservative, and made the district the scene of frequent anti-ritualist disturbances. In 1901 he again achieved prominence in London by his public protests in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow against the elections of bishop Winnington-Ingram to the see of London, and of Charles Gore to that of Worcester. In the autumn of 1902 he and his followers transferred their activities to Liverpool, where their propaganda excited violent outbreaks. After addressing a meeting at Claughton Hall, Birkenhead, Kensit was returning to Liverpool, when a chisel was flung at him and severely wounded him in the left eye-lid. Kensit was removed to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, and died on 18 Oct. 1902 of double pneumonia, unconnected with the wound. He was buried in Hampstead cemetery. John Mackeever, who was charged with flinging the chisel, was tried for manslaughter and acquitted at the Liverpool assizes on 11 Dec. 1902. A sincere but narrow-minded fanatic, Kensit was unfitted by education and judgment to lead the protestant cause. On 14 Sept. 1878 he married Edith Mary, daughter of Alfred Eves of the Corn Exchange, Mark Lane, who survived him with two daughters and a son, Mr. J. A. Kensit, who carried on his father's propaganda.

[J. C. Wilcox, John Kensit, 1903 (portrait frontispiece); J. Britten, A Prominent Protestant, 1899; The Times, and Liverpool Post, 9 Oct. 1902; Churchman's Magazine, 1892 and 1902; Louise Creighton, Life of Mandell Creighton, 1904, ii. 288 seq.]

G. S. W.

KENT, CHARLES, whose full Christian names were WILLIAM CHARLES MARK (1823–1902), author and journalist, born in London on 3 Nov. 1823, was eldest son in a family of five sons and two daughters of William Kent, R.N., and grandson of William Kent, captain R.N. [q. v.]. His mother was Ellen, only daughter of Charles Baggs, judge of the vice-admiralty court, Demerara, and sister of Charles Michael Baggs, Roman catholic bishop [q. v.]. Both parents were Roman catholics, and Kent was educated first at Prior Park, Bath, and then at St. Mary's College, Oscott (13 Feb. till Christmas 1838). At an early age he adopted the profession of letters and began writing prose and verse. At Christmas 1845, when only twenty-two years of age, he succeeded William Frederick Deacon [q. v.] as editor of the 'Sun,' an evening newspaper, which, founded in 1792 by William Pitt, had sunk into a struggling condition. Its politics had long been liberal, and it advocated free trade. Since 1833 it was the sole property of Murdo Young, whose daughter Kent married in 1853. In 1850 Kent purchased the paper of his future father-in-law for 2024*l*. Kent remained both editor and proprietor, but he failed, despite his zeal and industry, to restore the fortunes of the paper, which expired on 28 Feb. 1871.

The 'Sun' was one of the first journals to publish reviews of books, and Kent was a voluminous contributor of these as well as of leading articles. Some of his political sketches were published separately under pseudonyms. 'The Derby Ministry, by Mark Rochester,' appeared in 1858 and was reissued as 'Conservative Statesmen'; 'The Gladstone Government, by A Templar,' followed in 1869. After his connection with the 'Sun' ceased, Kent edited, from 1874 to 1881, the 'Weekly Register,' a Roman catholic periodical.

Meanwhile Kent was called to the bar at the Middle Temple (10 June 1859), but he did not practise. He was busy seeking a literary reputation in fields outside journalism. 'Catholicity in the Dark Ages, by an Oscotian' (1847) gave promise of enlightened learning. 'The Vision of Cagliostro, a Tale of the Five Senses,' which appeared in 'Blackwood's' in 1847, was reissued in the first series of 'Tales from Blackwood.' His earliest independent volume under his own name, 'Aletheia, or the Doom of Mythology; with other Poems' (1850), showed poetic thought and feeling. One of the poems, 'Lamartine in February [1848]' accidentally came to the notice of the French poet and statesman three years after its publication and drew from him an enthusiastic letter of gratitude. At the same time Kent wrote largely for 'Household Words' and 'All the Year Round,' and came into intimate relations with Dickens, the editor and proprietor. To the 'New Monthly Magazine' he contributed 'Stereoscopic Glimpses,' twenty poems descriptive of as many English poets' home life, beginning with Shakespeare at Shottery and ending with Wordsworth at Rydal. These he collected in 1862 as

'Dreamland; or Poets in their Haunts.' He welcomed Longfellow to England in a poem which appeared in 'The Times,' 3 July 1868. A collected edition of Kent's 'Poems' was published in 1870.

Kent's literary acquaintance was large. It early included, besides Charles Dickens, Leigh Hunt, both the first and the second Lord Lytton, Charles Reade, Robert Browning, George Meredith, and Matthew Arnold. He caused Leigh Hunt's line, 'Write me as one that loves his fellow-men,' to be placed on Hunt's tomb at Kensal Green. Dickens wrote a letter to Kent within an hour of the novelist's death (8 June 1870), and Kent presented it to the British Museum in 1879. The first letter which he received from the second Lord Lytton (4 July 1866) he also presented to the Museum in 1887.

His later years were largely devoted to preparing popular complete editions of the works of great writers. The collected works of Burns appeared in 1874. In 1875 he brought out a centenary edition of Lamb's works with a memoir which contained among other new facts an authentic record of Lamb's relations with Frances Maria Kelly, the actress, the information coming from Miss Kelly herself. There succeeded editions of Thomas Moore (1879), Father Prout (1881), besides 'Leigh Hunt as an Essayist' (1888), the miscellaneous works of the first Lord Lytton (12 vols. Knebworth edition), 'The Wit and Wisdom of Lord Lytton' (1883), and 'The Humour and Pathos of Charles Dickens,' 1884. A literary curiosity called 'Corona Catholica. De Leonis XIII assumptione, epigramma in 50 linguis' (sm. 4to, 1880), supplied translations of an English epigram into fifty languages; among the many eminent scholars who supplied the translations were Max Müller, who turned the epigram into Sanskrit, Prof. Sayce, who turned it into Assyrian, and Prince Lucien Bonaparte who rendered it in Basque. The MS. of this compilation is now in the British Museum.

Kent received a civil list pension of 100*l.* on 14 Jan. 1887. In his last years he was a frequenter of the Athenæum Club, which he joined in 1881. He was a contributor to this Dictionary, writing among other articles those on Chatterton and Charles Reade. He died on 23 Feb. 1902 at his house at Campden Hill, and was buried at St. Mary's catholic cemetery, Kensal Green.

He married in 1853 Ann (1824–1911), eldest daughter of Murdo Young of Ross, N.B. She wrote in youth several novels: 'Evelyn Stuart' (3 vols. 1846); 'Maud Hamilton'; 'The Gilberts of Ashton,' and was a contributor to the press until 1906. She died in London on 16 Aug. 1911. She was received into the Roman catholic church in 1851. She had issue five sons and two daughters.

[The Times, 24 Feb. 1902; Biograph, Feb. 1879: Grant's Newspaper Press, i. 330 seq.; Allibone, Dict. Eng. Lit. Suppl.; J. Collins Francis, Notes by the Way, 1909; private information]. S. L.

KENYON, GEORGE THOMAS (1840–1908), politician, second son of Lloyd Kenyon, third baron Kenyon, by his wife Georgina, daughter of Thomas de Grey, fourth baron Walsingham, was born in London on 28 Dec. 1840. He was educated at Harrow (1854–60), entered Christ Church, Oxford, in 1860, graduated B.A. with second class honours in law and history in 1864, and proceeded M.A. in 1870. In 1869 he became a barrister of the Middle Temple. He contested the Denbigh boroughs unsuccessfully as a conservative in 1874 and 1880, but won the seat in 1885 and held it until 1895, and again from 1900 to 1905. In 1897 he stood unsuccessfully for East Denbighshire at a bye-election. He promoted the Wrexham and Ellesmere railway and was its first chairman (1891–1908). In 1873 he published a life of his ancestor, the first baron Kenyon (1732–1802). His chief interest was the promotion of secondary and higher education in Wales, and to his enlightened zeal was largely due the passing of the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889, which established the present comprehensive system of secondary schools in Wales. The bill was introduced by Stuart (afterwards Lord) Rendel, the leader of the Welsh liberal members. But the conservatives were in power, and it was Kenyon's influence which secured its passage, with some slight changes. Kenyon took an active part in the establishment of the University of Wales and was its junior deputy-chancellor from 1898 to 1900. He died on 26 Jan. 1908, at his seat of Llannerch Panna, near Ellesmere. On 21 Oct. 1875 he married Florence Anna, daughter of J. H. Leche, of Carden Park, Chester. He left no issue. There is a portrait by E. Miller at Llannerch Panna.

[Who's Who, 1907; Alumni Oxonienses; The Times, 28 Jan. 1908; information supplied by Lord Kenyon.] J. E. L.

KENYON-SLANEY, WILLIAM SLANEY (1847–1908), colonel and politician, born on 24 Aug. 1847 at Rajcot in India, where his father was serving in the

East India Company's army, was eldest son of William Kenyon, a captain in the second regiment of the Bombay light cavalry. Lloyd, first Lord Kenyon [q. v.], was his great-grandfather. His mother was Frances Catharine, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Aglionby Slaney [q. v.] of Hatton Grange, Shropshire, on whose death in 1862 the family assumed by royal licence the additional surname of Slaney.

Kenyon-Slaney entered Eton in Sept. 1860, and becoming an inmate of William Evans's house he proved himself a fair scholar and an enthusiastic footballer and cricketer; he played in the school eleven at football in 1864 and 1865. Through life he was a good all-round sportsman; he did much to popularise Association football, playing for England in the International Association match against Scotland on 8 March 1873, and for the Old Etonians in the final for the Association Cup in 1876.

Kenyon-Slaney left Eton in Dec. 1865, having already (13 Oct. 1865) matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he only resided a year (1866–7). Destined for the army, he was gazetted on 20 Nov. 1867, and joined the 3rd battalion of the Grenadier guards at Dublin, becoming on 10 July 1870 lieutenant (and captain) without purchase, on 8 Sept. 1878 captain (and lieutenant-colonel), on 21 July 1883 major, and on 21 July 1887 colonel of the regiment. In 1882 his battalion formed part of a brigade of guards in the Egyptian war, and he was present at the action of Mahuta and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (13 Sept. 1882), for which he received the medal with clasp and the Khedive's bronze star. On 23 Nov. 1887 he was placed on half-pay, retiring from the army in 1892.

A conservative in politics, Kenyon-Slaney failed in his first candidature for parliament at the general election in 1885, when he contested the Wellington division of Shropshire, but he was returned at the general election in 1886 for the Newport division, and sat for that constituency till his death, being re-elected after a contest in 1892 and 1906 and without a contest in 1895 and 1900. In his maiden speech in committee of supply on 8 Sept. 1886 he urged the war office to provide a recreation ground for the garrison of the metropolis. In Nov. 1890 he moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech, confining himself for the first time to a sentence of thanks. He spoke frequently in the house on agriculture, the army, Ireland, the death duties, and pure beer, on which topic he introduced a bill. As a platform orator through the country he stood in the first rank. He was an ardent tariff reformer.

Although Kenyon-Slaney took no keen interest in education, he is chiefly remembered as the author of 'the Kenyon-Slaney clause' in Mr. Balfour's Education Act of 1902. This clause provides that the religious instruction given in non-provided schools shall be under the control of the whole body of managers and not of the foundation managers or of any individual clergyman. It was carried in committee, on 7 Aug. 1902, by 211 to 41, and although it raised a storm in ecclesiastical circles, it worked well. In Nov. 1902 he declined the offer of a baronetcy, but in 1904 became a privy councillor.

A model landlord, who saw that every cottage on his estate had at least three bedrooms, proper drainage, and a good water supply, Kenyon-Slaney was involved in 1904 in an acute controversy with one of his tenant-farmers, Mr. Frederic Horne, whose activities as a radical politician seemed to Kenyon-Slaney to be incompatible with personal superintendence of his farm and with their mutual good relations. Mr. Horne gave up his farm, and his political friends represented him through Shropshire as a martyr to Kenyon-Slaney's political zeal. In 1895 Kenyon-Slaney was prominent in Shropshire, the first county to take the matter up, in inaugurating the movement for relief of naval and military veterans which was merged in 1902 in the Imperial Service Fund. Kenyon-Slaney died at Hatton Grange on 24 April 1908, and was buried in the churchyard of Ryton near Shifnal. He married at Weston, on 22 Feb. 1887, Lady Mabel Selina Bridgeman, elder daughter of the third earl of Bradford, by whom he had a son and a daughter.

Portraits of himself and his wife, painted by Mr. Mark Milbanke, were at his death ready for presentation to him by his constituents in celebration of his twenty-one years' service in the House of Commons.

[Memoir of Colonel William Kenyon-Slaney, M.P., edited by Walter Durnford, 1909; The Times, 25 and 30 April 1908; Shrewsbury Chronicle, 1 May 1908; Newport Advertiser, 26 April 1908; Eton School Lists; Foster's Alumni Oxonienses; Army Lists; Burke's Peerage and Landed Gentry; private information.] W. G, D. F.

KEPPEL, SIR HENRY (1809–1904), admiral of the fleet, born in Kensington on 14 June 1809, was sixth surviving son of William Charles, fourth earl of Albemarle, by his wife Elizabeth Southwell, daughter of Edward, 20th Lord de Clifford. His grand-uncle was Augustus, Viscount Keppel [q. v.], and his elder brothers, Augustus Frederick and George Thomas, became successively fifth and sixth earls of Albemarle. Henry entered the navy on 7 Feb. 1822. After leaving the Royal Naval College at Greenwich he was appointed to the Tweed, of twenty-eight guns, and went out to the Cape. He passed his examination in 1828, and was promoted to lieutenant on 29 Jan. 1829. Early in 1830 he was appointed to the Galatea, Capt. Charles Napier [q. v.], which, after a spell of home service, went to the West Indies. At Barbadoes Keppel jeopardised his career by breaking an arrest in order to attend a dignity ball. He was next appointed to the Magicienne, Capt. James H. Plumridge [q. v.], going out to the East Indies, where he saw active service during the war between the East India Company and the Rajah of Nanning. His promotion to commander, dated 20 Jan. 1833, recalled him, and in 1834 he was appointed to command the Childers, brig, in which he served first on the south coast of Spain, co-operating with the forces of the Queen Regent against the Carlists, and afterwards on the west coast of Africa. On 5 Dec. 1837 he was promoted to be captain. In August 1841 he commissioned the Dido, corvette, for the China station, where he served with distinction during the latter part of the war under Sir William Parker. When peace was made in August 1842 Keppel was sent to Singapore as senior officer on that part of the station. There he made friends with Sir James Brooke [q. v.], with whom he returned to Sarawak. For eighteen months he co-operated with Brooke for the suppression of Borneo piracy, and, after many boat actions, the Dido, together with the East India Co.'s steamship Phlegethon, destroyed the chief stronghold of the pirates, together with some 300 prahus. After two years on half-pay Keppel was appointed in 1847 to the Mæander, frigate, and returned to the same station, where his intercourse with Brooke was resumed. Towards the end of the commission he visited Australia, and in 1851 returned to England by the Straits of Magellan (*The Times*, 22, 25, and 26 Jan. 1904).

In 1853 Keppel was appointed to the St. Jean d'Acre, then considered the finest line-of-battle ship in the navy, and served with distinction in her during the Baltic campaign of 1854, following which the ship was sent to the Black Sea. In July 1855 Keppel was moved into the Rodney, and took command of the naval brigade ashore before Sevastopol, continuing with it till the fall of the fortress. In addition to the Baltic and Crimean medals, he received the cross of the Legion of Honour, the third class of the Medjidie, and, on 4 Feb. 1856, was made a companion of the Bath.

When in the autumn of 1856 Keppel commissioned the Raleigh, frigate, as commodore and second in command on the China station, his reputation for courage and conduct combined with his family interest to give the ship a certain aristocratic character somewhat uncommon in the service; among the lieutenants were James G. Goodenough [q. v.], Lord Gillford [see MEADE, RICHARD JAMES, fourth earl of Clanwilliam, Suppl. II], and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe [q. v.], while Lord Charles Scott [q.v. Suppl. II], Henry F. Stephenson, Arthur Knyvet Wilson, and Hon. Victor Montagu were midshipmen on board. During the Raleigh's passage war broke out in China, and every effort was made to hurry the ship to Hong Kong, shortly before reaching which she struck upon an uncharted pinnacle rock. The ship was totally lost, but there was no loss of life, and Keppel was acquitted by the subsequent court-martial. He next hoisted his broad pennant in the chartered river steamer Hong Kong, and took part in the operations in the Canton River. The attack delivered on the grand fleet of war junks in the upper reaches of Fatshan Creek on 1 June 1857 was entrusted to Keppel, under whose personal command practically the whole of the junks, to the number of about seventy, were burnt. The Chinese had obstructed the stream, measured the distances, and made other careful preparations for the defence of their position, and they fought stoutly. Keppel's galley was sunk, and five of her crew were killed or wounded. He was warmly complimented by the commander in chief [see SEYMOUR, SIR MICHAEL], on whose recommendation he was awarded the K.C.B. On 22 August following he was promoted to his flag, and returned home.

In Sept. 1858 Sir Henry was appointed groom-in-waiting to Queen Victoria, a post which he resigned in May 1860 to hoist his flag on board the frigate Forte as commander-in-chief on the Cape station. There was

some friction between Keppel and the governor at the Cape [see GREY, Sir GEORGE], and he was shortly transferred to the Brazilian command. He became a vice-admiral on 11 Jan. 1864, and in December 1866 was chosen to be commander-in-chief on the China station, where he had his flag in the Rodney. On 3 July 1869 he was promoted to admiral, and returned home. In April 1870 he was awarded an admiral's good service pension, and in May 1871 was advanced to the Grand Cross of the Bath. From November 1872 to 1875 he was commander-in-chief at Devonport; on 5 Aug. 1877 he received his promotion to be admiral of the fleet; and in March 1878 he was appointed first and principal naval aide-de-camp to the queen. By a special order in council his name was retained on the active list of the navy until his death, which took place in London on 17 Jan. 1904. He was buried at Winkfield with naval honours, a memorial service being held in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

Keppel's social reputation stood as high as his service character. He was no less remarkable for the charm of his personality than for his love of sport and exuberant vitality. With King Edward VII, especially while Prince of Wales, he was on terms of intimate friendship; and with Queen Alexandra and the whole royal family his relations were such as are rarely permitted to a subject.

A bust by Count Gleichen was presented to the United Service Club by King Edward VII in 1905. Cartoon portraits appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1876 and 1903.

Keppel was twice married: (1) in 1839 to Katherine Louisa (*d.* 5 June 1859), daughter of Gen. Sir John Crosbie, G.C.H.; (2) on 31 Oct. 1861 to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Martin J. West and sister of Sir Algernon West. By his second wife, who died on 21 April 1895, he left issue Colin Richard, *b.* 3 Dec. 1862, now a rear-admiral, and Maria Walpole, who married Capt. (now Vice-admiral) Frederick Tower Hamilton, R.N.

Keppel published his memoirs in 1899 with the title 'A Sailor's Life under Four Sovereigns,' 3 vols.

Keppel's Sailor's Life, 1899; Memoir by pel's brother-in-law, Sir Algernon West, B., 1905; The Times, 18 Jan. 1904, l chiefly on Keppel's book.]

L. G. C. L.

KERR, JOHN (1824–1907), physicist, 17 Dec. 1824 at Ardrossan, Ayrs second son of Thomas Kerr, a r. He was educated at a village school in Skye, and proceeded to the University of Glasgow, attending classes from 1841 to 1849. From 1846 he studied under William Thomson, afterwards Lord Kelvin [q. v. Suppl. II], and on graduation in 1849 he obtained Lord Eglinton's prize as the most distinguished student in mathematics and natural philosophy. Although a divinity student, he was one of the earliest to engage in research work in the 'coal-hole' in which Thomson had set up the first physical laboratory in Great Britain. After some time spent in teaching, Kerr was ordained a minister of the Free church, but did not take clerical duty. In 1857 he was appointed lecturer in mathematics to the Glasgow Free Church Training College for Teachers. This post he held for forty-four years, until his retirement in 1901. Here he set up a small laboratory, spending all his spare time in research.

His name is associated with two great discoveries affecting the nature of light—the bi-refringence caused in glass and other insulators when placed in an intense electric field, and the change produced in polarised light by reflection from the polished pole of an electromagnet. The series of papers describing the first of these phenomena appeared in the 'Philosophical Magazine' from 1875 onwards; the second discovery was communicated to the British Association at its Glasgow meeting in 1876, and caused intense excitement among the physicists there. The mathematical theory of this 'Kerr effect' was first worked out by George Francis FitzGerald [q. v. Suppl. II], and more recently by Sir Joseph Larmor. Kerr's only independently published works are 'The Metric System' (1863) and 'An Elementary Treatise on Rational Mechanics' (1867). The latter of these procured him the honorary degree of LL.D. from his university. He was elected F.R.S. in 1890, and received the royal medal in 1898. He continued to publish the results of his researches in the 'Philosophical Transactions' till near his death. He was awarded in 1902 a civil list pension of 100*l.* a year. He died at Glasgow on 18 Aug. 1907. He married Marion, daughter of Col. Balfour of Orkney, and had three sons and four daughters.

[Proc. Roy. Soc., 82a, 1909, p. 1; The Times, 19 Aug. 1907; Nature, 3 Oct. 1907; Who's Who, 1907.]

R. S.

KERR, ROBERT (1823–1904), architect, born at Aberdeen on 17 Jan. 1823, was son of Robert Kerr by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas McGowan, yeoman,

of Peterhead, and cousin of Joseph Hume [q. v.]. Kerr's only brother, Thomas, who settled at Rockford, Illinois, was a doctor both of medicine and divinity. After education in Aberdeen, Kerr was articled in that town to John Smith, the city architect. Early in his professional career he attempted practice in New York, but returned to England, where he acquired a practice.

In 1852 Kerr put forward a scheme for architectural training, and soon ranked as a pioneer in the educational movement among architects. He was appointed examiner in the voluntary examination established by the Royal Institute of British Architects, and in 1857 was elected a fellow of that body, on whose council he served in 1861–2 and again in 1870–2, and in whose development and organisation he played an important part. For forty years he was a constant contributor to the literature and the debates of the Institute.

From 1861 to 1890 he was professor of the arts of construction (and a fellow) at King's College, London. From 1892 to 1896 he was lecturer on 'Materials, their nature and application,' to the Architectural Association, a body of which he was one of the founders and was the first president in 1847. From 1860 to 1902 he was district surveyor (under the metropolitan board of works and the London county council) for St. James's, Westminster.

Kerr's chief works as a designer were the National Provident Institution, Gracechurch Street (corner of Eastcheap); Ascot Heath House, Berkshire; Ford House, Lingfield, Surrey; Bearwood, Berkshire, a large country house for John Walter [q. v.], proprietor of the 'Times'; Dunsdale, Westerham, Kent, for Joseph Kitchin; and two important competition designs, one (in 1857) for the Home and Foreign Offices, the other for the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, which was awarded the second premium.

Kerr's forcible personality was better displayed in his writings, lectures and trenchant speeches than in his architecture. He died on 21 Oct. 1904 at his residence, 31 Cathcart Road, West Brompton, and was buried at the Church of the Annunciation, Chislehurst.

Kerr's chief publications, apart from technical articles in periodicals, were: 1. 'Newleafe Discourses on the Fine Art Architecture,' 1846. 2. 'The English Gentleman's House,' 1865. 3. 'Ancient Lights,' 1865. 4 'The Consulting Architect,' 1886. 5. 'Chapters on Plan and Thoroughfare in the Principles and Practice of Modern House Construction,' edited by Lister Sutcliffe, 1900. He edited (with introduction and enlargement) the third edition of Fergusson's 'History of Modern Architecture' in 1891. For many years Kerr wrote the leading article in the 'Architect.'

Kerr married in 1848 Charlotte Mary Anne Fox, and was survived by eight of his nine children. Of four sons three became architects.

[Journ. Royal Inst. Brit. Architects, vol. xii. 3rd series, p. 14; Builder, 12 Nov. 1904; information from Henry N. Kerr.] P. W.

KILLEN, WILLIAM DOOL (1806–1902), ecclesiastical historian, born at Church Street, Ballymena, co. Antrim, on 5 April 1806, was third of four sons and nine children of John Killen (1768–1828), grocer and seedsman in Ballymena, by his wife Martha, daughter of Jesse Dool, a farmer in Duneane, co. Antrim. His paternal grandfather, a farmer at Carnmoney, co. Antrim, married Blanche Brice, a descendant of Edward Brice [q. v.], first of the Scottish founders of the Irish presbyterian church. A brother, James Miller Killen (1815-1879), D.D., minister in Comber, co. Down, was author of 'Our Friends in Heaven' (Edinburgh, 1854), which ran through many editions, and 'Our Companions in Glory' (Edinburgh, 1862). Thomas Young Killen [q. v.] was his father's grand-nephew.

After attending local primary schools, Killen went about 1816 to the Ballymena Academy, and in November 1821 entered the collegiate department of the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, where Professor James Thomson [q. v.], father of Lord Kelvin, took a special interest in him. Passing here through the usual curriculum for the ministry of the Synod of Ulster, he was in 1827 licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Ballymena, and on 11 Nov. 1829 ordained minister at Raphoe, co. Donegal. While diligently performing his pastoral duties, he read extensively in church history and allied subjects. Killen was active in a bitter north of Ireland controversy concerning the relative merits of prelacy and presbyterianism, which was provoked by four sermons preached in 1837 in St. Columb's cathedral, Londonderry, by Archibald Boyd [q. v.]. Killen and three other Presbyterian ministers replied in four sermons preached in Londonderry and published in 1839 with the title: 'Presbyterianism Defended . . . . .' A reply from Boyd

and counter-replies from the four ministers ensued. One of these, 'The Plea of Presbytery' (1840), which reached a third edition, earned for its authors a vote of thanks from the Synod of Ulster.

In July 1841 Killen was unanimously appointed by the general assembly of the presbyterian church in Ireland professor of church history, ecclesiastical government, and pastoral theology in their college, Belfast, in succession to James Seaton Reid [q. v.]. Henceforth he resided in Belfast, proving himself an able professor and devoting his increased leisure to the special study of ecclesiastical history. In 1869 he was appointed president of the college in succession to Dr. Henry Cooke [q. v.], and in this capacity helped to raise large sums of money for professorial endowments and new buildings. In 1889 he resigned his chair, owing to advanced years, but continued in the office of president. He died on 10 Jan. 1902, and was buried in Balmoral cemetery, Belfast, where a fitting monument marks his resting-place. He married in 1830 Anne (*d.* 1886), third daughter of Thomas Young, Ballymena, by whom he had three sons and five daughters.

Killen received the degrees of D.D. (1845) and of LL.D. (1901) from the University of Glasgow. His portrait, painted by Richard Hooke, hangs in the Gamble library, Assembly's College, Belfast.

Killen's historical writing was voluminous. He was painstaking in research, and threw much new light on the history of the Irish presbyterian church and other subjects.

His chief works, some of which circulated widely in the United Kingdom and in America, were: 1. Continuation of Reid's 'History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland to 1841,' Belfast, 1853. 2. 'The Ancient Church. Its History, Doctrine, Worship, and Constitution traced for the First Three Hundred Years,' 1859. 3. 'Memoir of John Edgar, D.D., LL.D.,' Belfast, 1867. 4. 'The Old Catholic Church. The History, Doctrine, Worship, and Polity of the Christians traced from the Apostolic Age to the Establishment of the Pope as a Temporal Sovereign, A.D. 755,' Edinburgh, 1871. 5. 'The Ecclesiastical History of Ireland from the Earliest Period to the Present Times,' 2 vols. 1875. 6. 'The Ignatian Epistles entirely Spurious. A Reply to Bishop Lightfoot,' Edinburgh, 1886. 7. 'The Framework of the Church. A Treatise on Church Government,' Edinburgh, 1890. 8. 'Reminiscences of a Long Life,' 1901. He edited, with introductions and notes: 1. 'The Siege of Derry,' by John Mackenzie [q. v.], Belfast, 1861. 2. 'The Rise and Progress of the Presbyterian Government in the North of Ireland,' by Patrick Adair [q. v.]. 3. 'History of the Church of Ireland,' by Andrew Stewart [q. v.], Belfast, 1866. 4. 'History of Congregations of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,' chiefly by Seaton Reid, Belfast, 1886.

[Personal knowledge; Killen, Reminiscences of a Long Life, 1901; Belfast Newsletter, 11 Jan. 1902; private information.]

T. H.

KIMBERLEY, first EARL OF. [See WODEHOUSE, JOHN (1826–1902), statesman.]

KINAHAN, GEORGE HENRY (1829–1908), geologist, born in Dublin on 19 Dec. 1829, was one of the fifteen children of Daniel Kinahan, barrister-at-law, by his wife Louisa Stuart Millar. Passing out from Trinity College, Dublin, with an engineering diploma in 1853, he was employed as an assistant on the construction of the railway viaduct over the Boyne at Drogheda. In 1854 he entered the Irish branch of the geological survey, under J. Beete Jukes [q. v.], and gained an intimate acquaintance with the geology of Ireland during thirty-six years of energetic work. He became district surveyor in 1869, and a large part of the geological map on the scale of one inch to one mile is due to his personal investigation. At his death no one had so wide a knowledge of local facts of Irish geological structure, or of the history of mining and kindred enterprises in the country. Kinahan was interested also in Irish archæology. He was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and served long upon its council.

Kinahan was eminent in geology as a field-worker rather than as a writer; but his books and his contributions to the 'Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Ireland' and to scientific periodicals in Ireland and England are mines of information. His style, especially in controversy, was often more vigorous than precise. His 'Manual of the Geology of Ireland' (1878) contains the results of much original observation. The classification adopted for the palæozoic strata was modelled on certain suggestions of Jukes, and has ceased to meet with acceptance. An important compilation, largely from his own notes, entitled 'Economic Geology of Ireland,' which appeared as a series of papers in the Journal of the Royal

Geological Society of Ireland, was issued separately in 1889.

Kinahan was of strong and] massive build; he died at his residence, Woodlands, Clontarf, Dublin, on 5 Dec. 1908, being buried in the Protestant churchyard at Ovoca, co. Wicklow. He married Harriet Ann, daughter of Capt. Samuel Gerrard, 3rd King's own dragoon guards, and had by her three sons and five daughters.

Kinahan's smaller works are: 1. (With Maxwell Henry Close [q. v. Suppl. II]) 'The General Glaciation of Iar-Connaught,' 1872. 2. 'Handy-book of Rock-names,' 1873. 3. 'Valleys and their Relation to Fissures, Fractures, and Faults,' 1875. 4. (With A. McHenry) 'Reclamation of Waste Lands in Ireland,' 1882. 5. 'Superficial and Agricultural Geology, Ireland,' 2 pts. 1908.

[Abstract of Minutes, Royal Irish Acad., 16 Mar. 1909; Geol. Mag. 1909, p. 142 (with portrait); Irish Naturalist, 1909, p. 29 (with portrait); personal knowledge.]

G. A. J. C.

KINCAIRNEY, LORD. [See GLOAG, WILLIAM ELLIS (1828–1909), judge of court of session.]

KING, EDWARD (1829–1910), bishop of Lincoln, born on 29 Dec. 1829 at 8 St. James's Place, Westminster, was third child and second son in a family of five boys and five girls of Walker King (1798–1859), rector of Stone, Kent, and canon and archdeacon of Rochester, who married in 1823 Anne (*d.* 1883), daughter of William Heberden the younger [q. v.]. Edward King's grandfather, Walker King (1751–1827), was bishop of Rochester.

After some teaching from his father at Stone, King became a daily pupil of the curate there, John Day; and when Day became incumbent of Ellesmere, Edward went with him. He showed as a boy a strong feeling for religion, but at the same time was fond of dancing, fishing, and swimming, and was an excellent horseman. Through life his chief recreation was foreign travel, chiefly in Switzerland and Italy.

In February 1848 King matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford. Edward Hawkins [q. v.] was provost. At 'collections'—the formal review of work and conduct—at the end of King's first term, Hawkins made the characteristic comment on King's habits of life 'that even too regular attendance at chapel may degenerate into formalism.' King had been brought up in a school of old-fashioned churchmanship, but the influences of the Tractarian movement had already reached him; and at Oxford they were deepened by his intercourse with Charles Marriott [q. v.], fellow and tutor of Oriel. As an undergraduate he observed the extreme and methodical strictness in daily life and devotion, including fasting and abstinence, which Tractarianism inculcated. His punctilious rule of attending afternoon chapel at 4.30 'made boating difficult and cricket quite impossible,' but he managed to spend some time on the river.

King did not read for honours; but under the able tuition of his college he was well grounded in Plato and Aristotle. He was more an Aristotelian than a Platonist, and to the end of his life he used 'The Ethics' as a text-book on which he grounded his social and moral teaching. In early life he completely mastered Italian by reading it with an invalid sister, and Dante was the author from whom he most frequently quoted. He graduated B.A. in 1851, and in the interval between his degree and his ordination he acted as private tutor to Lord Lothian's brothers, and made a journey to Palestine.

King, who always looked forward to holy orders as his appointed sphere in life, received in 1854 the offer of a curacy from Edward Elton, vicar of Wheatley, near Cuddesdon, in Oxfordshire. He was ordained both deacon (11 June 1854) and priest (3 June 1855) by Samuel Wilberforce, bishop of Oxford. Wheatley was at that time a rough and lawless village, and King's zeal in pastoral work powerfully reinforced Elton's efforts at moral reformation. In dealing with the boys and youths of the parish he first manifested that remarkable power of influencing young men which was the special characteristic of his later ministry.

In 1858 Bishop Wilberforce, alarmed by the outcry against alleged romanising tendencies in the theological college at Cuddesdon, which he had founded in 1853, changed the staff, and bestowed the chaplaincy on King. It was by no means a welcome change. Next spring the bishop forced the vice-principal, Henry Parry Liddon [q. v.], to resign, and begged King to succeed him. King, however, declined, and remained chaplain till, at the beginning of 1863, on the death of the Rev. H. H. Swinny, the bishop made him principal of the college and vicar of Cuddesdon. As vicar of the parish he had fuller scope for pastoral work, and as principal of the college he developed an unique power of winning the confidence and

moulding the character of the students. They were attracted by his profound piety, his cheerfulness, his persuasiveness, and his companionable habits. His rule, though gentle, was firm. He taught a theology which, while fundamentally catholic, was free from exotic peculiarities. He aimed at turning out men saturated with the spirit of the Prayer Book. Among his students at Cuddesdon was Stephen Edward Gladstone, son of W. E. Gladstone, whose attention was thus called to King's gifts as a trainer of young clergymen. In February 1873, on the death of Charles Atmore Ogilvie [q. v.], the first professor of pastoral theology at Oxford, Gladstone offered the chair to King. He was installed in the canonry of Christ Church (annexed to the professorship) on 24 April 1873, and took up residence at Oxford. His mother lived with him till her death ten years later.

King treated pastoral theology as the systematic inculcation, not of abstract theories, however venerable, but of lessons practically learnt in pastoral intercourse with the poor, the tempted, and the perplexed. In addition to his statutory lectures, he held every week during the term a voluntary gathering of undergraduates, who assembled in the evening in a kind of adapted wash-house in his garden, which he called his 'Bethel.' There he gave addresses of a more directly spiritual kind, and their influence was profound and permanent. He took a full though not a very conspicuous part in the social and academic life of the university; he preached in the university pulpit, and in the parish churches of Oxford; and, aided by his mother, exercised a genial hospitality. As Dr. Pusey (1800–1882) grew old and feeble, and Dr. Liddon (1829–1890) resided less and less in Oxford, King became the most powerful element in the religious life of the university.

In February 1885, on the resignation of Christopher Wordsworth [q. v.], bishop of Lincoln, Gladstone appointed King to the vacant see. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on St. Mark's Day, 25 April 1885, the sermon—a highly polemical discourse on the claims of the episcopal office—being preached by his friend Liddon. As soon as King became bishop of Lincoln he arranged to get rid of Riseholme, a huge and straggling house which had been since 1841 the episcopal residence; and he restored the Old Palace at Lincoln, close to the cathedral, where he spent the rest of his life. He entered with much interest into the public life of the city. In February 1887 he prepared for death and attended on the scaffold a young murderer in Lincoln gaol; a circumstance which was felt to mark a new type of episcopal life and ministration. From that time on, the bishop always ministered to similar cases in Lincoln gaol. The form of episcopal work in which he took the keenest interest was confirming. A round of confirmations was to him a renewal of the best and happiest activities of his earlier manhood; and, whether he was addressing the schoolboys and apprentices of Lincoln, or the fisher-lads of Grimsby, or the ploughboys of the rural districts, he was equally at his ease and equally effective.

King earnestly adhered to the higher form of the Anglican tradition. He held and taught the real objective Presence and the eucharistic sacrifice, and he practised and received confession. His doctrine with regard to the cultus of the Blessed Virgin and the invocation of saints was strictly moderate; and he discouraged all romanising forms in worship, and all unauthorised additions to the appointed services of the Prayer Book. He had no personal taste for ritualism, but he wore the cope and mitre, and also the eucharistic vestments when celebrating in his private chapel, or in churches where they were used. Some of the more fiery protestants in his diocese began to murmur against these concessions to what they abhorred, and before long the Church Association resolved to prosecute the bishop for illegal practices in divine worship. The only possible method of trying the bishop was to cite him before the archbishop of Canterbury; but the precedents were doubtful, and the archiepiscopal court had only a nebulous authority. After much preliminary discussion, it was decided that the trial before the archbishop should go forward. It began on 12 Feb. 1889 in the library of Lambeth Palace, the archbishop having as assessors the bishops of London (Temple), Oxford (Stubbs), Rochester (Thorold), Salisbury (Wordsworth), and Hereford (Atlay). Sir Walter Phillimore was counsel for King. The charge was that, when celebrating the Holy Communion in Lincoln Cathedral on 4 Dec. 1887, and in the parish church of St. Peter-at-Gowts, Lincoln, on 18 Dec. 1887, the bishop had transgressed the law in the following points: 1. Mixing water with the sacramental wine during the service, and subsequently consecrating the 'mixed cup.' 2. Standing in the 'eastward position' during the first part

of the communion service. 3. Standing during the prayer of consecration on the west side of the holy table, in such manner that the congregation could not see the manual acts performed. 4. Causing the hymn 'Agnus Dei' to be sung after the prayer of consecration. 5. Pouring water and wine into the paten and chalice after the service, and afterwards drinking such water and wine before the congregation. 6. The use of lighted candles on the holy table, or on the re-table behind, during the communion service, when not needed for the purposes of light. 7. During the Absolution and Blessing making the sign of the cross with upraised hand, facing the congregation. These facts were not disputed, and all the archbishop had to do was to decide whether they were or were not conformable to the laws of the church.

The trial was delayed by various protests made on behalf of the bishop, and the actual hearing of the case did not begin till 4 Feb. 1890. The archbishop's judgment, delivered on 21 Nov. 1890 after due deliberation, was substantially in the bishop's favour, although each party was ordered to pay its own costs. The archbishop decided (1) that the mixture of the cup must not be performed during the service; (2) and (3) that the eastward position was lawful if so managed as not to make the manual acts invisible; (4) that the 'Agnus Dei' might be sung; (5) that the ablutions after the service were permitted; (6) that lighted candles on the holy table, if not lighted during the service, were permitted; (7) that the sign of the cross at the absolution and the blessing was an innovation which must be discontinued. Much dissatisfied by this result, the Church Association appealed to the judicial committee of the privy council; but on 2 Aug. 1892 the appeal was dismissed, and the archbishop's judgment upheld. It had no widespread effect, but was scrupulously obeyed by the bishop of Lincoln, even when celebrating in his private chapel.

The duration of these proceedings and the anxieties and distresses inseparable from them told heavily on the bishop's health and spirits. But great sympathy was evoked, and his hold on the affections of his diocese was sensibly strengthened. Henceforward he was beyond question 'the most popular man in Lincolnshire.' In January 1900, at a representative gathering of the county, his portrait, painted by public subscription, was presented to him by the lord-lieutenant, Lord Brownlow; and on his seventy-ninth birthday he received a cheque from the clergy and laity of the diocese amounting to nearly 2000*l*. This he devoted to the Grimsby Church Extension Fund.

After, as before, the trial, he was unremitting in the discharge of his episcopal duties. He played an active part in opposition to the education bills of the liberal government, and he continued to take his annual holiday abroad, but went less and less to London, though he always attended convocation and the bishops' meetings at Lambeth. On 1 June 1909 he presided, as visitor of the college, at the opening of the new buildings at Brasenose, and on 30 Nov. following he was present in the House of Lords to vote for Lord Lansdowne's amendment to the budget.

In January 1910 his health began to fail; but he took three confirmations in February. On 2 March he dictated a farewell letter to the diocese, and on the 8th he died at the Old Palace. He was buried in the Cloister Garth of Lincoln Cathedral. He was unmarried. He did not in the least condemn the marriage of the clergy, but he did not feel himself called to it.

Late in life King separated himself from the high church party as a whole by sanctioning the remarriage of the innocent party in a divorce suit. In politics he was a staunch tory: 'I have been voting against Gladstone all my life,' he said, 'and now he makes me a bishop.' Yet he favoured the franchise bill of 1884, on the ground that the agricultural labourers must be taught to be citizens of the kingdom of God by being citizens of the kingdom of England. King's character and career manifested with peculiar clearness the power of purely moral qualities. He had no commanding gifts of intellect, no great learning, and no eloquence; but his faculty of sympathy amounted to genius, and gave him an intuitive knowledge of other people's characters, and a power of entering into their difficulties, which drew them to him with no effort on his part. To this must be added the most perfect refinement of thought and bearing, a sanctified commonsense, and a delicate humour.

King published, besides sermons and charges and pamphlets on the 'Lincoln Case': 1. 'The Communicant's Manual' (edited), 1869, &c. 2. 'A Letter to the Rev. C. J. Elliott . . . being a reply to Some Strictures, &c.' by E. King, &c. 1879. 3. 'Ezra and Nehemiah,' 1874. 4. 'Meditations on the Last Seven Words of our Lord

Jesus Christ,' 1874; translated into Kafir, S.P.C.K., 1887.

After his death there appeared: 1. 'The Love and Wisdom of God: a Collection of Sermons,' 1910. 2. 'Spiritual Letters,' 1910. 3. 'Counsels to Nurses,' 1911. 4. 'Duty and Conscience—being Retreat Addresses,' 1911. 5. 'Sermons and Addresses,' 1911.

A portrait in oils by George Richmond, R.A., now at Cuddesdon College, was engraved by Thomas Lewis Atkinson in 1877. The presentation portrait by W. W. Ouless, R.A. (1899), is at the Old Palace, Lincoln.

The bishop is commemorated by a church at Great Grimsby, which was built with money presented to him in 1908. Another church at Grimsby has been built with money subscribed to a memorial fund. A statue by Sir William Richmond, R.A., has been placed in Lincoln Minster, and a bursary has been endowed at St. Chad's Hall, Durham.

[The present author's Life of King, 1911; Cuddesdon Coll. Jubilee Record; information from the bishop's family.] G. W. E. R.

KING, Sir GEORGE (1840–1909), Indian botanist, son of Robert King and Cecilia Anderson, was born at Peterhead, where his father was a bookseller, on 12 April 1840. King's father soon moved to Aberdeen, and with an older brother, George, who was the boy's godfather, founded the publishing firm of G. and R. King. Both brothers possessed literary aptitudes, the elder writing much on social and religious subjects and the younger compiling a meritorious history of 'The Covenanters in the North.' King's father died, aged thirty-six, in 1845 and his mother five years later. Thereupon King became his uncle's ward, and, after passing through the grammar school, where Mr. (subsequently Sir) W. D. Geddes was his form master, in 1854 joined his uncle's business. At school King showed a marked predilection for natural science; and on coming of age in 1861 left his uncle's service for the University of Aberdeen in order to study medicine as an avenue to a scientific career. There King came under the influence of the botanist George Dickie [q. v.], and, becoming his assistant, devoted all his spare time to botanical work. Graduating as M.B. with highest academical honours in 1865, King on 2 Oct. entered the Indian medical service, and reached India on 11 April 1866. In 1868 he was temporarily appointed to the Saharanpur Botanic Garden, and next year joined the Indian forest service. His efficiency in these positions led the duke of Argyll, secretary of state for India, to promote him in March 1871 to the post of superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and of cinchona cultivation in Bengal. The Calcutta garden had been seriously damaged by two great cyclones in 1864 and 1867, but King completely renovated it, formed an adequate herbarium collection to replace that dispersed by the East India Company in 1828, and organised a botanical survey of India, of which in 1891 he became the first director. As manager of the cinchona department King substituted quinine-yielding cinchonas for the poorer kinds previously grown, inaugurated in 1887 an economic method of separating quinine, and established in 1893 a method of distributing the drug on self-supporting lines at a low price. Both the governments of Bengal and of India recognised King's administrative capacity. On their behalf he acted as a visitor of the Bengal Engineering College, as a manager of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, and as a trustee of the Indian Museum. He was created C.I.E. in 1890 and K.C.I.E. in 1898. The humane services which he rendered in connection with quinine were acknowledged by the grade of Officier d'Instruction Publique and by the gift of a ring of honour from the Czar Alexander III.

King's early writings, mainly official reports and contributions to the journals of learned societies, although scanty, were sufficiently valuable to lead his university to confer on him the degree of LL.D. in 1884. He was elected F.R.S. in 1887. In the same year he founded the 'Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta,' to which, during the next eleven years, he contributed a series of monographs of Ficus, Quercus, Castanopsis, Artocarpus, Myristica, Anonaceæ, and Orchidaceæ, marked by a lucidity and completeness which placed him among the foremost systematic writers of his time. In 1889 he further undertook a sustained study of the flora of the Malayan Peninsula; ten parts of his 'Materials' for a Flora of the region were issued before 1898.

King retired from India on 28 Feb. 1898. Failing health thenceforth reduced his public activity, although in 1899 he was president of the botanical section of the British Association at Dover. Under medical advice he mainly resided at San Remo, where he prosecuted his Malayan studies, but each summer he worked at Kew. With the co-operation of various botanists

he carried his Malayan research to the end of the twenty-first part, the revision of which had just been completed when he died of an apoplectic seizure at San Remo on 12 Feb. 1909. A memorial tablet marks his burial place there and records his philanthropic labours. King's services to botanical science were recognised by the award of medals by the University of Upsala, the Linnean Society, and the Royal Horticultural Society.

King married, in 1868, Jane Anne, daughter of Dr. G. J. Nicol, Aberdeen; she died in 1898. Of their two sons the elder, Robert, became an officer in the royal engineers.

A bronze medallion portrait, by F. Bowcher, was presented by Indian friends in 1899 to the Zoological Garden, Calcutta, a replica being placed in the Calcutta Botanic Garden. A copy, formerly in King's possession, is now in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

[Obituary notice by the present writer in Proc. Roy. Soc. vol. 81, p. xi, based on official notifications, original papers, and the memoranda and letters of King's relatives and friends; Kew Bulletin, 1909, pp. 193–7, for bibliography.] D. P–n.

KING, HAYNES (1831–1904), genre painter, born at Barbados in Dec. 1831, was son of Robert M. King by his wife Maria. Coming to London in 1854, he became a student at Leigh's (afterwards Heatherley's) Academy in Newman Street, London. He first exhibited in 1857 at the Society of British Artists, of which he was elected a member in 1864; many of his works appeared at its exhibitions, and forty-eight were shown at the Royal Academy between 1860 and 1904. He worked at one period with Thomas Faed, R.A. [q. v.], whose influence is shown in his work. He painted efficiently, if without original power, genre subjects, interiors, landscapes, and coast scenes with figures. Among his works were 'Looking Out' (1860), 'The Lace Maker' (1866), 'A Water-Carrier, Rome' (1869), 'Homeless' (1872), 'News from the Cape' (1879), 'Approaching Footsteps' (1883), 'Getting Granny's Advice' (1890), 'The New Gown' (1892), and 'Latest Intelligence,' which appeared at the Royal Academy in 1904. His 'Jealousy and Flirtation' (a cottage interior dated 1874) is at the Bethnal Green Museum, and 'An Interesting Paragraph' is at the City Art Gallery, Leeds.

King resided latterly at 103 Finchley Road, N.W. After some months of ill-health he committed suicide on 17 May 1904 at the Swiss Cottage station of the Metropolitan railway, London. He married in 1866 Annie Elizabeth Wilson, a widow, and left no family.

[Information kindly supplied by Mr. Yeend King, V.P.R.I.; The Times, 18 and 21 May 1904; Art Journal, 1904, p. 272; H. Blackburn, English Art in 1884, p. 228 (reproduction); Graves, Dict. of Artists and Roy. Acad. *Exhibitors*; *Cats. of R.B.A. (some containing* reproductions), Victoria and Albert Museum (oil paintings), and City Art Gallery, Leeds.] B. S. L.

KINGSCOTE, SIR ROBERT NIGEL FITZHARDINGE (1830–1908), agriculturist, born at Kingscote, Gloucestershire, on 28 Feb. 1830, was only son of Thomas Henry Kingscote, squire of Kingscote (1799–1861), by his first wife, Lady Isabella (1809–1831), sixth daughter of Henry Somerset, sixth duke of Beaufort. Educated privately at a school at Weymouth, he afterwards went abroad with a tutor until at the age of sixteen he obtained a commission in the Scots fusilier guards through the influence of his maternal great-uncle Lord Fitzroy Somerset (afterwards Lord Raglan) [q. v.]. On the outbreak of hostilities with Russia he went out to the Crimea as aide-de-camp to his kinsman, Lord Raglan, and was in close attendance on the commander-in-chief, whose remains he escorted back to England. For his war services he was made brevet major on 12 Dec. 1854, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel and C.B. He sold out of the guards in 1856, and lived the ordinary life of a country gentleman. He had been elected in 1852 as a liberal to represent the western division of Gloucestershire; he retained that seat for thirty-seven years. On the death of his father on 19 Dec. 1861 he came into possession of the estate at Kingscote, and kept up the family traditions as a squire, breeder of pedigree live stock, and follower of the hounds. From 1859 to 1866 he was parliamentary groom-in-waiting to Queen Victoria, and thus began a lifelong intimacy with the royal family, especially with the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII). In May 1864 he was appointed, in succession to Colonel Thomas, superintendent of the Prince of Wales's stables, a post which he held until 1885. In 1867 he was appointed extra equerry to the prince, and on the accession of the prince to the throne was made extra equerry to the king. In March 1885 Colonel Kingscote accepted

from Gladstone a commissionership of woods and forests, from which he retired in 1895, on reaching the age of sixty-five. He became paymaster-general of the royal household on King Edward VII's accession. He was made K.C.B. (civil) on 2 July 1899 and G.C.V.O. on 9 Nov. 1902. He was also a member of council of the Prince of Wales (from 1886), and receiver-general of the Duchy of Cornwall (from 1888).

Kingscote died at Worth Park, Sussex, on 22 Sept. 1908; he married (1) on 15 March 1851 Caroline, daughter of Colonel George Wyndham, first Lord Leconfield (she died in 1852, leaving no issue); (2) on 5 Feb. 1856 Lady Emily Marie Curzon, third daughter of Richard William Penn, first Earl Howe (1836–1910), by whom he had one son and two daughters. A portrait in oils, done by A. de Brie in 1908, belongs to the son. A cartoon by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' (1880).

Kingscote was a recognised authority on agriculture. He joined the Royal Agricultural Society in 1854, and was elected a member of the council in 1863, only finally retiring in November 1906. He was chairman of the finance committee for thirty-one years (1875–1906), and was president of the society at Bristol in 1878. When the Royal Agricultural Society met at Cambridge in 1894, Kingscote was made an hon. LL.D. He was chairman of the governors of the Royal Veterinary College, and an active member of the council of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, of the Smithfield Club, Shorthorn Society, Hunters' Improvement Society, and numerous other agricultural organisations. He was also a member of the two royal commissions on agriculture of 1879 and 1893. In personal appearance he was tall, slim, and upright, with an aristocratic face and the aquiline nose of the Somersets, which he inherited from his mother. His courteous bearing and his kindly and tactful manners were of the old school.

[Memoir by the present writer in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society for 1908, vol. 69 (with photogravure reproduction of his portrait in oils).] E. C.

KINGSTON, CHARLES CAMERON (1850–1908), Australian statesman, born at Adelaide, South Australia, on 22 Oct. 1850, was the younger son of Sir George Strickland Kingston, who accompanied Colonel Light, the first surveyor-general of the colony, to South Australia in 1836, and was elected in April 1857 first speaker of the House of Assembly, holding the office in all for eighteen years; he was knighted by patent on 30 April 1870, and died on 26 Nov. 1881. Kingston's mother, his father's second wife, Ludovina Rosa Cathorino da Silva Cameron, was of Portuguese descent on her mother's side; her father, Lieut.-colonel Charles Cameron of the 3rd regiment (the Buffs), served with distinction in the American and Peninsular wars.

After education at the Adelaide Educational Institution, Kingston was early in 1868 articled to the law in the office of Mr. (now Chief Justice Sir Samuel James) Way, and was admitted to the colonial bar in 1873, remaining with Mr. Way till the latter was appointed chief justice in 1876. Kingston then commenced practice as a barrister and solicitor on his own account. He quickly acquired a leading practice, and was very successful in the criminal courts. In 1889 he was made Q.C.

He was first returned to the house of representatives of South Australia on 8 April 1881, as member for West Adelaide, which he continued to represent until 7 Feb. 1900. Entering parliament as a liberal, he soon developed into an advanced radical, identifying himself closely with social reform in the interest of the working classes, and helping to secure the franchise for women, factory legislation, and the establishment of a state bank.

He first held office as attorney-general in the second ministry (16 June 1884–16 June 1885) of (Sir) John Colton [q. v. Suppl. II] and he held the same office in Mr. Thomas Playford's first ministry (11 June 1887–27 June 1889). On the fall of Playford's government he became a prominent member in opposition to the Cockburn ministry. On 16 Jan. 1892 he joined the second Playford administration as chief secretary, and acted as premier during Playford's absence in India from January to May 1892. On 16 June 1893, on the appointment of Playford as agent-general in London, he became premier and attorney-general, and his government remained in power until 1 Dec. 1899, a notable fact in the history of the colony; no former ministry had held office for more than three years.

Kingston had few equals in Australia as a parliamentary draftsman. While a member of the Colton government he drafted the bill for the imposition of land and income taxes. He also prepared and carried the employers' liability bill and a measure to amend the laws of inheritance. Whilst a member of the Playford govern-

ment he rendered valuable assistance in securing the adoption of a protective tariff and the payment of members. He was a strong opponent of Chinese immigration, and was one of the representatives of his colony in June 1888 at the Australasian conference held in Sydney on the subject. The measure which he framed for regulating the immigration was adopted by all the colonies represented at the conference with the exception of Tasmania.

His name is intimately associated with the federation of Australia. In 1888, as attorney-general in the Playford government, he took charge of the bill for securing the entry of South Australia into the federal council, and after a severe struggle succeeded in passing it. He was one of the representatives of the colony at the session of the council held at Hobart in February 1889. He was a member of the federal convention held at Sydney in 1891, and assisted Sir Samuel Griffith in preparing the original Commonwealth bill. Acting with Sir George Turner, he also drafted the federal enabling bill, which was adopted at the conference of Australian premiers at Hobart in 1895, and when the second federal convention assembled at Adelaide in March 1897, Kingston was elected president and presided also over the adjourned meetings at Sydney and Melbourne in 1897–8. He was a member of the premiers' conference at Melbourne in 1899, which finally settled the federal constitution bill which was ultimately approved by the referendum.

In 1897 he represented South Australia at Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee celebrations in London, and as president of the federal convention he presented a loyal address. He was made an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford on 30 June and was sworn a member of the privy council on 7 July 1897. He visited England again in May 1900, when he resigned his seat in the House of Representatives. He then accompanied (Sir) Edmund Barton and Mr. Deakin to London to assist in the passing of the commonwealth constitution bill through the imperial parliament.

On his return to Australia he was elected (22 Sept. 1900) to the legislative council of South Australia. He resigned on 31 Dec., and at the first federal elections in March 1901 South Australia returned him at the head of the poll to the commonwealth House of Representatives.

When the first commonwealth administration was formed by Sir Edmund Barton on 1 Jan. 1901 Kingston became minister of trade and customs, and introduced a customs tariff bill, imposing high duties which aroused vehement discussion. He fought it successfully through parliament, and when it became law administered it with unprecedented severity. He resigned his position in the ministry on 7 July 1903 owing to differences of opinion with his colleagues over the conciliation and arbitration bill, in which he was more in harmony with the labour party than with other members of the cabinet.

Re-elected without a contest to the commonwealth parliament for the district of Adelaide at the general elections of 1903 and 1906, he took little further part in public affairs. He died at Adelaide on 11 May 1908, and was buried in West Terrace cemetery in that city.

Kingston married in 1873 Lucy May, daughter of Lawrence McCarthy of Adelaide, but there was no issue. He had adopted a son who pre-deceased him.

[Turner's First Decade of the Australian Commonwealth, 1911; The Times, 12 May 1908; Adelaide Chronicle and Adelaide Observer, 16 May 1908; Johns's Notable Australians, 1908; Year Book of Australia, 1908; Dod's Peerage, 1908; Hodder's History of South Australia, 2 vols. 1893; Mennell's Dict. of Australas. Biog. 1892; Colonial Office Records.] C. A.

KINNS, SAMUEL (1826–1903), writer on the Bible, born in 1826, was educated at Colchester grammar school and privately. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Jena in 1859. For twenty-five years he was principal and proprietor of a prosperous private school, The College, Highbury New Park. Ordained deacon in 1885 and priest in 1889, he held a curacy at All Souls, Langham Place (1885–9), and was rector of Holy Trinity, Minories, from 29 March 1889 until the closing of the church on 1 Jan. 1899, under the Union of Benefices Act. In 'Moses and Geology,' which he published in 1882 (14th edit. 1895), he endeavoured to show that the account of the creation in the first chapter of Genesis harmonises with the latest scientific discoveries. His next work, 'Graven in the Rock,' published in 1891 (4th edit. 1897), deals with the confirmation of Biblical history afforded by the Egyptian and Assyrian monuments. Kinns was a popular lecturer on the subjects of his books at the British Museum and in London churches, but his pious zeal was greater than his scholarship. He died at Haverstock Hill on 14 July 1903.

He also published: 1. 'Holy Trinity, Minories, its Past and Present History,' 1890. 2. 'Six Hundred Years, or Historical Sketches of Eminent Men and Women of Holy Trinity, Minories,' 1898 two editions.

[Pratt's People of the Period; Edw. Murray Tomlinson, Holy Trinity Minories, 1907 Brit. Mus. Cat.; Crockford's Clerical Directory.

C. W.

KINROSS OF GLASCLUNE, first BARON. [See BALFOUR, JOHN BLAIR (1837–1905), president of the court of session.]

KITSON, JAMES, first BARON AIREDALE (1835–1911), iron and steel manufacturer, second of the four sons of James Kitson of Elmeto Hall, Yorkshire (1807–1885), by his wife Ann, daughter of John Newton of Leeds, was born at Leeds on 22 Sept. 1835. His father, who started life in humble circumstances and was a friend of George Stephenson, established engineering works at Airedale and proved a pioneer of engineering industry in the north of England; the first locomotive seen in the West Riding came from his workshop; he was mayor of Leeds in 1860–2.

Educated first at Wakefield proprietary school and afterwards at University College, London, young Kitson was placed, with his elder brother Frederick William, in charge of the Monkbridge ironworks, which had been purchased by his father in 1854 to supply his Airedale foundry at Hunslet and other engineering works with sound Yorkshire iron. On the death of his brother in 1877 James assumed the sole direction of the ironworks, and assisted his father also at the Hunslet works. These now (1912) cover twelve acres and give employment to 2000 workmen. Although builders of stationary engines and other machinery, the firm is best known as constructors of locomotives especially suited to the various requirements of mountain ranges, deserts, or swamps. The business was converted into a limited liability company in 1886, but Kitson retained an active supervision of its affairs, assisted by his eldest son and his nephew, F. J. Kitson.

A successful ironmaster, he soon attained eminence in the industrial world. He was an original member of the Iron and Steel Institute, was its president in 1889–91, and was awarded the Bessemer gold medal in May 1903. He became a member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in 1859, and a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in December 1876, serving on its council from 1899 to 1901. He was also president of the Iron Trade Association.

Kitson was a devoted citizen of Leeds. He was its first lord mayor in 1896–7, and was president of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce in 1880–1, taking a lifelong interest in social and educational movements. In 1862 he had instituted a model-dwelling scheme for Leeds workers, was a generous supporter of the Leeds General Infirmary, and president of the Hospitals for Poor Consumptives organised by the Leeds Tuberculosis Association. To the Leeds Art Gallery he gave Lord Leighton's picture 'The Return of Persephone.' In October 1904 the Leeds University conferred on him the honorary degree of D.Sc. He also received on 23 May 1906 the honorary freedom of the city, and at the beginning of 1908 was elected president of the Leeds Institute.

In his early business career he became honorary secretary of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, one of the earliest institutions of its kind in the country, and helped to establish the Holbeck Institute, of which he became trustee. He was also connected with the National Education League, and acted as secretary of the Leeds branch. A warm supporter of the liberal party, he first became prominent as a politician at the time of the Education Act of 1870. He was chosen in 1880 president of the Leeds Liberal Association, and in the same year took a conspicuous part in securing the return of Gladstone for the borough. He was from 1883 to 1890 president of the National Liberal Federation. After unsuccessfully contesting central Leeds in 1886, he represented the Colne Valley division of the West Riding from 1892 to 1907. He was active in promoting old age pensions, and was elected president of the National Old Age Pensions League at its inauguration on 24 October 1894. Kitson, who was created a baronet on 28 Aug. 1886, was made a privy councillor on 30 June 1906, and was created Baron Airedale of Gledhow on 17 July 1907. An ardent free trader, he had charge in 1906 of the motion by which the liberal government contested the question of tariff reform.

Amongst other activities, he was honorary colonel of the 3rd volunteer battalion of the West Yorkshire regiment; chairman of the London and Northern Steamship Co., the Yorkshire Banking Co., and the Baku Russian Petroleum Co.; and director of the London City and Midland Bank and of the North Eastern Railway Company. A member of the Unitarian body, he devoted

much of his time and means to religious and philanthropic objects.

Airedale died in Paris from a cardiac affection on 16 March 1911, and was buried in St. John's churchyard, Roundhay, Leeds.

He was twice married: (1) on 20 Sept. 1860 to Emily Christiana (*d.* 1873), second daughter of Joseph Cliff of Wortley, Yorkshire, by whom he had three sons, Albert Ernest, who succeeded to the peerage, James Clifford, and Edward Christian, and two daughters; (2) on 1 June 1881 to Mary Laura, only daughter of Edward Fisher Smith of the Priory, Dudley, by whom he had one son, Roland Dudley, and a daughter. He left an estate provisionally sworn at 1,000,000*l.*

A portrait painted by Mr. J. S. Sargent in 1905 is in possession of the family at Gledhow Hall, Leeds. A bust by Mr. Spruce, a local sculptor, is to be placed in Leeds Town Hall, by gift of Mr. Middlebrook, M.P. A memorial sundial at the Springfield Convalescent Home, Horsforth, was subscribed for by the firm's workmen in October 1911.

[The Times, 17, 23, and 29 March 1911; Lodge's Peerage, 1912; Proc. Inst. Civ. Engineers, v. 186, pp. 446–7; McCalmont's Parliamentary Poll Book, 1910, pp. 145, 267–8; Yorkshire Post, 17 Mar. 1911; Pall Mall Mag. (portrait) 1907, v. 40, pp. 417–24; the Rev. C. Hargrove's In memory of James Kitson, first Baron Airedale (reprint from Yorkshire Post, with additions and portrait), 1911; Leeds Hospital Mag., Nov. 1911, pp. 221–3; Morley's Life of Gladstone; private information.] C. W.

KITTON, FREDERICK GEORGE (1856–1904), writer on Dickens, born at Golding Street, Heigham, Norwich, on 5 May 1856, was son of Frederick Kitton, tobacconist, who made some reputation as a microscopist. His mother's maiden name was Mary Spence. Coming to London at seventeen to follow the occupation of an artist and wood-engraver, he served as apprentice on the staff of the 'Graphic.' He attained much skill as an etcher, and contributed to artistic journals. Inheriting from his father a capacity for research, he soon turned to literary pursuits. With the exception of a few minor efforts, including memoirs of Hablot K. Browne (1882), of John Leech (1883), and of his father (1895), he mainly devoted himself with immense zeal to illustrating the life and works of Charles Dickens, in a long series of books, the chief of which were: 'Dickensiana, a bibliography of the literature relating to Charles Dickens and his writings' (1886); 'Charles Dickens by *Pen* and Pencil' (1890); 'Dickens and his Illustrators' (1899); 'Charles Dickens, his Life, Writings, and Personality' (1901), in which he supplemented Forster's biography; and 'The Dickens Country,' published posthumously (1905; 2nd edit. 1911). He also annotated the 'Rochester' edition of Dickens's works (1900), and at the time of his death he was working for a New York publisher upon the costly 'Autograph,' or 'Millionaire's,' edition, and with Mr. M. H. Spielmann on a like edition of Thackeray.

Kitton was one of the founders, and an active member of, the Dickens Fellowship, and compiled the catalogue of the Dickens Exhibition (1903).

From 1888 Kitton lived at St. Albans, where he helped to procure the purchase for the Hertfordshire County Museum of the Sir John Evans collection of books, manuscripts, drawings, etc., relating to the county; these he catalogued and arranged. Besides writing much on St. Albans and its neighbourhood, he helped to save from destruction many old buildings. Kitton died at St. Albans on 10 Sept. 1904, and was buried there. In 1889 he married Emily Clara, second daughter of H. A. Lawford, C.E., but had no children.

His large Dickens library was purchased from his widow by a subscription organised by the Dickens Fellowship, as a nucleus for a national Dickens library, and was formally presented to the Guildhall Library by Lord James of Hereford on 7 Feb. 1908.

[Memoir by Arthur Waugh in The Dickensian, 1895, prefixed to Kitton's posthumous The Dickens Country, 1905; Athenæum, 17 Sept. 1904; Academy, lxvii. 192, 225 (article by Walter Jerrold); Hertfordshire Standard, 16 Sept. 1904; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Cat. of Guildhall Lib.] C. W.

KNIGHT, JOSEPH (1837–1909), landscape painter and engraver, son of Joseph and Eliza Knight, was born in London on 27 Jan. 1837. At the age of seven he met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of his right arm at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1845 the family removed to Manchester, where Knight spent the earlier part of his career as an artist, visiting France, Holland, and Italy. In 1871 he removed to London and in 1875 to North Wales, where he thenceforth chiefly resided. He made some reputation alike as a painter in oil and in water-colour, and as an engraver and etcher. Welsh scenery furnished the subjects of many

of his pictures and engravings, and he was a member of the Royal Cambrian Academy. Knight exhibited from 1861 onward at various London galleries, contributing to the Royal Academy for the first time in 1869. He was elected in 1882 a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours and an associate of the Society of Painter Etchers, of which he became a fellow on 13 April 1883. From 1883 to 1908 he sent 104 original mezzotint engravings, varied occasionally by etchings, to the exhibitions of the Painter Etchers; his work was rather monotonous and lacking in expression. He is represented as a painter in the Tate Gallery (Chantrey bequest), Victoria and Albert Museum, the City Art Gallery and Peel Park Gallery, Manchester, the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, and at Oldham; some engravings are in the British Museum. He died at Bryn Glas, near Conway, on 2 Jan. 1909. In 1859 he married Elizabeth Radford of Manchester, who survived him.

[Graves, Dict. of Artists and Royal Acad. Exhibitors, iv. 346; The Times, 6 and 11 Jan. 1909; private information.] C. D.

KNIGHT, JOSEPH (1829–1907), dramatic critic, born at Leeds on 24 May 1829, was elder son of Joseph Knight, cloth merchant, who was a native of Carlisle. His mother, Marianne daughter of Joseph Wheelwright, became blind in middle life but lived to the age of seventy-three. Educated at a private boarding school, Bramham College, near Tadcaster, Knight early showed a taste for poetry and rose to be head of the school. In 1848 a promising poem by him, 'The Sea by Moonlight,' was printed at Sheffield by the headmaster for circulation among his pupils' parents.

Joining his father in business at nineteen, he devoted his leisure to literature, collecting and reading books, and taking a prominent part in the literary activities of Leeds. Elizabethan and early French poetry especially moved his youthful enthusiasm, and he never lost his admiration for the work of Drayton, Wither, and Ronsard. With his fellow-townsman, Mr. Alfred Austin, afterwards poet laureate (his junior by six years), he helped to found a Mechanics' Institute at Leeds, at which he lectured on literary subjects. On 7 April 1854 he lectured on 'The Fairies of English Poetry' before the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. At Leeds, too, he made the acquaintance of William Edward Forster [q. v.], who stayed at Knight's house while he was parliamentary candidate for the constituency in 1859. Knight seconded Forster's nomination.

In 1860 Knight adventurously abandoned a business career in Leeds for journalistic life in London. He found early employment as dramatic critic for the 'Literary Gazette,' through a chance meeting with the editor, Mr. John (afterwards Viscount) Morley. Thenceforth he largely occupied himself in writing of the contemporary stage. In 1869 he succeeded John Abraham Heraud [q. v.] as dramatic critic of the 'Athenæum,' and he retained that post till his death. In 1871, during the siege of Paris, he used his influence to secure the invitation to the Comedie Française to act at the Gaiety Theatre in London. He also acted as dramatic critic for the 'Sunday Times,' the 'Globe,' and for the 'Daily Graphic' from 1894 to 1906. But Knight's dramatic interests always ranged far beyond the contemporary theatre. He was thoroughly well versed in dramatic history, and from 1883 to the close of the first supplement in 1901 Knight was the chief contributor of the lives of actors and actresses to this Dictionary. His articles numbered over 500. On the notice of Garrick in these pages he based an independent memoir which appeared in 1894.

Knight's social charm, handsome presence, courteous bearing, and fine literary taste made him welcome in literary and dramatic circles from his first arrival in London. His early associates there included John Westland Marston [q. v.] and Sebastian Evans [q. v. Suppl. II], to both of whom he owed counsel and encouragement. At Marston's house he met leading authors and playwrights. Thomas Purnell [q. v.], a Bohemian journalist, introduced him to Swinburne, and with that poet and with Swinburne's friend, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, he was long on terms of intimacy. Rossetti valued Knight's discernment in poetical and other matters and liked his manly geniality (cf. W. M. Rossetti's *Life of D. G. Rossetti*). One of Dante Rossetti's last letters was addressed to Knight (5 March 1882), and in 1887 Knight published a sympathetic and discriminating 'Life of Rossetti' in the 'Great Writers' series.

Knight found varied opportunities of proving his literary knowledge. He contributed the causerie signed 'Sylvanus Urban' to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' from 1887 till near his death, and he was a reviewer of general literature for the 'Athenæum.' In July 1883, on the death of Henry Frederick Turle [q. v.], he became editor

of 'Notes and Queries,' and retained that office for life. In that capacity he indulged his versatile antiquarian and literary tastes and formed many new acquaintances. On 4 May 1893 he was elected F.S.A.

With strong affinities for Bohemian life, Knight was long a leading member of the Arundel Club. But after 1883, when he was elected to the Garrick Club (3 March), his leisure was mainly spent there. He was an ideal club companion, convivial, chivalric, and cultured. With actors and actresses he maintained cordial relations without prejudicing his critical independence. On 4 July 1905 the dramatic profession entertained him, as the oldest living dramatic critic, to dinner at the Savoy Hotel. Sir Henry Irving took the chair, and M. Coquelin and Madame Réjane were among the guests.

Knight was an ardent book collector through life, but twice he was under the necessity of parting with his collection—on the second occasion in 1905. He died at his house, 27 Camden Square, on 23 June 1907, and was buried in Highgate cemetery.

He married at the parish church, Leeds, on 3 June 1856, Rachel (*d.* 1911), youngest daughter of John Wilkinson of Gledhall Mount near Leeds. He had issue a son Philip Sidney, *b.* 2 Feb. 1857, now in Australia, and two daughters, Mrs. Ian Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Mansel Sympson of Lincoln. A posthumous portrait in oils by Miss Margaret Grose was presented to the Garrick Club in 1912 by Knight's friend Mr. H. B. Wheatley. A coloured chalk drawing by Leslie Ward is dated June 1905. William Bell Scott designed a book plate for Knight, embodying his likeness, in 1881.

Besides the books mentioned Knight published in 1893 'Theatrical Notes 1874–1879,' a collection of articles on the drama from the 'Athenæum,' and he edited in 1883 Downes's 'Roscius Anglicanus.'

[The Times, 24 June 1907; Athenæum, June 1907; Notes and Queries, 29 June 1907; J. Collins Francis, Notes by the Way, 1909, pp. i–xliii (pp. xl–xliii contain a full list of Knight's contributions to this Dictionary); V. Rendall, Some Reminiscences of Joseph Knight (Nineteenth Cent., Dec. 1911); personal knowledge.] S. L.

KNOWLES, Sir JAMES THOMAS (1831–1908), founder and editor of the 'Nineteenth Century' and architect, born at Reigate, Surrey, on 13 Oct. 1831, was eldest child in the family of two sons and three daughters of James Thomas Knowles, architect, by his wife Susanna, daughter of Dr. Brown. About 1839 his father built for himself a large house in Clapham Park, and there or in the near neighbourhood Knowles lived till 1884.

After education at University College, London, Knowles entered his father's office and spent some time in studying architecture in Italy. He published a prize essay on 'Architectural Education' in 1852, became an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1853, and a fellow in 1870. Knowles practised his profession with success for some thirty years. He built, according to his own account, 'many hundreds of houses, besides several churches, hospitals, clubs, warehouses, stores, roads, and bridges.' His chief commissions were three churches in Clapham (St. Stephen's, St. Saviour's, and St. Philip's), Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, The Thatched House Club in St. James's Street in 1865, and Sir Erasmus Wilson's enlargement of the Sea Bathing Hospital at Margate in 1882. Baron Albert Grant [q. v. Suppl. I] was at one time a client. In 1873 Knowles designed a palatial residence for Baron Grant which was erected in Kensington High Street on the site of demolished slums, but the house was never occupied and was pulled down in 1883, when its place was taken by Kensington Court. In 1874, too, when Baron Grant purchased Leicester Square with a view to converting it into a public open space, he entrusted Knowles with the task of laying out the ground, and of adorning it architecturally.

But Knowles's activity and alertness of mind always ranged beyond the limits of his professional work. A little volume, compiled from the 'Morte d'Arthur' of Sir Thomas Malory, 'The Story of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table,' which he published in 1862, reached an eighth edition in 1895, and met with Tennyson's approval. In contributions to the magazines and periodicals he showed a varied interest in literary and philosophic questions, and he grew ambitious of the acquaintance of leaders of public opinion. In 1866 he called on Tennyson at Freshwater and became an intimate for life. He designed for the poet without charge his new house at Aldworth in 1869.

Early in the same year, when Knowles was entertaining Tennyson and a neighbour, Charles Pritchard [q. v.], at his house at Clapham, the possibility was canvassed of forming a representative 'theological society' for determining in discussion the bases of morality. With characteristic energy Knowles communicated with

champions of all schools of thought, and obtained their assent to join such a society. A first meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on 21 April 1869 and the Metaphysical Society was then constituted. The original members included Dean Stanley, Manning, W. G. Ward, R. H. Hutton, James Martineau, Bishop Ellicott, Bagehot, Huxley, Tyndall, Gladstone, and Froude. Knowles acted as general secretary. Early anticipations of failure were belied, and under Knowles's direction the society flourished for twelve years. The members dined together month by month at an hotel, and the discussion followed. Important recruits were Ruskin, who joined in 1870, and Fitzjames Stephen. A chairman was elected annually, and he was occasionally re-elected. The chairmen were Sir John Lubbock, Manning, Huxley, Gladstone, W. G. Ward, James Martineau, Lord Selborne, and Lord Arthur Russell. The society dissolved in 1881 because, said Tennyson, the members failed to define what metaphysics meant. According to Knowles, all possible subjects had then been exhausted, while pressure of other work compelled his withdrawal from the direction.

Knowles's management of the Metaphysical Society brought him into personal touch with the chief intellectual men of the day. With Gladstone his relations were soon as close as with Tennyson. He turned such relationships to much public advantage. In 1870 he became editor of the 'Contemporary Review' in succession to Dean Alford, and he induced many members of the Metaphysical Society to contribute to the pages of the magazine either papers which they had read at the society's meetings or original articles. Such contributions gave the magazine a high repute. In 1877 the 'Contemporary' changed hands, and a disagreement with the new proprietors led Knowles to sever his connection with it. Thereupon he founded under his sole proprietorship and editorship a new periodical which he called the 'Nineteenth Century.' The first number appeared in March and was introduced by a sonnet of Tennyson. Members of the Metaphysical Society continued to support Knowles, and Gladstone, Manning, Sir John Lubbock, Bishop Ellicott, and Fitzjames Stephen were early contributors to the new venture, whose professed aim was to provide a platform from which men of all parties and persuasions might address the public in their own names. 'Signed writing' was the essential principle of the 'Nineteenth Century.' No anonymous articles were admissible. Every topic of current interest was to be discussed openly by the highest authority. With diplomatic skill Knowles induced writers of renown to engage in controversy with one another in his magazine on matters of moment, at times in symposia, but commonly in independent articles. Gladstone, who was persuaded frequently to meet in religious debate Fitzjames Stephen and Huxley, deservedly complimented Knowles on his success in keeping 'the "Nineteenth Century" pot boiling' (13 May 1888, MORLEY'S *Life*, iii. 360). The result was a triumph for periodical literature, and the profits were substantial. Few contemporaries of distinction in any walk of life failed to contribute to the magazine, over which Knowles exercised an active and rigorous control till his death. When the nineteenth century ended, he renamed the magazine 'The Nineteenth Century and After' (Jan. 1901).

Knowles, who gave up architectural practice in 1883, moved next year from Clapham to Queen Anne's Lodge by St. James's Park, where he constantly entertained a distinguished circle of friends and collected pictures and works of art. He caused to be painted for his collection Tennyson's portrait by Millais in 1881, and Gladstone's portrait by Troubetzkoi in 1893. Although his interests were mainly absorbed by the 'Nineteenth Century,' he found time to engage in a few other public movements. In 1871 he organised the Paris Food Fund for the relief of the besieged population in Paris, and induced Manning, Huxley, Lubbock, and Ruskin to act with him on the committee. In 1882 he energetically opposed the Channel Tunnel scheme; he not merely condemned it in an article from his own pen in the 'Nineteenth Century,' but brought together in the magazine a vast number of adverse opinions from eminent persons. When the proposal was revived in 1890, Knowles repeated his denunciation in the 'Nineteenth Century,' and in Gladstone's view crushed the design. 'The aborted channel tunnel,' wrote Gladstone, 'cries out against you from the bottom of the sea.' In philanthropic enterprise Knowles was also active. He joined Lord Shaftesbury, the Baroness Burdett Coutts, and Miss Octavia Hill in starting the Sanitary Laws Enforcement Society, and he originated the first fund for giving toys to children in hospitals and workhouses.

Knowles was well known to Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal

Family. When on a visit to her and King Edward VII at Sandringham in 1903 he was made K.C.V.O. In his last years he had a house at Brighton as well as in London. He died at Brighton of heart failure on 13 Feb. 1908, and was buried in the extramural cemetery there.

Knowles was twice married: (1) in 1861 to Jane Emma, daughter of the Rev. Abraham Borradaile; (2) in 1865 to Isabel Mary, daughter of Henry William Hewlett. His second wife survived him with three daughters. His pictures and works of art were dispersed by sale at Christie's 26–29 May 1908.

[A short autobiographical MS. kindly lent by Lady Knowles; The Times, 14 Feb. 1908; Journal Roy. Institute Brit. Architects, 22 Feb. 1908; Tennyson and his Friends, ed. Lord Tennyson, 1911; Lord Ronald Gower's Old Diaries, 1902. For the Metaphysical Society see Knowles's prefatory note to R. H. Hutton's paper. The Metaphysical Society, a Reminiscence (Nineteenth Century, Aug. 1885); Ruskin's Works, ed. E. T. Cook and Wedderburn, xxxiv. pp. xxviii–xxix; Macdonald's Life of W. C. Magee, i. 284; Tennyson's Life, 2 vols. 1897; Leslie Stephen's Life of Sir J. Fitzjames Stephen, 1895.] S. L.

KNOX, MRS. ISA, born CRAIG (1831–1903), poetical writer, only child of John Craig, hosier and glover, was born in Edinburgh, 17 Oct. 1831. In childhood she lost both parents, and was reared by her grandmother, leaving school in her tenth year. A close study of standard English authors developed literary tastes; and, after contributing verses to the 'Scotsman' with the signature 'Isa,' she was regularly employed on the paper in 1853. Coming to London in 1857 she was appointed secretary to the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, and held the position till she married, in May 1866, her cousin, John Knox, an iron merchant of London. In 1858 she won with a resonant ode a prize of 50*l.* offered at the Crystal Palace for a centenary poem on Burns. There were 621 candidates, among them being Frederic William Henry Myers [q. v. Suppl. I], Gerald Massey [q. v. Suppl. II], and Arthur Joseph Munby [q. v. Suppl. II]. After her marriage she contributed occasionally to 'Fraser,' 'Good Words,' and the 'Quiver,' edited the 'Argosy' for a short time, and published some volumes of poems and juvenile histories. She died at Brockley, Suffolk, on 23 Dec. 1903.

In verse Mrs. Knox produced nothing that surpassed the Burns ode. Her first volume, 'Poems by Isa' (1856), showed some promise, and some lyric quality appeared in 'Poems: an Offering to Lancashire' (1863); 'Duchess Agnes, a Drama, and other Poems' (1864); and 'Songs of Consolation' (1874). Dr. A. H. Japp edited a 'Selection from Mrs. Knox's Poems' in 1892. Of Mrs. Knox's prose work 'The Essence of Slavery' (1863) summarised F. A. Kemble's 'Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation,' and 'Esther West' (1870; 6th edit. 1884) was a well-constructed story. Mrs. Knox's 'Little Folk's History of England' (1872) reached its 30th thousand in 1899, and the author adapted from it a successful 'Easy History for Upper Standards' (1884). 'Tales on the Parables,' two series, appeared in 1872–7.

[Rogers's Modern Scottish Minstrel; Grant Wilson's Poets and Poetry of Scotland; Edwards's Modern Scottish Poets, 2nd series, Brechin, 1881; Burns Centenary Poems, 1859; Miles's Poets and Poetry of the Nineteenth Century, vol. ix.; information from Dr. A. H. Millar, Dundee; Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. B.

KYNASTON (formerly SNOW), HERBERT (1835–1910), canon of Durham and classical scholar, born in London on 20 June 1835, was second son of Robert Snow by his wife Georgina, daughter of Roger Kynaston and sister of Herbert Kynaston [q. v.], high-master of St. Paul's school. His maternal grandmother was Georgina, daughter of Sir Charles Oakeley [q. v.], governor of Madras. From 1844 to 1847 Herbert Snow was at a private school at Beaconsfield, and from 1847 to 1853 was an oppidan at Eton, where he was among the selected candidates for the Newcastle scholarship, and made his mark on the football field and the river, rowing in both the Britannia and Monarch. In 1853 he gained a scholarship at St. John's College, Cambridge. His university career was brilliant and exceptionally versatile. In 1855 he won the Porson scholarship, which was then awarded for the first time, together with Camden's gold medal for Latin hexameters and Browne's gold medal for Latin alcaic ode, and in 1857 he was bracketed senior classic with (Sir) John Robert Seeley [q. v.] and two others. He became fellow of St. John's college on 22 March 1858, graduating B.A. in 1857 and proceeding M.A. in 1860 when he vacated the fellowship on his marriage. Nor was it only in scholarship that Snow excelled as an undergraduate. He rowed seven in the university boat in the Oxford

and Cambridge race of 1856, and was stroke in 1858. He was a member of the Alpine Club from 1862 to 1875. He was one of the earliest members of the Amateur Dramatic Club, and became a freemason. Throughout his life he was devoted to the craft, passing the chair in Foundation Lodge, Cheltenham, and afterwards being grand chaplain of England and one of the founders of Universities Lodge, Durham.

In 1858 Snow returned to Eton as assistant master and was ordained deacon in 1859 and priest in 1860. After sixteen years at Eton, he was elected principal of Cheltenham College in 1874. In 1875 he assumed his mother's family surname of Kynaston. In 1881 he proceeded B.D. and the next year D.D. at Cambridge; for the former degree he wrote a Latin thesis on the use of the expression 'The Kingdom of God' in the New Testament, and for the latter an English essay on 'The Influence of the Holy Spirit on the Life of Man.'

Resigning Cheltenham in 1888, Kynaston was for nearly a year vicar of St. Luke's, Kentish Town. In 1889 Bishop Lightfoot appointed him canon of Durham and professor of Greek in the university, in succession to the distinguished scholar and teacher, Thomas Saunders Evans. He remained at Durham till his death there on 1 Aug. 1910.

He married (1) in 1860 Mary Louisa Anne, daughter of Thomas Bros, barrister; and (2) in 1865 Charlotte, daughter of Rev. John Cordeaux of Hooton Roberts. He had four sons and three daughters.

Kynaston's academic distinctions fail to exhibit the range of his powers. Always devoted to music, of which he had a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge, he had a good tenor voice. As a linguist he was at home in five or six languages, and could improvise effective poetical translations. Once, in less than two hours, he rendered an Italian song into English verse which fitted the music.

An admirable composer in Greek and Latin, Kynaston was too fastidious a writer to make any contribution to scholarly literature commensurate with his capacities. His best-known book is an edition of Theocritus with English notes (Oxford, 1869; 5th edit. 1910). His other works are: 1. 'Nucipruna: exercises in Latin Elegiac Verse,' 12mo, 1873. 2. 'Sermons preached in the College Chapel, Cheltenham,' 1876. 3. 'Poetæ Græci,' extracts with English notes, 1879. 4. 'Exercises in Greek Iambic Verse' and Key, 12mo, 1879–80. 5. 'Exemplaria Cheltonionsia,' 1880. 6. 'Selections from the Greek Elegiac Poets,' 18mo, 1880. He also published translations of Euripides's 'Alcestis' into English verse (1906) and of the prayers from 'Vita Jesu Christi' of Ludolphus of Saxony (1909).

[The Times, 2 and 8 Aug. 1910; Eagle, Dec. 1911; Life of Kynaston, by E. D. Stone, 1912; Classical Review, Nov. 1910; personal knowledge; private information.] H. E.

L

LABOUCHERE, Mrs. HENRY. [See Hodson, Henrietta (1841–1910), actress.]

LAFONT, EUGÈNE (1837–1908), science teacher in India, born at Mons, Belgium, on 26 March 1837, was eldest son of Pierre Lafont by his wife Marie Soudar. Educated at St. Barbara's College, Ghent, and at the Jesuits' seminary, he was admitted to the order in 1854, and did educational work in Belgium until 1865. He was then sent to Calcutta to inaugurate science teaching at St. Xavier's College, which had been founded by the Jesuit fathers in 1860 for the 'domiciled' European and Eurasian communities. He was rector of the college from 1873 to 1904, when failing health caused his retirement. After leaving Europe he only revisited it twice, in 1878 to recruit after severe illness, and in 1900 to visit the Paris exhibition for scientific purposes.

Indian education on Lafont's arrival in India was almost exclusively literary, and Lafont was the pioneer of scientific teaching in Bengal. He combined a thorough knowledge of experimental physics with great skill as a teacher and lecturer. He equipped St. Xavier's with a fine meteorological and solar observatory, and with a physical laboratory second to none in India. He was one of the founders of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, and for nineteen years gave weekly honorary lectures under its auspices, and was its senior vice-president. A popular and eloquent preacher, he also frequently lectured on Christian evidences, claiming that true science was the handmaid of faith.

Lafont was a member of the Institutes of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, and was chairman of the Calcutta section of the latter from 1889. Appointed a fellow of Calcutta University in 1877, he took an active part in the work of the senate, filling at various times the offices of syndic (thrice), dean of the arts faculty (1904–7), and president of the board of studies in physics (1904–6). At the jubilee celebrations of the university in March 1908 he received the honorary degree of D.Sc. He had been created C.I.E. on 1 Jan. 1880, and was made an officer of the French Academy, while in 1898 the king of the Belgians made him a knight of the order of Leopold. His devotion to science, his constant labour for the welfare of the 'domiciled' white community, his gentleness, and his charm of manner won him general esteem. He died at Darjeeling on 10 May 1908, and was buried there.

[Journ. Inst. of Elect. Eng. vol. xxxxi. no. 192, 1908; The Times, 11 May 1908; Englishman (Calcutta), weekly edit., 14 and 21 May 1908.] F. H. B.

LAIDLAW, ANNA ROBENA, afterwards MRS. THOMSON (1819–1901), pianist, daughter of Alexander Laidlaw, a merchant, by his wife Ann Keddy, was born at Bretton, Yorkshire, on 30 April 1819. Her family, who were intimate with Sir Walter Scott, claimed connection with the Laidlaws of Chapelhope and Glenrath; Scott's Willie Laidlaw and James Hogg's wife, Margaret Laidlaw, were kinsfolk (cf. PATTERSON'S *Schumann*, 1903). In 1827 Robena Laidlaw went to Edinburgh, where she studied music with Robert Müller. Her family removed to Königsberg in 1830, and there she continued her musical studies under Georg Tag, subsequently taking lessons from Henri Herz, in London, in 1834. In that year she played at William IV's court and at Paganini's farewell concert. Returning to Germany, she gave pianoforte recitals in Berlin with much applause, and visited Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Dresden, and Vienna. She made the acquaintance of Schumann, who dedicated to her his 'Fantasiestücke,' Op. 12, and wrote of her playing at the Gewandhaus Hall, Leipzig, in July 1837, as 'thoroughly good and individual.' 'This artiste,' he added, 'in whose culture are united English solidity and natural amiability, will remain a treasured memory to all who have made her closer acquaintance' (*Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, 11 July 1837). Several letters were addressed to her by Schumann, one of which is given in facsimile in Dr. Patterson's biography of the composer (pp. 106, 107). At Schumann's suggestion she transposed, as being more 'musical,' the original order of her Christian names, from Robena Anna to Anna Robena. She was appointed pianist to the Queen of Hanover, and remained in Germany until 1840, when she settled in London. After her marriage to George Thomson in 1852 she retired from public life. She died in London on 29 May 1901, and was buried at Woking after cremation. She had four daughters.

[Mendel's Musikalisches Conversations-Lexikon, 1875; Dr. Annie W. Patterson's Schumann, 1903; Zeitschrift Int. Mus. Ges. iii. 188 ff.; Rellstab's Life of Ludwig Berger, 1840; Grove's Dict. of Music, 1906, ii. 622; information from her daughter, Miss Robena Thomson.] J. C. H.

LAIDLAW, JOHN (1832–1906), presbyterian divine and theologian, born in Edinburgh on 7 April 1832, was only child of Walter Laidlaw by his wife Margaret Brydon. His ancestors for generations were sheep farmers. He studied at the Normal School of Edinburgh, with a view to the teaching profession, but ultimately decided to prepare for the ministry. At Edinburgh University, where he matriculated in October 1851, he distinguished himself in classics, mathematics, and philosophy, winning four gold medals, and carried off (1853) Sir William Hamilton's [q. v.] prize in philosophy and the Bulwer-Lytton [q. v.] prize for an essay on the relations of mind and matter. In 1854 he was made M.A. *honoris causa*.

After spending three sessions in the divinity hall of the Reformed Presbyterian church, Laidlaw in 1856 joined the Free church of Scotland and studied for two sessions (1856–8) at New College, Edinburgh. During the summer of 1858 he attended classes at Heidelberg and other German universities, and in the following year began his ministry at Bannockburn. On 6 August 1863 he was inducted to the Free West church, Perth, where the membership greatly increased under his charge. A handsome church was built, and he made his mark as an evangelical preacher. In 1868 he declined an invitation to become colleague to Dr. Robert Smith Candlish [q. v.]. From 1872 to 1881 he was minister of the Free West church, Aberdeen. On 25 May 1881 he was appointed to the chair of systematic theology in New College, Edinburgh; he held the post until 1904.

Laidlaw was a conservative theologian, basing his lectures on the teaching of the Reformation divines. 'In his best work, there was a fine combination of the biblical, the experimental, and the historical' (*Memoir* by H. R. MACKINTOSH, D.D., p. 37). While unsympathetic towards the views of William Robertson Smith [q. v.], he spoke in the general assembly of 1880 in support of a rejected resolution which confined the assembly's censure of Smith to a general admonition of caution in his public utterances on the theological questions in dispute.

In 1878 Laidlaw delivered the Cunningham lectures at New College, his subject being 'The Biblical Doctrine of Man.' The lectures were published in 1879 (Edinburgh; new edit. entirely recast, 1895; reprint, 1905). His most popular book, 'The Miracles of Our Lord,' in which scholarship was combined with orthodoxy (1890; 4th edit. 1902), also originated in a course of lectures. He further published 'Foundation Truths of Scripture as to Sin and Salvation' (Edinburgh, 1897, Bible Class Handbooks). His 'Studies in the Parables, and other Sermons' appeared posthumously in 1907.

An ardent advocate of the reunion of Scottish presbyterianism, it was largely owing to Laidlaw's influence that the union of the Reformed Presbyterian church with the Free church of Scotland was brought about in 1876. Nine years later, in 1885, he was active in inducing representatives of the three large presbyterian churches to debate the possibility of union. The conference, though abortive at the time, bore fruit later.

In 1880 Laidlaw became hon. D.D. of Edinburgh University. He died after some years of ill-health in Edinburgh on 21 Sept. 1906, and was buried in the Grange cemetery, Edinburgh.

In December 1869 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Hamilton, who survived him with one daughter.

[Memoir by H. R. Mackintosh, D.D., prefixed to Laidlaw's posthumously published 'Studies in the Parables, and other Sermons' (1907); Scotsman, 22 Sept. 1906; private information.] W. F. G.

LAMBERT, BROOKE (1834–1901), vicar of Greenwich, born at Chertsey, Surrey, on 17 Sept. 1834, was fourth son and fifth of the eight children of Francis John Lambert (1798–1876), younger son of Sir Henry Lambert (1760–1803), fourth baronet. Sir John Lambert (*d.* 1723), the first baronet, belonging to a Huguenot family of the Ile de Rhé, settled as a merchant in London soon after 1685. Brooke's mother, Catherine (*d.* 1851), only daughter of Major-general Wheatley, a Peninsular officer, was of Welsh descent. The family during Brooke's boyhood removed to Kensington.

After education at home and at a small school kept by James Chase, a clergyman of strong evangelical views, Lambert went in 1849 to Brighton College. Deciding to seek holy orders, he became a student at King's College, London. The excitement caused by the ejection of F. D. Maurice in 1853 from his professorship there stirred in him a regard for Maurice which influenced his churchmanship for life. In 1854 he matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, as a commoner, and graduated B.A. in 1858; he proceeded M.A. in 1861 and B.C.L. in 1863. He deliberately chose a pass degree in order that he might pursue his own wide course of reading without interference. He attended Stanley's lectures on ecclesiastical history and formed a friendship with him. At Whitsuntide 1858 he was ordained deacon, and was successively curate of Christ Church, Preston (1858–60), and of St. John's, Worcester (1860–3). After some months at Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, he offered himself as curate to the Rev. R. E. Bartlett, vicar of St. Mark's, Whitechapel. On the promotion of Bartlett, Lambert succeeded to the vicarage early in 1866.

As vicar of St. Mark's, Whitechapel, Lambert performed many duties which lay outside the ecclesiastical range. He joined the Whitechapel board of trustees and the vestry and became a member of the board of works and a guardian. His force of character and business capacities admirably fitted him for such offices. He began a thorough study of poor law administration and local government, on which while he was in Whitechapel his views matured very quickly. They found expression in a small volume called 'Pauperism: seven sermons preached at St. Mark's, Whitechapel, and one preached before the University, Oxford, with a Preface on the work and position of clergy in poor districts' (1871). Lambert here put on record the results of a census that he made of a portion of his parish and of careful inquiries into the earnings of the district, with calculations of the cost of living. He thus anticipated the scientific statistical methods of Mr. Charles Booth, as well as the teaching of the Charity Organisation Society on the uselessness of indiscriminate

charity. The book is a permanent contribution to economic science and contemporary history. In the year of Lambert's appointment cholera visited the parish. He circulated papers of directions, organised the distribution of medicine and visited the sick assiduously; he notes that on one day he buried forty-four corpses. He founded a penny bank, a soup kitchen, a working-man's club, and a mutual improvement society; he renovated the church. At the general election of 1868 he arranged a course of sermons in his church on the duties of electors. Among the preachers were H. R. Haweis, Stopford Brooke, F. D. Maurice, and J. R. Green. Under the constant strain of work Lambert's health broke down and he resigned the living in the autumn of 1870. He spent the winter abroad with J. R. Green, then vicar of St. Philip's, Stepney, and a visit to the West Indies, where his family had property, subsequently restored his health. In June 1872 he was instituted to the living of Tamworth, Staffordshire, where he remained for six years. There he made a careful and thorough restoration of the fine old parish church, nearly completed two district churches, and was instrumental in establishing a school board. But he found a provincial town more impervious to new ideas and methods than East London. A serious falling off in his private income owing to the decline of the West Indian sugar trade led to his resignation at the end of 1878.

On leaving Tamworth Lambert engaged in London in voluntary work for the London school board, and educational problems absorbed his attention. He helped to establish the London University Extension Society, and in June 1879 became organising secretary. He was chairman of the Local Centres Association from 1894 to 1900 and vice-chairman of the society in 1898 and 1899. In the autumn of 1879 he became curate-in-charge of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, while the vicar, Canon Barnett, was out of England. In August 1880 he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone vicar of Greenwich, where he remained till his death twenty years later. The position afforded an almost unlimited field for honest and wise public work. The income of the charities of the ancient royal borough amounted to nearly 20,000*l.* per annum, and into the work of wise administration Lambert threw himself with energy. Boreman's Educational Foundation, and the Roan Trust, which maintains two large secondary schools, absorbed much of his attention, and he was also chairman of all the Greenwich groups of elementary schools. He was a member of the Greenwich board of works and a guardian, being the chairman of the infirmary committee and interesting himself minutely in the management of the poor law schools. By his discharge of these public duties he earned for himself a unique position of influence and respect. In his parish work he was equally successful. The parish church was renovated with sound æsthetic judgment. He entrusted his parish council with control of finance and consulted it with regard to changes in worship and ritual. When this council became aware in 1888 of the smallness of the vicar's stipend it established a vicar's fund which contributed 400*l.* per annum to Lambert's income till his death. A university extension centre and a committee of the Charity Organisation Society were successfully established in Greenwich, and in 1885 the Greenwich Provident Dispensary was founded, which quickly reached a membership of 3000. Lambert joined the Mansion House committee appointed to inquire into distress (1888), the departmental committee appointed by the local government board to inquire into the management of poor law schools (1894), and the departmental committee appointed to consider reformatory and industrial schools (1895). From 1880 till his death he was first chairman of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants. In the kindred Association for Befriending Boys, founded in 1898, he was also active. As early as 1883 he helped to found the Art for Schools Association, and remained its chairman till 1899.

Lambert, who was a prominent freemason and past grand chaplain of England, combined in his manifold endeavours high ideals with great business aptitudes. He travelled widely in his vacations. His health failed in 1900, and a long journey to South Africa and then up the Nile to Khartoum failed to restore it. He died unmarried at Greenwich vicarage on 25 Jan. 1901, and after cremation was buried at Old Shoeburyness parish church.

A marble bust, executed towards the end of his life by Joy, a sculptor of Tamworth, was presented after his death to the Roan Schools at Greenwich.

Lambert wrote frequently in the 'Contemporary Review' and other magazines, and published many single sermons. He was author of 'The Lord's Prayer: Ten Sermons'

(1883). After his death was published 'Sermons and Lectures by the late Rev. Brooke Lambert, edited by Rev. Ronald Bayne; with a Memoir by J. E. G. de Montmorency.'

[Mr. de Montmorency's Memoir cited above; The Times, 26 Jan. 1901; Spectator, 2 March 1901; Guardian, 30 Jan. and 6 Feb. 1901; A Thanksgiving for Brooke Lambert, a Sermon preached in Tamworth Parish Church on St. Lambert's Day, 1903, by C. W. Stubbs, D.D., Dean of Ely, afterwards bishop of Truro, 1903.] R. B.

LANG, JOHN MARSHALL (1834–1909), principal of the University of Aberdeen, born on 14 May 1834 at the manse of Glassford, Lanarkshire, was second son in a family of eleven children of Gavin Lang, minister of the parish, a 'small living' of 150*l.* a year. His mother, Agnes Roberton Marshall of Nielsland, granddaughter of a wealthy Lanarkshire laird, traced her descent to John Row [q. v.]; she proved an admirable housewife and exercised great influence on her children. Sir Robert Hamilton Lang, K.C.M.G., is Marshall Lang's surviving brother.

After a somewhat superficial education under private tutors at the manse, Lang spent a year at the High School of Glasgow, and then studied at Glasgow University under Professors William Ramsay [q. v.], Edmund Lushington [q. v. Suppl. I.] and Lord Kelvin [q. v. Suppl. II]. He was chiefly influenced by the professors of philosophy, William Fleming and Robert Buchanan [q. v.], but he did not graduate. Proceeding to the divinity hall, he was stimulated by some senior fellow-students, including John Caird [q. v. Suppl. I], A. K. H. Boyd [q. v. Suppl. I], and George Washington Sprott [q. v. Suppl. II], but it was only when he received licence that his capabilities became apparent. A brief assistantship at Dunoon sufficed to make him widely known as a preacher. At twenty-two he was called to the important charge of the East Parish of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, where he was ordained on 26 June 1856. His ministry in Aberdeen, although it lasted only two years, formed an epoch in the religious life not only of the city but of the district. In the reform of church worship he took a forward step. He remarked, in a sermon, that if there was reason for the choir standing at praise, that reason was valid for the congregation also standing. The congregation stood for the next act of praise. He printed his sermon and it ran through three editions. The presbytery interfered, and notice was given for its next meeting of a motion censuring him and inhibiting the innovation. Dr. Robert Lee [q. v.] wrote from Edinburgh begging him to stand firm; but he feared obduracy might hurt the cause, and he cautiously obeyed the presbytery's direction to return to use and wont. If he could not be a protagonist in the movement, he proved again and again that he was a pioneer.

In 1858, owing to ill-health, Lang left Aberdeen for the country parish of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, where he learned much of rural Scottish life and its needs. In Jan. 1865 he removed to Glasgow to a newly built church in the Anderston (or west end) district of the great parish of the Barony. There he formed a large congregation, and introduced with due caution the ritual improvements which he desired. In Anderston church the first organ actually used in the worship of the Church of Scotland was set up, and psalms were chanted in the prose version. When Glasgow was threatened with a visitation of cholera, Lang, aided by Alexander Neil Somerville [q. v.], of the Free church, and (Sir) William Tennant Gairdner [q. v. Suppl. II], pressed on the town council the adoption of sanitary measures which averted the plague. In 1868 he was transferred to the Edinburgh suburban parish of Morningside. In 1872 he, with Professor William Milligan [q. v. Suppl. I], was deputy from the Church of Scotland to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America.

Next year Lang succeeded Norman Macleod [q. v.] at the Barony of Glasgow, where his incumbency lasted twenty-seven and a half years. He took from the outset a full share in the public life of Glasgow; for nine years he served on the school board; for twenty-seven years he was chaplain to the 1st Lanark volunteers; he acted on the commission for the housing of the poor, and was for many years chairman of the Glasgow Home Mission Union, an effort to unite all the churches in charitable work. His ministerial labours were unceasing. He began, what was then rare in Glasgow, services on Sunday evenings, which were crowded. He raised the hitherto unexampled sum of 28,000*l.* for the purpose of rebuilding his church. The new church was dedicated in 1889; it contained a chapel provided by his sister, Mrs. Cunliffe, in memory of her husband, which was adorned with the first fresco painting of our Lord that had been seen in the Church of

Scotland (*Aberdeen Ecclesiol. Soc. Trans.*). There he instituted daily service, mostly taken by himself, and, in the church, services every day in Holy Week, and at Christmas.

At the same time he was prominent in the general assembly, where he became convener of its committee on correspondence with the foreign reformed churches. In that capacity he attended the assembly of the Moravian church at Klobuok in Hungary, and of the Danish church at Copenhagen. In 1887 he went to Australia to take the services in the Scots church, Melbourne, for four months, returning by way of San Francisco, Buffalo, and New York. He was made convener in 1890 of the Assembly's commission to 'inquire into the religious condition of the people of Scotland.' The work occupied six years, and meant a personal visitation of almost all the parishes of Scotland. Lang's annual speech, as he gave in his reports, was the great event of successive general assemblies. In 1893 he was moderator of the general assembly.

Anxious to heal division in the church he actively promoted the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance; he attended and spoke at all its quadrennial conferences, from the first at Edinburgh in 1876 to that of which he was president at Washington in 1899. For the Philadelphia Conference (1881) he wrote a 'Letter of Greeting,' which was translated into many languages. He joined in the conferences for Christian unity in Scotland initiated by Bishop George Wilkinson [q. v. Suppl. II] and in his company he addressed the general assembly of the United Free church.

In 1898, on the death of Sir William Geddes [q. v.], principal of Aberdeen University, Lang offered himself for the vacant office and was chosen by the Crown. He rapidly vindicated the appointment by tact and business capacity. The chief events of his principalship took place in Sept. 1906, when the (belated) quatercentenary of the university was celebrated, and King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra opened the new buildings which his energy largely helped to complete, at Marischal College. Lang was made C.V.O. in celebration of the occasion. He had received from Glasgow the degree of D.D. after his appointment to the Barony, and that of LL.D. in 1901. He was also an honorary member of the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, and of the Egyptian Institute (1906). He was Baird lecturer at Glasgow in 1901.

In Dec. 1908 his health began to fail. He died at Aberdeen on 2 May 1909. He was buried beside Bishop Patrick Forbes [q. v.] within the ruined transept of Aberdeen Cathedral.

Lang married at Fyvie in 1859 Hannah Agnes, daughter of P. Hay Keith, D.D., minister of Hamilton. By her he had seven sons and a daughter. His third son, Cosmo Gordon Lang (*b.* 1864, and named after Lang's patron at Fyvie) became Archbishop of York in 1909.

Lang was author of several devotional volumes, including: 1. 'Heaven and Home, a Book for the Fireside,' 1880. 2. 'The Last Supper of Our Lord,' Edinburgh, 1881. 3. 'Ancient Religions of Central America,' Edinburgh, 1882. 4. 'Life: is it worth living?' London, 1883. 5. 'The Anglican Church,' Edinburgh, 1884. 6. 'Homiletics on St. Luke's Gospel,' 1889. 7. 'Gideon, a Study Practical and Historical,' 1890. 8. 'The Expansion of the Christian Life' (Duff Lectures), Edinburgh, 1897. 9. 'The Church and its Social Mission' (Baird Lectures), Edinburgh, 1902.

A portrait by his friend and elder, Mr. E. R. Calterns, hangs in the session-house of the Barony church. A bronze memorial medallion was unveiled on 9 Dec. 1911 in the same church.

[Memories of John Marshall Lang, by his widow, privately printed, Edinburgh, 1910; information from members of his family; The Renascence of Worship, by the Rev. John Kerr, Edinburgh, 1909; Reports of the Schemes of the Church of Scotland; personal knowledge.] J. C.

LANGEVIN, SIR HECTOR LOUIS (1826–1906), Canadian statesman, born at Quebec on 25 August 1826, was son of Lieut.-colonel Jean Langevin, a Quebec merchant, of Anjou stock, who had served as assistant and secretary to Lord Gosford, governor-general of Canada, and had been for a time corresponding clerk of crown lands. His mother was Sophie Scholastique, daughter of Major La Force, who had distinguished himself in the defence of Canada in 1812–14. Langevin received his education at the Seminary of Quebec (1836–46) and studied law at Montreal. Entering the office there of (Sir) George Etienne Cartier [q. v.], he identified himself with Cartier's conservative political principles and was very intimately associated with him in public life. He found time for journalism in the early course of his legal career and edited successively at Montreal 'Mélanges Religieux' (from 1847) and the 'Journal of Agriculture.' Langevin

was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1850. Settling in Quebec, he became editer in 1857 of the 'Courrier du Canada.' He was elected to the Quebec city council in the same year and was mayor of Quebec from 1858 to 1860. He entered politieal life in 1857, when he was elected member for Dorchester in the legislative assembly of Canada. He held the seat till 1867. In 1864, when he was made Q.C., he was admitted to the Taché-Macdonald conservative ministry as solicitor-general for Lower Canada. In 1866 he was promoted to be postmaster-general and remained in office till the Confederation Act was passed. Langevin played an aetive part in the negotiations which led to the formation of the Dominion of Canada. On the passing of the Act of Confederation in 1867, when he was sworn a privy eouneillor of Canada, he beeame a member of the Dominion House of Commons, and sat there till 1896. He represented his old constituency of Dorehester until 1874, and Three Rivers from 1878 to 1896. In Sir John Macdonald's first Dominion administration he filled the office of secretary of state (1867–9), and was minister of publie works (1869–73). He was postmaster-general on Macdonald's return to power in 1878, and from 1879 to 1891 resumed the ministry of public works. His resignation of that post in 1891 followed charges of corruption against his department. He was exonerated from blame save as to negligence. In 1873 he had succeeded Sir George Etienne Cartier [q. v.] as leader of the French-Canadian eonservativo party. He owed his politieal influence to his consistent support of the ultramontane forces in the churoh. In 1870 Pope Pius IX created him Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory. He was appointed C.B. in 1868 and K.C.M.G. in 1881. He was made LL.D. of Laval University in 1882.

Langevin died in Quebec on 11 June 1906, and was buried in the ehurch of the Hôtel Dieu du Précieux Sang.

He married on 10 Jan. 1854 Marie Justine (*d.* 1882), eldest daughter of Lieut.-colonel Charles H. Têtu of Quebec; of nine children only two daughters survive (1912).

[The Times, 12–13 June 1906; Debrett's Peerage; Rose, Cyel. of Canadian Biography, 1888.] P. E.

LANGFORD, JOHN ALFRED (1823–1903), Birmingham antiquary and journalist, born in Crawley's Court, Bradford Street, Birmingham, on 12 Sept. 1823, was second surviving son of John Langford, who, coming to Birmingham from Wales in 1815, started business in 1828, as a chair-maker, in Bradford Street, Cheapside (PIGOT'S *National Commercial Directory*, 1835, col. 41).

Langford owed his early education to his mother, Harriet Eaton, a paralysed invalid. After attending a private school in Brixhall Street, Deritend (1829–33), he entered his father's chair-making business at ten, and was duly apprentieed when thirteen in 1836. In his seanty leisure he read widely for himself. At nineteen, while still an apprentiee, he married his first wife, and at twenty-one was a journeyman earning a guinea a week. In 1846 he became hon. secretary of the newly established Birmingham Co-operative Society.

Langford soon contributed to various periodicals, including 'Howitt's Journal.' William Howitt deseribed a visit to him in June 1847 under the title of 'A Visit to a Working-man' (*Howitt's Journal*, ii. 242–4). In August 1847 he joined the new unitarian 'Church of the Saviour,' which George Dawson [q. v.] started. In a widely eirculated pamphlet he defended Dawson against an attack by George Gilfillan in 'Tait's Edinburgh Magazine' (1848, pp. 279–285). In the winter of 1850–1 he taught evening elasses in the sehools of Dawson's church, gave up chair-making, and opened a small newsvendor's and bookseller's shop. From 1852 to 1855 he earried on a printing business (45 Ann Street), and then became sub-editor of the newly founded 'Birmingham Daily Press' (7 May 1855). From 1862 to 1868 he was closely assoeiated with the 'Birmingham Daily Gazette' (a liberal-conservative daily paper), from which he withdrew on account of his radical eonvictions. Always an ardent liberal, he was honorary secretary of a Birmingham branch of the 'Friends of Italy,' formed in 1851, aided in the organisation of the liberal party when its headquarters were at Birmingham under the control of Francis Sehnadhorst, and joined Dawson in conducting the 'Birmingham Morning News,' an advaneed liberal paper, (2 Jan. 1871 to 27 May 1876); after the split in the liberal party in 1886 he allied himself with the Gladstonian seetion, but gradually abandoned politieal work.

Langford helped in the aequisition for the public of Aston Hall and Park in 1858, and served as manager with a residence at the Hall until the purehase of the property by the corporation in 1864. He was teacher of English literature in the

Birmingham and Midland Institute (1868–1874); member of the Birmingham School Board (1874–85 and 1886–91); and did much for the public libraries of the city, publishing an account of them and of the art gallery in 1871. In 1875–6 Langford made a tour round the world with his friend (Sir) Richard Tangye (cf. his poem *On Sea and Shore*, 1887).

He died on 24 Jan. 1903 in his 80th year at 85 Fernley Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham. He was buried at the Key Hill cemetery, Hockley. By his first wife, Anne Swinton (*d.* 1847), one of his father's workwomen, he had four children, of whom only a daughter, wife of Dr. George Craig, survived. By his second wife, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of F. Pine, a printer, whom he married 7 April 1849, he had six children.

Langford's best known publications are 'Century of Birmingham Life, 1741–1841' (2 vols. Birmingham. 1868), and 'Modern Birmingham and its Institutions' (2 vols. 1873–7). Both works were largely derived from the files of 'Aris's Birmingham Gazette,' of which the 'Birmingham Daily Gazette' was an offshoot.

Among Langford's other publications (in prose) were: 1. 'Religious Scepticism and Infidelity; their History, Cause, Cure, and Mission,' 1850. 2. 'English Democracy; its History and Principles,' 1853; 2nd edit. 1855. 3. 'Staffordshire and Warwickshire Past and Present' (with C. S. Mackintosh and J. C. Tildesley), 1884, 4 vols.

He wrote much poetry of pure and tender sentiment, but not great in sustained inspiration. His poetical publications include commemorative poems on Shakespeare in 1859 and 1864; 'The Drama of a Life' (in 5 scenes) and 'Aspiranda' (1852); 'The King and the Commoner,' an historical play (Birmingham, 1870); and 'A Life for Love, and other Poems' (Birmingham, 1900).

[A full account of his early career will be found in the British Controversialist, 1871, xxv. 54–62, 221–30, 303–12, 383–91. See also Birmingham Faces and Places, 1888, i. 102–4; Men and Women of the Time, 1899; Birmingham Daily Post, 27 and 29 Jan. 1903; The Times, 26 Jan. 1903; Dr. Stuart Reid's Sir Richard Tangye, 1907; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

C. W.

LASZOWSKA, MADAME DE. [See GERARD, EMILY (1846–1905), novelist.]

LATEY, JOHN (1842–1902), journalist, born in Wenlock Road, City Road, London, on 30 Oct. 1842, was only son of John Lash Latey (1808–1891) of Tiverton, Devonshire, contributor from 1842 and editor from 1858 to 1890 of the 'Illustrated London News,' by his wife Eliza Bentley, of South Molton, Devonshire, daughter of a coal merchant. John Lash Latey was a trenchant advocate of liberal principles from the time of the Reform Bill of 1832, and an early contributor under the pseudonym of 'Lash' to 'Lloyd's News' (cf. T. CATLING'S *My Life's Pilgrimage*, 1911).

Educated at Barnstaple and at the Working Men's College, London, from 1860 to 1864, Latey joined in 1861 the staff of the 'Penny Illustrated Paper,' then newly founded by (Sir) William Ingram of the 'Illustrated London News,' and from that year till 1901 was both art and literary editor. Under his guidance the paper, which was staunchly liberal, filled an important place in popular journalism. Mr. Harry Furniss and Phil May [q. v. Suppl. II] were among his artists. With the latter he contributed in 1878 a series of 'Bird's-eye Views,' and from 1878 to 1889 he wrote a weekly article by 'The Showman,' genially criticising society and affairs.

Under the pseudonym of 'The Silent Member,' Latey was for fifteen years parliamentary reporter to the 'Illustrated London News,' of which he was also for a time dramatic critic, as well as literary editor and editor of the Christmas annual in 1899. With Mayne Reid [q. v.] he was co-editor (1881–2) of 'The Boys' Illustrated News,' the first illustrated newspaper for the young, and from June 1899 to 1902 he was editor of the 'Sketch.' Latey was a founder of the London Press Club and a fellow of the Journalists' Institute. He was a fine chess player, excelled in his youth in running and swimming, and was one of the earliest volunteers as a private in the Working Men's College company of the 19th Middlesex regiment. He died at 11 North Villas, Camden Square, on 26 Sept. 1902 after a long illness, and was buried at Highgate cemetery. He married in August 1872 Constance, daughter of Louis Lachenal, who improved the English concertina; she survived him with three sons and a daughter, who became wife of Mr. W. Heath Robinson, black and white artist. A portrait painted by John Edgar Williams in 1873 is in the widow's possession.

Latey's separately published works included: 1. 'The Showman's Panorama,' by Codlin (*i.e.* J. Latey) and illustrated by Short (*i.e.* Wallis Mackay), 1880. 2. 'The River of Life: A London Story,' 1886; new edit. 1894. 3. 'Love Clouds: a Story of Love and Revenge,' 1887; new edit. 1894.

He also wrote a short history of the Franco-German War (1872) and a 'Life of General Gordon' (1885).

[The Times, 27 Sept. 1902; Sketch, Oct. 1902 (with portrait); Penny Illustr. Paper and Illustr. London News, 4 Oct. 1902 (with portraits); Who's Who, 1902; Men and Women of the Time, 1899; information from son, Mr. William Latey.] W. B. O.

LATHAM, HENRY (1821–1902), master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, born at Dover on 4 June 1821, was second son of John Henry Latham, a paymaster of exchequer bills, by his first wife, Harriet, only child of Edward Broderib, M.D., of Bath. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Latham, was a banker at Dover and consul for several foreign countries. His father settled at Eltham soon after his son's birth, but Henry was considered delicate and was sent to Dover to the house of his mother's father, who had retired thither from Bath. Here he went to a private school and enjoyed the run of his grandfather's large library. In 1836 he returned home. He read with two curates at Eltham, attended lectures, and travelled on the Continent. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1841, was elected a scholar in 1844, and graduated B.A. as eighteenth wrangler in 1845. He continued to reside at Trinity till he was called to his life's work at Trinity Hall in 1847. Trinity Hall was then a small and almost exclusively a law college. The master, Sir Herbert Jenner-Fust [q. v.], was dean of arches. The fellows were advocates of Doctors' Commons or barristers, with the exception of two clerical fellows, who were almost always brought from other colleges and acted as tutors. There were thirty-nine undergraduates. The men rarely took degrees except in civil law.

On the recommendation of Trinity friends, Latham was admitted to a vacant clerical fellowship, to which a tutorship was attached, 29 Dec. 1847, and was ordained deacon by the bishop of Ely in 1848 and priest in 1850. He proceeded M.A. in 1848. In 1855, on the retirement of his colleague, he became senior tutor. Latham set himself not only to make such general reforms as were then needed everywhere, but to broaden the aims of the college by destroying its exclusively legal associations, and thus raise it to the front rank among the smaller colleges. The abolition in 1857 of the independent profession of civil lawyers made a change on the legal side imperative. He attracted promising men from other colleges, like Henry Fawcett from Peterhouse, by the prospect of foundation scholarships and lay fellowships to follow, and he originated the system of open scholarships to be awarded before admission. Of this innovation Sir Robert Romer (afterwards lord justice), senior wrangler in 1863, was one of the first to take advantage. As a conservative reformer he helped to recast the college statutes in 1857. An innovator from another college, Latham provoked criticism from some of his colleagues, but his personal influence as a college tutor on pupils of all capacities, his sound judgment, and breezy commonsense steadily overcame all obstacles. His interest was always rather in men than in books, and his conversational and anecdotal powers were remarkable.

In 1877, when the master, Dr. Thomas Charles Geldart, died, Latham was disappointed in not succeeding him. Fawcett was a rival candidate. Sir Henry Sumner Maine [q. v.] was elected. Latham built himself a house near Cambridge in 1880, and in 1885 resigned the tutorship. The undergraduates then numbered 178 in place of thirty-nine at the date of his appointment. His old pupils presented him with his portrait by Frank Holl, and with the surplus money collected for that purpose founded a college prize for English literature. In 1888, on Maine's death, he became master.

As master Latham continued to take lectures and pupils in order to keep in touch with the undergraduates. But a practical rebuilding of the college remains the visible monument of his mastership. He suggested and largely paid for a new block of rooms, the Latham Buildings. He had the Lodge reconstructed, the hall enlarged, and at his own expense built a new combination room, the old being converted into a reference library. His health failed in 1901, and he died, unmarried, at the Lodge, on 5 June 1902. He was buried in Little Shelford churchyard.

In 1877 he brought out 'The Action of Examinations,' and late in life surprised his friends by publishing studies on the life of Christ which still command wide interest. In 1890 appeared his 'Pastor Pastorum,' in 1894 'A Service of Angels,' and in 1901 'The Risen Master.' The copyright of these books Latham left to Trinity Hall.

Of three portraits, one as a young man by Lowes Dickinson belongs to his nephew's widow; another by Frank Holl, painted in 1884–5, is in Trinity Hall Lodge; and the third, as master, painted by the same artist, hangs in the college hall.

[College Books of Trinity College and Trinity Hall; private information; personal knowledge.] H. E. M.

LAURIE, JAMES STUART (1832–1904), inspector of schools, born in Edinburgh in 1832, was younger brother of Simon Somerville Laurie [q. v. Suppl. II]. Educated in the Universities of Edinburgh, Berlin, and Bonn, he became a private tutor in the family of Lord John Russell. Becoming attracted to the study of educational theory and practice, he was chosen in 1854 inspector of schools, and was appointed by the government from time to time to make special educational investigations. In 1863 he resigned as a protest against the revised code of Robert Lowe (Lord Sherbrooke) [q. v.]. He was subsequently special commissioner to the African settlements, assistant commissioner under the royal commission of inquiry into primary education (Ireland), 1870, and director of public instruction in Ceylon. He entered the Inner Temple as a student on 2 Nov. 1867, and after leaving Ceylon was called to the bar on 6 June 1871. Thenceforth he mainly devoted himself to literary work, which consisted of educational handbooks and science manuals, together with the following: 'Christmas Tales' (1863); 'Religion and Bigotry' (1894); 'The Story of Australasia' (1896); 'Gospel Christianity *versus* Dogma and Ritual' (1900). He died at Bournemouth on 13 July 1904. He married on 7 Oct. 1875 Emily Serafina, eldest daughter of Frederick G. Mylrea of London.

[The Times, 19 July 1904.] F. W.

LAURIE, SIMON SOMERVILLE (1829–1909), educational reformer, born in Edinburgh on 13 Nov. 1829, was eldest of five sons of James Laurie, chaplain to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, by his wife Jean, daughter of Simon Somerville, united presbyterian minister at Elgin. Thomas, a publisher in London, and James Stuart [q. v. Suppl. II] were younger brothers. Owing to the family's narrow means Simon at eleven was earning money by teaching. Educated at the High School, Edinburgh, between 1839 and 1844, he entered the University of Edinburgh in 1844, and soon acted as class assistant to Professor James Pillans [q. v.]. He graduated M.A. in May 1849. After five years spent in travel with private pupils on the Continent, in London, and in Ireland, he was from 1855 till 1905 secretary and visitor of schools to the education committee of the Church of Scotland at Edinburgh. The committee, until the Act of 1872, controlled the parish schools of Scotland and administered till 1907 the Church of Scotland training colleges for teachers in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. During his fifty years' secretaryship Laurie directed all his great influence towards improving the schools by raising the education and status of the teachers. He insisted that the students preparing in training colleges to become teachers should receive their general education in the classes of the universities, in association with the students preparing for other professions, and should obtain only their strictly professional training in the training college. Not till 1873 was the cause won; then Scottish training college committees were granted permission by the board of education to send their best students to university classes. The movement for establishing university (day) training colleges in England had his hearty support, and in 1890 he delivered the inaugural address to the Liverpool day training department of the University College, one of the first established in England.

In 1856 Laurie was appointed visitor and examiner for the Dick Bequest Trust, and he remained in office till 1907. The trust was formed by James Dick in 1828 to distribute substantial grants of money, formerly averaging 5000*l.* yearly, among the best equipped and most efficient parochial schoolmasters in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray. The funds were apportioned in agreement with Laurie's reports, which, published in 1865 and 1890, form masterly expositions of educational principles and practice.

In 1868, at the request of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh, Laurie inspected and reported on the Edinburgh schools known as Daniel Stewart's Hospital, George Watson's Hospital, the Merchant Maiden Hospital and James Gillespie's Free School, while the governors of the Heriot Trust asked him to include in his inquiry the George Heriot's Hospital. Laurie pointed out that these schools lacked 'moral and intellectual ventilation,' self-dependence, and family life, and financially the sum spent on them annually in Edinburgh was larger than the total assessment for the maintenance of the parochial schools of Scotland, and more than half the expenditure of the privy council on schools of all kinds in the northern part of the kingdom. Laurie reported against distinctive dress,

and advised that the boys should be sent for education to the Edinburgh High School, and the opening of a high school as a day-school for the girls. Laurie's suggestions, submitted in 1868, were embodied in the Act of Parliament (1869) which enabled the Merchant Company of Edinburgh to remove the monastic and to a great extent the cleemosynary aspects of the 'hospitals.' In 1872 Laurie became secretary to the royal commission on endowed schools in Scotland. On the recommendations of the third and final report of this commission (1875), the organisation of secondary education proceeded under the executive commissions of Lord Moncrieff in 1878 and of Lord Balfour in 1882–9.

Laurie also took active part in the voluntary educational movements. He was one of those who co-operated with Mrs. Crudelius in founding in 1867 the Edinburgh Ladies' Educational Association, to provide lectures for women on university subjects with a view to women becoming students within the university. This movement issued in the admission of women to the University of Edinburgh in 1892 on the same terms as men for arts subjects. In 1876 he suggested, and as honorary secretary organised, in conjunction with Sir Edward Colebrook, the Association for promoting Secondary Education in Scotland, which held meetings and issued reports until in 1880 the Endowed Institutions Act was passed.

In 1876 the Bell Trustees (who controlled the fund commemorating Dr. Andrew Bell [q. v.], the reformer of elementary education), instituted the Bell chairs of the theory, history, and art of education, one in St. Andrews University, and the other in the University of Edinburgh. John Miller Dow Meiklejohn [q. v. Suppl. II] was made professor at St. Andrews. Laurie was appointed to the Edinburgh chair, and occupied it till 1903. The number of his students rose from twelve in his first year to 120 in his last. During his tenure of the professorship no man in Great Britain did more to set pedagogy upon a scientific and philosophical basis and to secure for teachers a position similar to that of members of other professions. As a member of the professorial body he was one of the leaders of the reforming party by whose efforts the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, was passed and the universities remodelled by subsequent ordinances. In 1891, when he was president of the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, he gave evidence before select parliamentary committee in favour of the registration and organisation of teachers for public schools of all grades. He was in fact a leader in every educational advance of his time. He fought persistently against bureaucratic dictation in education, and stoutly championed the freedom of local educational authorities from the central control of the board of education.

Throughout a strenuous life of administration, teaching, and writing, the study of metaphysics and philosophy was his constant pre-occupation. In 1866 he published the 'Philosophy of Ethics: an Analytical Essay,' and in 1868 'Notes, Explanatory and Critical, on Certain British Theories of Morals.' In 1884 there appeared his important philosophical work 'Metaphysica Nova et Vetusta' (under the pseudonym of Scotus Novanticus) and in 1885 followed, under the same pseudonym, 'Ethica, or the Ethics of Reason.' These were republished, the former in 1889, the latter in 1891, and in these editions Laurie acknowledged the authorship. Both were translated into French, the former in 1901, the latter in 1902, by Georges Remacle, professeur à l'Athénéo royal de Hasselt.

After resigning the chair of education at Edinburgh in 1903 Laurie delivered the Gifford lectures in natural theology there for 1905–6. The first course was on 'Knowledge' and the second on 'God and Man.' These lectures were embodied in 1906 in his last book 'Synthetica: being Meditations, Epistemological and Ontological,' a work which gave Laurie high rank among speculative writers. The book was the basis of the exposition in French by Georges Remacle, 'La Philosophie de S. S. Laurie.' He died on 2 March 1909 at 22 George Square, Edinburgh, and was buried in the Grange cemetery there. Laurie married twice: (1) in 1860 Catherine Ann (*d.* 1895), daughter of William Hibbard of Berkshire, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; (2) in 1901 Lucy, daughter of Professor Sir John Struthers [q. v. Suppl. I]. A portrait of Laurie in oils, painted by Fiddes Watt, was presented to Laurie from many admirers on 11 Jan. 1907, and is in the possession of Mrs. Laurie. Laurie received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the universities of St. Andrews in 1887, of Edinburgh in 1903, and of Aberdeen in 1906.

Besides the work already cited, Laurie's published works include: *On the theory of education:* 1. 'On Primary Instruction in Relation to Education,' 1867; 6th edit. 1898. 2. 'Training of Teachers and other

Educational Papers,' 1882. 3. 'Occasional Addresses on Educational Subjects,' 1888. 4. 'Language and Linguistic Method in the School,' 1892; based on lectures at the College of Preceptors in 1890. 5. 'Institutes of Education, comprising an Introduction to Rational Psychology,' 1892. 6. 'Teachers' Guild Addresses,' 1892, a masterly compendium of educational doctrine on a philosophical basis. 7. 'The Training of Teachers and Methods of Instruction,' 1901 (chiefly reprints from earlier essays). *On the history of education:* 1. 'The Life and Writings of John Amos Comenius,' 1881. 2. 'The Rise and Early Constitution of Universities, with a Survey of Mediæval Education,' 1886. 3. 'A Historical Survey of Pre-Christian Education,' 1895. 4. 'Studies in the History of Educational Opinion from the Renaissance,' 1903.

[Private information; biography prefixed to M. Remacle's Philosophie de S. S. Laurie, which gives an impression of the breadth and attractiveness of Laurie's character (Paris and Brussels, 1909); Sir Ludovic Grant's address on presenting Professor Laurie for the LL.D. degree in University of Edinburgh; excerpts from minutes of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh (5 June 1903) and of the Dick Bequest Trustees (11 July 1907); Address from Dick Bequest Schoolmasters (May 1908) and from Students of the Edinburgh University Class in Education (March 1903).] F. W.

LAW, DAVID (1831–1901), etcher and water-colour painter, son of John Law, was born in Edinburgh on 25 April 1831. Apprenticed at an early age to George Aikman, steel-engraver, he was in 1845, on his master's recommendation, admitted to the Trustees' academy, where he studied under Alexander Christie [q. v.] and Elmslie Dallas [q. v.] until 1850. On the termination of his apprenticeship he obtained an appointment as 'hill' engraver in the ordnance survey office, Southampton, and it was not until twenty years later that he realised his ambition, and, resigning his situation, became a water-colour painter. In this venture he had considerable success, but his early training as an engraver had prepared him to be a pioneer in the revival of etching, and he was one of the founders of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers in 1881. He was perhaps rather an interpreter by etching of other men's work than an original etcher, and his style, while delicate in drawing and sensitive to effects of light, was somewhat mechanical, and more reminiscent of the labours of the steel-engraver than of the spontaneity or incisiveness of the real etcher. But his plates after Turner and Corot and some modern landscape painters had many admirers, and during the time (1875–90) that reproductive etching was in high fashion they were in great demand. Probably, however, his best and most vital etched work was done from water-colours by himself. This was the case with the 'Thames,' the 'Castle,' and the 'Trossachs' sets, all of which were popular. Law, who settled in London in 1876, died at Worthing on 28 Dec. 1901, after some years of declining health. A portrait by Mr. Seymour Lucas, R.A., was reproduced in the 'Art Journal' (1902), for which magazine Law had occasionally etched a plate.

[Register of Trustees' academy; The Times, 30 Dec. 1901; Art Journal, March 1902; Bryan's Dict. of Engravers.] J. L. C.

LAW, SIR EDWARD FITZGERALD (1846–1908), expert in state finance, born at Rostrevor House, co. Down, on 2 Nov. 1846, was third son of the nine children of Michael Law, senior partner of Law and Finlay's bank, Dublin, and afterwards director of the Bank of Ireland, by his wife Sarah Anne, daughter of Crofton Fitz-Gerald. His eldest brother, Robert, lived on his Irish estates. His second brother, Michael, was an early member of the international courts in Egypt. Law went to schools at Brighton and St. Andrews, and thence to the Military Academy at Woolwich. He was gazetted to the royal artillery in July 1868, and served in India. There he became known as a sportsman and a fine steeple-chaser, while his instinct for topography and linguistic aptitude in French, German, and Russian promised well for a military career. But, invalided home, he retired from the army for private reasons in October 1872, keeping his name on the reserve of Officers. Going to Russia, he next started business there as an agent for agricultural machinery, and, after mastering many difficulties, prospered until he was ruined by the conduct of his partners, against whom he brought legal proceedings. Thereupon he joined Messrs. Hubbard, the English firm of Russian merchants, and in their behalf visited every part of the Russian empire. His intimate knowledge of the country and the people was turned to account in a long series of magazine articles on Russian ambitions in Central Asia.

From December 1880 to March 1881, and

from August to September 1881, Law acted as consul at St. Petersburg. In 1883 he declined the offer of a post which the war office was asked by King Leopold II to fill in the Belgian service in Central Africa [see STANLEY, SIR HENRY MORTON, Suppl. II.] and he accepted the managership of the Globe Telephone Company in London. That company was then fighting the United Telephone Company. Law pushed through a scheme of amalgamation in the interests of the shareholders in 1884, and thereby abolished his own post. Volunteering for duty in the Sudan in 1885, he served with the commissariat and transport staff of the guards' brigade. He received the medal and clasp and the Khedive's bronze star, was mentioned in despatches, and promoted to the rank of major (June 1886). He was meanwhile recalled to England for work in the army intelligence department in connection with troubles with Russia over the Penjdeh incident on the Afghan frontier.

After visiting Manchuria to develop the services of the Amur River Navigation Company, he was associated with Colonel E. J. Saunderson [q. v. Suppl. II] in the anti-home rule campaign of the Irish Loyal and Political Union. Of inventive mind, he patented a machine for setting up type at a distance by the transmission of electric impulses, and a flying machine, the precursor of the aeroplane.

In January 1888 Law was posted to St. Petersburg as commercial and financial attaché for Russia, Persia, and the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. He rendered valuable service to the English ambassador, Sir R. Morier [q. v.]. After visiting Persia in the course of 1888, he was attached next summer to Nasiruddin, Shah of Persia, on his visit to England. In 1890 he acted as British delegate for negotiation of a commercial treaty with Turkey. In 1892 he went to Greece to make an exhaustive inquiry into the financial situation there, his report appearing early in 1893. In March 1894 he was promoted to a commercial secretaryship in the diplomatic service. After a riding tour all through Asiatic Turkey he reported on railway development there in October 1895, and was the first to suggest British association with Germany in the Baghdad railway and British control of the section from Baghdad to the Persian Gulf; that policy he advocated to the end of his life.

In December 1896 Law was transferred as commercial secretary to Vienna with supervision of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Greece, and the Balkan States. In that capacity he, with Mr. (now Sir Francis) Elliot, British minister at Sofia, negotiated a commercial treaty with Bulgaria in the winter of 1896–7. He represented Great Britain at Constantinople on the international committee for determining the indemnity payable by Greece after her war with Turkey in 1897. His influence helped to keep the amount within reasonable limits, and in the autumn he served at Athens on the international commission for the due payment of the indemnity and the regulation of Greek finance.

When the international financial commission of Greek finance was founded in 1898, Law was unanimously elected president. He devised an ingenious system of consolidation of revenues, which rendered the international commission acceptable and useful to Greece, and he won a high place in the affections of the people throughout the country. While engaged on the business he was created a K.C.M.G. in May 1898, and given the rank of resident minister in the diplomatic service. He declined the Grand Cross of the Grecian Order of the Saviour and other foreign decorations. At the close of 1898 he went to Constantinople to represent British, Belgian, and Dutch bondholders on the council of the Ottoman debt.

In March 1900 Law went out to India as finance member of the government and took wide views of his responsibilities. He lost no time in completing the currency reform begun in 1893, setting aside the large profits from rupee coinage to form a gold standard reserve fund as a guarantee for stability of exchange. A great famine was afflicting the country when he took office, but a period of prosperity followed, and notwithstanding the cost of the many administrative improvements which Lord Curzon effected, Law was able to write off heavy arrears of land revenue and to make the first serious reduction of taxation for twenty years. The limit of income-tax exemption was raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 per annum, and the salt tax—the burden of which upon the masses had been a subject of perennial criticism of government—was reduced from Rs. 2.8 as. (equivalent to 3*s.* 4*d.*) to Rs. 2 per maund. In the budget of 1905–6, promulgated after Law left office, but for the framing of which he was mainly responsible, the salt tax underwent a further reduction of 8 as., and the district boards (roughly corresponding to the English county councils) received a material

annual subvention. One of Law's useful reforms was to give the local governments a larger interest in the revenue and expenditure under their control—a principle which was permanently adopted and extended later. As Lord Curzon testified, Law came into closer touch with the commercial community than any predecessor. To projects like the Tata iron and steel works at Sakchi, Bengal [see TATA, JAMSETJI NASARWANJI, Suppl. II], he gave earnest encouragement, and he eagerly advocated the new system of co-operative rural credit under government supervision initiated in 1904.

Law, who was made C.S.I. on 1 Jan. 1903, and K.C.S.I. in 1906, resigned his membership of the council on 9 Jan. 1905, some three months before the completion of his term. He dissented from the views of the viceroy in his controversy with Lord Kitchener over army administration, and on coming home served on the committee appointed by the secretary of state in May 1905 to make recommendations on the subject. This report advised changes, which led to Lord Curzon's resignation (*East India Army Administration*, 1905, Cd. 2718).

To a despatch (22 Oct. 1903) of Lord Curzon's government deprecating participation in the imperial preference policy, which Mr. Chamberlain had begun to advocate, Law appended a dissenting minute. Law's minute was utilised in party discussions in Great Britain and the colonies, and was cited with approval by Mr. Deakin, prime minister of Australia at the imperial conference of 1907 (*Official Report of Conf.* 1907). On return home, Law became a vice-president of the Tariff Reform League, and actively championed its policy.

Law represented Great Britain on the Cretan reform commission in January 1906, and on the committee which sat in Paris under the provisions of the Act of Algeciras (April 1906) to found the bank of Morocco. Appointed English censor of the bank, he paid thenceforth a fortnightly visit to Paris. Law, who was also connected with many financial enterprises in the City of London, died in Paris on 2 Nov. 1908, his sixty-second birthday. He was buried at Athens on 21 Nov. with the public and military honours due to a Grand Cross of the Order of the Saviour. A central street of Athens is named after him, and tablets to his memory are to be unveiled in the British chapel at Athens, and in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. In a chapter contributed to his 'Life,' Mr. J. L. Garvin describes him as 'fearing no responsibility, yet able to show himself . . . a safe and dexterous tactician, audacious in instinct, prudent in method, and yet full of emotional strength, of passionate possibilities, and all manner of great-heartedness.' He married on 18 Oct. 1893 Catherine only daughter of Nicholas Hatsopoulo, a prominent member of an old Byzantine family, who had long owned property in Attica, and had established themselves in Athens on the erection of the Greek kingdom. There were no children of the union.

[Life by Sir Theodore Morison and G. P. Hutchinson, 1911; Gen. Sir H. Brackenbury's Memories, 1909; Sir T. Raleigh's Lord Curzon in India, 1906; E. India: Finan. Statements and Discussions thereon, 1901–2 to 1905–6 and 1911–2; Greece, No. II; Cor. relating to Greek Finances, 1898; Papers on Preferential Tariff for India, 1904, Cd. 1931; For. Office List, 1908; The Times, 4 Nov. 1908; Pioneer Mail of various dates; information kindly supplied by Lady Law.]

F. H. B.

LAW, THOMAS GRAVES (1836–1904), historian and bibliographer, was great-grandson of Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle [q.v.], and grandson of Edward Law, first earl of Ellenborough [q. v.]. Born on 4 Dec. 1836 at Yeovilton in Somersetshire, Law was third son and fourth of eight surviving children of William Towry Law (1809–1886), Lord Ellenborough's youngest son, by his first wife, Augusta Champagné (*d.* 1844), fourth daughter of Thomas North Graves, second Baron Graves. The eldest son, Augustus Henry [q. v.], was a jesuit missionary, and the second son, General Francis Towry Adeane Law, C.B. (1835–1901), saw much military service. The father originally served in the Grenadier guards, but in 1831 had taken orders in the Church of England, and at the time of his son's birth was rector of Yeovilton and chancellor of the diocese of Bath and Wells, of which his kinsman, George Henry Law [q. v.], was bishop.

On the death of his mother in 1844, Law was sent to school at Somerton, but in the following year, on his father's removal to the living of Harborne in Staffordshire, he was successively sent to St. Edmund's School, Birmingham, and (as founder's kin) to Winchester School, then under the charge of Dr. Moberly. In 1851 his father joined the Roman catholic church, a step which necessitated his son's leaving Winchester. In 1852 he studied at University College, London, where he had De Morgan and Francis Newman among his teachers, and in 1853 he entered the

Roman catholic college at Stonyhurst. For a time he hesitated between the church and the army as a profession, and his father actually obtained for him a cadetship in the military service of the East India Company. In 1855, however, under the influence of his father's friend, Father Faber, he entered the Brompton Oratory, London, where he was ordained priest in 1860. He remained in the Oratory till 1878, when, owing to the loss of his faith in the teaching of the church, he definitively left its communion.

In 1879 Law, who had long devoted himself to historical and literary study, was appointed keeper of the Signet library in Edinburgh, and there he passed the remainder of his life. In this capacity he did valuable service in promoting the study of Scottish history. He was one of the founders, in 1886, of the Scottish History Society, and acted as its honorary secretary. In 1898 the University of Edinburgh made him hon. LL.D. 'in recognition of his learned labours and indefatigable industry'; and in the last year of his life the Scottish History Society presented him with a valuable gift in recognition of his disinterested zeal. After a long and painful illness he died at his home at Duddingston, near Edinburgh, on 12 March 1904. Law was married on 15 April 1880 to Wilhelmina Frederica, daughter of Captain Allen of Errol, Perthshire, by his wife Lady Henrietta Dundas, and left one son, Duncan, and five daughters.

Law's main historical interests lay in the sixteenth century, and specially in its religious and ecclesiastical aspects. In his treatment of contending religious forces he shows remarkable freedom from partisanship, and everything that he wrote was based on all the accessible sources relative to his subject.

His most important historical work is 'The Conflicts between Jesuits and Seculars in the reign of Queen Elizabeth' (1889); but he also wrote many reviews and articles, the most important of which will be found in 'Collected Essays and Reviews of Thomas Graves Law, LL.D.' (Edinburgh, 1904). To this Dictionary he contributed sixteen memoirs, including those of David Laing, Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, Robert Parsons, and Nicholas Sanders. For the Camden Society he edited 'The Archpriest Controversy,' 2 vols. (1896–8); and for the Scottish Text Society, 'Catholik Tractates of the Sixteenth Century,' 1901, and 'The New Testament in Scots,' 3 vols. (1901–3). Of special note among Law's contributions to Scottish history are his edition of 'Archbishop Hamilton's Catechism,' with preface by Gladstone (Oxford, 1884), and a chapter on Mary Stuart in the 'Cambridge Modern History' vol. iii.

[Memoir by the present writer, prefixed to Law's Collected Essays, Edinburgh, 1904, with photographic portrait and bibliography.]

P. H. B.

LAWES (afterwards LAWES-WITTEWRONGE), Sir CHARLES BENNET, second baronet (1843–1911), sculptor and athlete, born at Teignmouth on 3 Oct. 1843, was only son of Sir John Bennet Lawes, first baronet [q.v. Suppl. I], of Rothamsted, Hertfordshire, by his wife Caroline, daughter of Andrew Fountaine of Narford Hall, Norfolk. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, Lawes was placed in the third class of the natural sciences tripos in 1865, and graduated B.A. next year. Of splendid physique, he excelled in athletics both at school and college. At Eton he won the first prize for the 100 yards, hurdle race, quarter-mile, mile, steeplechase, sculls, and pair oars. At Cambridge he was the chief amateur athlete of his period. He won the half-mile race, the mile (1864), and the two miles (1865) at the university sports; the mile (1864 and 1865) at the inter-university athletic meeting, and the one mile amateur championship at the meeting of the Amateur Athletic Club in 1865. He won the Cambridge sculls in 1862, the diamond sculls at Henley in 1863, and the Wingfield sculls, also at Henley, in 1865. In the last year he was also amateur champion oarsman, and stroked the losing Cambridge eight in the university boatrace. In 1898, at the age of fifty-five, he took up speed cycling, and at one time kept a pacing team at the Crystal Palace, where in 1899 he scored a twenty-five miles amateur record of fifty-one minutes, fifteen and four-fifths seconds.

After leaving Cambridge he made sculpture his profession, and long rented a studio at Chelsea. He began his training in London under J. H. Foley, R.A., and in 1869 he studied under Professor Hagen at Berlin. Between 1872 and 1908 he exhibited twelve works at the Royal Academy, including 'Girl at the Stream,' 'Daphne,' and 'The Panther.' A few other examples of his art appeared at the Royal Society of British Artists and elsewhere. His figures and portraits showed real ability, though his success was not quite equal to his ambition. In later life he

expended much labour upon a colossal group of 'The Punishment of Dirce'; it was exhibited in 1911 at the International Fine Arts Exhibition at Rome, where Lawes assisted in arranging the British sculpture. It was set up in 1912 in the grounds at Rothamsted. A smaller bronze replica is in the Tate Gallery. He was the first president of the Incorporated Society of British Sculptors, which was founded in 1904.

In 1882 Richard Claude Belt, a sculptor of some repute, brought an action against Lawes for alleged libels in 'Vanity Fair' for 20 August 1881, and elsewhere. Lawes accused Belt of the fraudulent imposture of putting forward under his name sculpture executed by other persons. The case (Belt *v.* Lawes), which excited immense attention, was opened before Baron Huddleston on 21 June 1882, and occupied the court for forty-three sittings. Leading artists were called as witnesses on each side. Finally on 28 Dec. 1882 the jury decided in Belt's favour, and awarded him 5000*l.* damages. The case was the last heard at the old law courts at Westminster. After an appeal the verdict was upheld in March 1884.

On 31 Aug. 1900 Lawes, on the death of his father, succeeded to the baronetcy and the Rothamsted property. He became chairman of the Lawes Agricultural Trust and vice-chairman of the incorporated society for extending the Rothamsted experiments in agricultural science, in which he was keenly interested. On 18 April 1902 he assumed by royal licence the additional surname of Wittewronge, after a kinsman, Thomas Wittewronge (*d.* 1763), from whom his family had derived the estate of Rothamsted. He died at Rothamsted on 6 Oct. 1911 after an operation for appendicitis, and was cremated at Golder's Green. He married on 8 April 1869 Marie Amelie Rose, daughter of Charles George Fountaine, and had an only son, John Bennet Fountaine, who succeeded to the baronetcy.

At Rothamsted there is a life-size marble statue of Lawes-Wittewronge, executed by J. H. Foley, R.A., in 1870, as well as a portrait in oils painted by Frank Salisbury in 1905. A memorial portrait was placed in the pavilion at Fenner's, Cambridge, in July 1912. A cartoon appeared in 'Vanity Fair' for 12 May 1883.

[The Times, June, Nov., and Dec. (esp. 29 Dec., leading art.) 1882, 22 Dec. 1883, 18 March 1884, 4 April and 7 Oct. 1911, 23 Jan. 1912; Burke's Peerage, 1912; Graves, Dict. of Artists and Royal Acad. Exhibitors; Cats. of Royal Acad. and British section of Rome Exhibition; private information.] B. S. L.

LAWES, WILLIAM GEORGE (1839–1907), missionary, son of Richard Lawes by his wife Mary, daughter of Joseph Pecover of Reading, was born at Aldermaston, Berkshire, on 1 July 1839. After education at the village school, he entered at fourteen a Reading house of business. In 1858 his thoughts turned towards missionary work. He was accepted by the London Missionary Society, and after training at Bedford was ordained to the congregational ministry on 8 Nov. 1860. A few months' voyage brought him to Niué (Savage Island) in the South Seas in August 1861, and he worked on the island until 1872. Besides general work in the mission and the industrial training of the people, he engaged in linguistic study, and in 1886 completed the task begun by others of rendering the New Testament into Niué. In 1872 he came home on furlough, taking with him corrected versions of Exodus, the Psalms, and the New Testament in the vernacular. Whilst at home he was appointed to the New Guinea mission, for which he sailed in April 1874. He settled first at Port Moresby, and again devoted himself to labours of translation. He reduced the Motu language to writing, prepared simple books in the language, set himself to the translation of the New Testament, and founded a training institution for New Guinea natives. When the British protectorate over New Guinea was proclaimed in 1884, Lawes, with James Chalmers [q. v. Suppl. II], gave much help to the British authorities. For twenty years his home was at Port Moresby, but on the training institution being moved to Vatorata, Lawes made that his centre. His position among both the settlers and the natives enabled him to give much help to the British administration—help gratefully acknowledged by Sir William Macgregor, 'first ruler of British New Guinea' (*Life*, p. 289). By the influence of Sir William, Lawes received the degree of D.D. from Glasgow University in April 1895. In the following year he visited Australia, and during his stay in Sydney saw through the press several works in Motu—selections from Old Testament history, a collection of 204 hymns, a catechism, forms of service, a Motu grammar and dictionary, and a manual of geography and arithmetic. In 1901 he took to England a revised Motu version of the New Testament.

In 1898 Lawes explored the mountainous region at the back of Vatorata. In 1905 he marked on a map ninety-six villages with the inhabitants of which he had been

friendly. On his leaving New Guinea in March 1906, an address signed by the acting lieutenant-governor and the chief commercial men in the island noted his services to geographical and philological science, as well as to the missionary cause.

Lawes settled at Sydney, and died there from pneumonia on 6 Aug. 1907. He married, in November 1869, Fanny Wickham, who proved a zealous co-worker both in Niué and New Guinea, and survived him. They had four sons and one daughter.

Lawes, though to some extent obscured by the more striking achievements of his colleague Chalmers, efficiently helped to set the New Guinea work on firm foundations and to secure for it the general respect of the official and commercial communities.

[King's W. G. Lawes of Savage Island and New Guinea; Lovett's James Chalmers: his Autobiography and Letters; Lindt's Picturesque New Guinea, 1887 (portrait); Lovett's Hist. of the London Missionary Soc., vol. i.; Canton's Hist. of the Brit. and Foreign Bible Soc., vol. v.; private information.] A. R. B.

LAWLEY, FRANCIS CHARLES (1825–1901), sportsman and journalist, born on 24 May 1825, was fourth and youngest son of Sir Paul Beilby Lawley-Thompson, first Baron Wenlock, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Richard Neville, second Lord Braybrooke. After attending a school at Hatfield, he entered Rugby on 24 May 1837, and matriculated from Balliol College, Oxford, on 21 March 1844. In 1848 he won a second class in literæ humaniores, graduated B.A., and was elected a fellow of All Souls. In 1847 he entered the Inner Temple as a student, but was not called to the bar. He proceeded B.C.L. in 1851. Resolving on a political career, he was elected M.P. for Beverley as an advanced liberal in July 1852. Gladstone, when he became chancellor of the exchequer in December, made him a private secretary, and he performed his duties to the satisfaction of his chief, who remained his friend for life. Lawley gave up his Oxford fellowship in 1853. In May 1854 the duke of Newcastle, the colonial secretary, sounded Lawley as to his willingness to accept the governorship of South Australia. After the duke of Newcastle's retirement on 8 June 1854, his successor at the colonial office, Sir George Grey, made the offer in formal terms, and Lawley accepted it—with disastrous result to his career.

From an early age Lawley had interested himself in horse-racing—although while a fellow of All Souls' he could not (he said) run horses in his own name—and he soon involved himself disastrously in gambling and speculation. The colt Clincher, which he bought in 1849 jointly with the earl of Airlie, started favourite for the Derby of 1850, but ran third only to Voltigeur and Pitsford, with the result that Lawley lost many thousands. In 1851 he was to some extent interested in the fortunes of Teddington, who won the Derby. Subsequently he was owner of the well-known horse Gemma di Vergy, who won thirteen races as a two-year-old. Meanwhile dealings on the stock exchange exposed him to serious imputations. He was freely charged with turning to profitable personal use private information acquired as Gladstone's secretary, and he made admissions on being challenged by Sir George Grey which led to the cancelling of his colonial appointment. On 3 August Lawley's position was fully explained in the House of Commons by Sir George Grey, and in the discussion which followed Disraeli, Bright, Gladstone, and many others took part. Apart from questions of conduct, the bestowal of the governorship was censured on the ground of Lawley's youth; Gladstone defended his secretary on this and every count (*Hansard*, 3rd series, cxxxv. 1226–59).

Amid these embarrassments Lawley quitted England for the United States, and remained there for nine years, with little interruption. In America he acted as special correspondent of 'The Times' with the confederate army during the civil war. His despatches were admirable, both as to style and matter, and his valuable 'Account of the Battle of Fredericksburg' was published separately. He was in close touch with the Generals Stonewall Jackson, Longstreet, and Stuart. Returning to England in May 1865, he settled in London as a sporting writer and journalist, and quickly acquired a literary reputation. He was a frequent contributor to the 'Daily Telegraph,' with which he was connected until his death. He also published much in 'Baily's Magazine.' An accurate and polished style, a retentive memory, and a vast fund of first-hand knowledge and anecdote, gave value to his work. His range of topic in newspaper and magazine was wide, extending over 'Trainers, New and Old,' 'Sport in the Southern States,' 'Napoleon's Chargers,' 'Decline of Irish Humour,' 'A Word for Pugilism,' and 'Mr. Gladstone's Coaching Days.' To this Dictionary he contributed a memoir of

Admiral Rous. In 1889 he intervened in the bitter controversy respecting the conduct of Charles Wood, the jockey, with a pamphlet in Wood's defence, entitled 'The Bench and the Jockey Club.'

As a writer of books Lawley's most successful effort was 'The Life and Times of "The Druid"' [i. e. Henry Hall Dixon, q. v. Suppl. I] (1895). In conjunction with John Kent he published in 1892 'The Racing of Lord George Bentinck.' Of handsome presence and courtly demeanour, Lawley proved a fascinating companion. He died on 18 Sept. 1901, in King's College Hospital, London, from an illness which had seized him that day in the street. In 1860 he married Henrietta, daughter of Frederick Zaiser, chaplain to the King of Saxony. He left no issue.

[The Times, 21 Sept. 1901; Daily Telegraph, 21 Sept. 1901; Sportsman, 20 Sept. 1901; Baily's Mag., Feb. 1902 (portrait); Lawley's The Bench and the Jockey Club, 1889.] E. M.

LAWSON, GEORGE (1831–1903), ophthalmic surgeon, born in London on 23 Aug. 1831, was second son of William Lawson of the firm of Trower, Trower and Lawson, wine merchants, of the City of London, by his wife Anne Norton. After education at the Blackheath proprietary school, he entered King's College Hospital in 1848. Admitted M.R.C.S. in 1852, he served for a year as house surgeon to Sir William Fergusson [q. v.]. In 1852 he became a licentiate in midwifery of the College of Surgeons and licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries. Early in 1854 Lawson entered the army as an assistant surgeon, and in March of that year he left England with the first draft of troops for Malta. On the outbreak of the Crimean war he was detailed for duty at Varna with the third division under General Sir Richard England; from Varna he went to the Crimea and saw the first shot fired at Bulganak. He was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman and was sent to Balaclava about the middle of January 1855. He had a severe attack of typhus fever in May 1855, followed by complete paraplegia. Although he had been gazetted assistant surgeon to the third battalion of the rifle brigade he was invalided home and at the end of the war he resigned his commission.

Lawson then decided to practise in London. Elected F.R.C.S. in 1857, he settled at 63 Park Street, Grosvenor Square, and turned his attention more especially to ophthalmic surgery, probably at the suggestion of Sir William Bowman [q. v. Suppl. I], who had been assistant surgeon at King's College Hospital whilst Lawson acted as house surgeon. Becoming clinical assistant to Bowman at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, he was in 1862 elected surgeon to the hospital on the retirement of Alfred Poland (1822–1872), was appointed full surgeon in 1867 and consulting surgeon in 1891. He held the post of surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital for a short time. To the Middlesex Hospital he was elected assistant surgeon in 1863, surgeon in 1871, lecturer on surgery in 1878, and consulting surgeon in 1896. He served as a member of the council of the College of Surgeons from 1884 to 1892, and in 1886 was appointed surgeon-oculist to Queen Victoria. He died in London on 12 Oct. 1903, and was buried at Hildenborough, Kent. He married, on 5 March 1863, Mary, daughter of William Thomson, of the Indian medical service, by whom he had seven sons.

Lawson practised ophthalmic surgery as a part of general surgery and was little affected by the tendency towards specialism which completely divorced the two subjects before his death.

His works are: 1. 'Injuries of the Eye, Orbit and Eyelids; their immediate and remote effects,' 1867. 2. 'Diseases and Injuries of the Eye; their medical and surgical treatment,' 1869; 6th edit. 1903.

[Lancet, 1903, ii. 1184 (with portrait); Brit. Med. Journal, 1903, ii. 1019 (with portrait); private information.] D'A. P.

LAWSON, GEORGE ANDERSON (1832–1904), sculptor, born at Edinburgh in 1832, was son of David Lawson by his wife Anne Campbell. After early education at George Heriot's Hospital and training under Alexander Handyside Ritchie [q. v.] and in the schools of the Royal Scottish Academy, Lawson went to Rome, where he was a critical admirer of John Gibson [q. v.]. Returning to England, he made his home for some years at Liverpool, gaining a considerable local reputation for imaginative groups and figures in terra-cotta. In 1862 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a marble statuette of 'Jeannie Deans,' and in 1866 he went to London. In 1868 his 'Dominie Sampson,' a humorous representation, free from all exaggeration, of the old pedant in Scott's 'Guy Mannering,' was exhibited at the Royal Academy and gained wide popularity. Lawson continued to exhibit regularly, gradually abandoning, however, the picturesque and romantic style of his earlier

works for a greater classical severity. He produced some charming studies of adolescence, among them 'Callicles' (R.A. 1879; now in the possession of Lady Pease), suggested by Matthew Arnold's 'Empedocles on Etna,' and 'Daphne' (R.A. 1880). More ambitious, though not more successful, works were 'In the Arena' (R.A. 1878) and 'Cleopatra' (R.A. 1881), the former a spirited representation of a struggle between athlete and panther, while the latter shows the Egyptian queen dying of the asp's sting. 'The Danaid' (R.A. 1882), a listless figure full of weariness and dejection carrying an urn to the fountain, and 'Old Marjorie' (R.A. 1890), a fine study of an old Scottish woman's head, also had admirers.

In portraiture the Burns memorial at Ayr (R.A. 1893), a replica of which was erected in Melbourne in 1903, was his best-known work. He also executed the Wellington monument in Liverpool, and statues of Joseph Pease for Darlington and James Arthur for Glasgow, and he exhibited at the Royal Academy busts of George Macdonald (1871) and others. All his work showed intellectual effort, but at times it lacked spontaneity and freshness.

Lawson died at Richmond, Surrey, on 23 Sept. 1904. He married on 28 Aug. 1862 Jane, daughter of Matthew Frier of Edinburgh; they had no issue. A portrait in oils of Lawson, by John Pettie, R.A., is in the possession of his nephew, Mr. Matthew F. Lawson, at Seaforth, Bridge of Allan.

[The Times, 24 Sept. 1904; Spielmann's British Sculpture, 1901; art. on Sculpture in Encyc. Brit. 11th edit.; art. by Edmund Gosse in Century Mag., July 1883; Graves's Roy. Acad. Exhibitors.] S. E. F.

LAWSON, Sir WILFRID, second baronet (1829–1906), politician and temperance advocate, born on 4 Sept. 1829 at his father's house, Brayton, near Carlisle, was eldest son in a family of four sons and four daughters of Sir Wilfrid Lawson (1795–1867), by his wife Caroline, daughter of Sir James Graham, first baronet, of Netherby, and sister to Sir James Robert George Graham [q. v.], the Peelite statesman. The family surname was originally Wybergh. The politician's father was younger son of Thomas Wybergh of Clifton Hall, Westmoreland, whose family was settled there since the fourteenth century. Thomas Wybergh's wife Elizabeth was daughter of John Hartley of Whitehaven, and sister of Anne, wife of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, tenth and last baronet, of Isel Hall, Cockermouth, who died without issue on 14 June 1806; this Sir Wilfrid's property passed by his will to the eldest son of his wife's sister, another Thomas Wybergh, who assumed the surname of Lawson, and dying unmarried on 2 May 1812 was succeeded in his estates by his next brother, Wilfrid Wybergh, who also took the name of Lawson and was made a baronet on 30 Sept. 1831.

Young Lawson was brought up at home. His father, an advanced liberal, was devoted to the causes of temperance, peace, and free trade. He held dissenting opinions, and he chose as tutor for his boys a young man, J. Oswald Jackson, who had just left the dissenting college at Homerton, and was in after years a congregationalist minister. The instruction was desultory, and Lawson declared in after life that he 'had never had any education,' and that Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations' was the book which taught him all he knew. He was, however, early initiated into the sports of hunting, shooting, and fishing, and was a capital shot and a hard rider. In 1854 he bought the hounds which had belonged to John Peel [q. v.] of the hunting song, amalgamated them with a small pack which he already possessed, and became master of the Cumberland foxhounds. He took a keen interest in agriculture, woodcraft, and all rural pursuits. He was early made J.P., and was active in the social and public life of the county.

His father, whose political convictions he shared, wished him to enter parliament at the earliest opportunity. On 21 March 1857 Lawson contested in the liberal interest West Cumberland, which had always been represented by two tory members. During the contest Lawson first gave proof of his faculty for public speaking, in which humour and sarcasm played a chief part. But he was at the bottom of the poll, with 1554 votes against 1825 recorded for the second tory. The new parliament was dissolved in 1859, and on 31 May Lawson, standing for Carlisle with his uncle, Sir James Graham, was returned to the House of Commons, in which he sat with few intervals till his death, forty-seven years later. His maiden speech was made with unusual self-possession in 1860, and Lawson early made a reputation as, in his own words, 'a fanatic, a faddist, and an extreme man.' Joining the radical section of his party, which was out of sympathy with the liberal prime minister, Lord Palmerston,

he doggedly voted for the old principles of 'peace, retrenchment, and reform,' for abstention from interference in foreign affairs, and for the promotion of religious equality.

To the furtherance of temperance reform, which the majority of liberals scouted as a crotchet, Lawson was already committed, although he was not yet a professed abstainer, and with this cause he chiefly identified himself in the House of Commons and the country. In the session of 1863 he supported a motion in favour of Sunday closing, and the home secretary, Sir George Grey, who opposed it, said that Lawson's argument was equally good for total prohibition. 'That' (wrote Lawson) 'was just where I wanted my argument to tend.' Thus encouraged, he produced on 8 June 1864 his 'permissive bill,' which provided that drink-shops should be suppressed in any locality where a two-thirds majority of the inhabitants voted against their continuance. The bill was rejected by 294 to 37.

On the dissolution of parliament in July 1865 Lawson stood again for Carlisle, and was defeated by fifteen votes. His radicalism had offended moderate liberals; and the 'permissive bill' had aroused the fury of the liquor-trade. Excluded from parliament, Lawson bestirred himself on the platform, speaking in favour of extension of the suffrage, abolition of church rates, Irish disestablishment, and, above all, liquor-law reform. He became closely associated with the United Kingdom Alliance (founded in 1853 for the total suppression of the liquor traffic), and he was elected president in 1879. He sought every opportunity of pleading for legislation on the lines of his 'permissive bill' of 1864, but the policy acquired the new name of 'local option,' or 'local control,' and later it was known as 'local veto.' Lawson's lifelong principle was: 'No forcing of liquor-shops into unwilling areas.'

In 1867 Lawson's father died, and he succeeded to the baronetcy and estates. After the dissolution of 1868 Lawson, who was an enthusiastic champion of Gladstone's policy of Irish disestablishment, and indeed upheld disestablishment everywhere, was returned for Carlisle at the top of the poll. In the new parliament he was active in support of the government measures, but also identified himself with many unpopular causes. He advocated women's rights; in 1870 he moved a resolution condemning the opium-traffic, which was heavily defeated. At the end of the session of 1870 he voted, with five supporters, against some addition to the army which had been judged expedient in view of the Franco-German war. In 1872 he moved a resolution to the effect that we should, as soon as possible, extricate ourselves from all treaties with foreign powers, by which we bound ourselves to fight for them and their dominions. He was opposed by Gladstone, and beaten by 126 to 21. To the end of his life he maintained that his proposal was sound and struck at the root-danger of our foreign policy.

On his permissive bill he still concentrated his main energies. He reintroduced it on 12 May 1869, 17 May 1871, 8 May 1872, 7 May 1873, and 17 June 1874. The adverse majorities fluctuated from 257 in 1864 to 72 in 1871, but Lawson's enthusiasm never slackened. During the recess of 1871–2 he was busy through the country speaking in favour of his measure. Accompanied by (Sir) George Trevelyan, he met in some large towns a furiously hostile reception. From the republican agitation of Sir Charles Dilke [*q. v. Suppl.* II] and others Lawson held aloof, but on 19 March 1872 he voted in the minority of two for Dilke's motion of inquiry into Queen Victoria's expenditure, which Auberon Herbert seconded.

In the next parliament (1874–80), for which Lawson was again returned for Carlisle, but in the second place, he continued his fight for temperance, introducing his proposals in each of four sessions, and incurring heavy defeats, but abstaining in debate from controversial questions on which he had no special knowledge. In 1875 the bill was rejected by a majority of 285. He advocated in 1875–6 Sunday closing in Ireland, a measure which was carried in 1879. In 1877 he supported with some misgivings Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's 'Gothenburg system' for municipal control of liquor traffic, which eliminates the element of private profit. In 1879 he changed his permissive bill for a local option resolution, which was rejected by a majority of 88.

Despite Lawson's love of sport and horses, his development of puritan energy led him to oppose in 1874 the traditional 'adjournment for the Derby.' For many years he annually waged war on the proposal to make the day a holiday, and in 1892 he carried his point, with the result that the motion for adjournment was not renewed. On this and all other topics he seasoned

his speech with welcome humour and apt quotation.

To the parliament of 1880–5 Lawson was again returned for Carlisle in the second place. He argued for religious freedom when Charles Bradlaugh, an avowed atheist, was excluded from the house [q. v. Suppl. I]. He voted against Forster's Irish coercion bill in 1881, and with the Irish nationalists. He persistently resisted the liberal government's policy in Egypt in 1882–3. To his proposed reform of the liquor traffic a majority of the new house was favourable, and in June 1880 he for the first time carried by twenty-six votes his resolution in favour of local option. In the following year he carried it by forty-two, and in 1883, when Gladstone voted with him, by eighty-seven.

At the general election of November 1885, which followed the extension of the suffrage to the agricultural labourers, Lawson was defeated in the Cockermouth division of Cumberland by ten votes. Five hundred Irish constituents voted against him. There was a paradox in his defeat by the labourers and the Irish, in both of whose interests he had consistently worked hard during the last parliament. He watched from the Riviera the subsequent struggle in parliament over Gladstone's home rule bill, with which he was in complete sympathy. In June 1886 he stood as home rule candidate for the Cockermouth division, and won by 1004 votes. In the new parliament he zealously supported the Irish cause, and resisted Mr. Balfour's policy of coercion in all its phases. In 1888 he successfully opposed the clauses in the local government bill which would have provided compensation for publicans whose licences were not renewed.

Lawson was re-elected for the Cockermouth division in 1892 and 1895, but took a less conspicuous part in the parliament, although he was steadfast to all the causes which he had earlier espoused. A reduction in his majority at Cockermouth in 1895 he attributed to the unpopularity of the local veto bill, on which Sir William Harcourt (though not the prime minister, Lord Rosebery) had appealed to the country. To the South African war, which broke out in October 1899, he was absolutely opposed, and as a pro-Boer he was defeated at Cockermouth by 209 votes. He found comfort in polling upwards of 4000 votes. During the autumn and winter of 1901 he engaged anew, after a holiday on the Riviera, in political agitation outside parliament. In April 1903 he was returned at a bye-election for the Camborne division of Cornwall, on the understanding that, at the expiration of the parliament, he should be at liberty to contest his old constituency. He now rarely missed a day's attendance at the house, or failed to take part in a division. The fiscal controversy which opened in 1903 gave him the opportunity of avowing his passionate attachment to the cause of free trade. At the general election of January 1906 he was again returned for the Cockermouth division. After the election the liberal prime minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, offered him a privy councillorship; and it is characteristic of Lawson that no one heard of the offer till it had been declined. Lawson was elated by the liberal triumph of 1906, but his health showed signs of failure. He had long given up hunting, and latterly did not ride; but he went on shooting to the end. On 29 June 1906 he voted in the house for the last time in a division on clause iv. of Mr. Birrell's education bill. He died at his London house, 18 Ovington Square, S.W., on 1 July 1906, and was buried in the churchyard of Aspatria, in which parish Brayton is situated. On 12 November 1860 Lawson married Mary, daughter of Joseph Pocklington-Senhouse of Netherhall, Cumberland, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. There is an oil painting (by C. L. Burns) at Brayton. A statue of Lawson by Mr. David M'Gill is on the Victoria Embankment, and a drinking-fountain, with a medallion portrait by Roscleb, at Aspatria. A cartoon portrait appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1880.

Lawson, despite his strong and unchanging convictions, was absolutely just to friend and foe alike, and his justice was tempered by a tenderness which had its root in a singularly humane disposition. He always claimed for others the same freedom of opinion and expression which he claimed for himself. His power of speech was well adapted to great popular audiences. His humour was spontaneous and unforced; his jokes, like those of Sydney Smith, were rich and various, and always served the purposes of his serious argument. He had a vein of sarcasm which, though never personal, was extremely keen, wrote light verse with quickness and ease, and often combined in it humour and sarcasm with great pungency. His main political aim was as simple and sincere as his character. He saw in the

liquor traffic the great moral and material curse of England; and he devoted all his energies to the attempt to destroy it. From first to last, he was the most disinterested of politicians.

Selections from Lawson's speeches were published under the titles: 'Gay Wisdom,' first series (reprinted from the Liverpool 'Argus'), 1877; 'Wit and Wisdom,' 1886; and 'Wisdom, grave and gay,' chiefly on temperance and prohibition, selected and edited by R. A. Jameson (1889). His verses on political themes were collected with illustrations by Sir F. Carruthers Gould in 'Cartoons in Rhyme and Line' in 1905, 4to. He also issued in 1903 verses entitled 'The Conquest of Camborne, 9 April 1903.'

[Sir W. Lawson's manuscript diary; Sir Wilfrid Lawson, a Memoir, edited by G. W. E. Russell, 1909; private information; Lucy's Diary of Parliaments, 1874–1905.]

G. W. E. R.

LEADER, JOHN TEMPLE (1810–1903), politician and connoisseur, born at his father's country house, Putney Hill Villa, sometimes called Lower House, on 7 May 1810, was younger son (in a family of two sons and four daughters) of William Leader, a wealthy merchant of London (*d.* 1828), by his wife Mary (1762–1838).

The father, son of a coachmaker of the same names, was engaged in business as coachbuilder, distiller, and glass manufacturer; he sat in the House of Commons from 1812 to 1818 as whig member for Camelford, a pocket borough which he bought of Lord Holland for 8000*l*. From 1820 to 1826 he represented Winchelsea, a pocket borough of Lord Darlington, afterwards duke of Cleveland, and there he had as colleague Henry, afterwards Lord Brougham, with whom he grew intimate. A patron of art, he commissioned George Henry Harlow [q. v.] to paint several portrait groups of his children, in one of which (now at Holmwood, Putney Heath) John figures as a boy.

After education at private schools, John entered Charterhouse in 1823, and won a gold medal there, but soon left to study under a private tutor, the Rev. Patrick Smyth of Menzies, with whom he visited Ireland, Norway, and France. The accidental death at Oxford of his elder brother William in February 1826 made him heir to the main part of his father's large fortune, which he inherited on his father's death on 13 Jan. 1828. On 12 Feb. following he matriculated as a gentleman commoner from Christ Church, Oxford. Although he was an idle and spendthrift undergraduate, he formed the acquaintance of some serious contemporaries, including James Robert Hope Scott, W. E. Gladstone, and Sir Stephen Glynne. With the last he made archæological excursions which stimulated a lifelong taste. His favourite recreation in youth was swimming, which he practised to extreme old age. In his Oxford vacations he continued his foreign travels. He was in Paris during the revolution of 1830, and there, through the introduction of his father's friend, Brougham, came to know many liberal politicians like Arago, Cuvier, and Armand Carrel. He took no degree at the university, and after leaving Oxford actively engaged in politics. He attached himself to the advanced wing of the liberal party, and in that interest was elected M.P. for Bridgwater in January 1835. He at once made a mark in political circles. In the house he generally acted with Grote, Molesworth, and the philosophical radicals, and was among the most thoroughgoing champions of 'The People's Charter' (cf. W. E. Adams, *Memoirs of a Social Atom*, 1903, p. 154). In his first session he seconded Grote's resolution in favour of the ballot. John Arthur Roebuck [q. v.] regarded him as a useful politician, but feared his addiction to social amusements. Some of his party friends complained that his political speeches were too violent and bitter. In 1836 he joined the Reform Club, of which he remained a member till his death. In February 1837, as a disciple of Brougham and Grote, he was admitted to the first council of the new London University (*Gent. Mag.* 1837, i. 408), and in the same month he presided at a dinner to Thomas Wakley, which was attended by Daniel O'Connell, Joseph Hume, and most of the forward radicals.

In May 1837 Leader adventurously accepted the Chiltern hundreds in order to contest Westminster at a bye-election against Sir Francis Burdett. Having abandoned his radical principles, Burdett had resigned the seat, and was challenging his constituents to return him anew as a conservative. Leader was defeated, polling 3052 votes against 3567, but he renewed his candidature at the general election in August, when his opponent was Sir George Murray, and he was elected by 3793 against 2620. He was re-elected in July 1841, and remained the representative of Westminster till the dissolution in 1847. He continued to advocate chartism and radicalism with unabated energy. On 2 May 1842 he

seconded Thomas Duncombe's motion 'that the petitioners for the national charter be heard at the bar of the house.' In the same session (18 Feb.) he supported C. P. Villiers's motion for the total repeal of the corn laws. On 13 Feb. 1844 he spoke in behalf of the liberties of Canada, which he joined Roebuck in championing. He was not heard in the house again (HANSARD, *Debates*, 1836–44).

While in the house Leader was prominent in all phases of London society, and extended his large acquaintance on holiday tours in Italy and France. His intimacy with Brougham grew and he was his only companion, on 21 Oct. 1839, in the carriage accident near Brougham Hall, Cumberland, which led to the sensational report of Brougham's death (LORD BROUGHTON'S *Reminiscences*, v. 229). He entertained largely at his residence at Putney and at a house which he rented in Stratton Street. His friend Edward John Trelawny [q. v.] long lived with him at Putney. Other of his guests there included Richard Monckton Milnes, Charles Austin, and French, Italian, and American visitors to the country (see for list R. E. LEADER'S *Autob. of J. A. Roebuck*, 1807, pp. 106–7). He saw much in London of Louis Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon III, who, when projecting his descent on Boulogne in 1840, solicited Leader's influence with his French friends. He cultivated intercourse with men of letters and artists, and showed an interest in Gabriele Rossetti, the father of Dante Gabriel Rossetti (W. M. ROSSETTI'S *Reminiscences*, 1906, pp. 366–7).

In 1844 Leader's career underwent, without explanation, a sudden change. Abandoning his promising political prospects and his manifold interests at home, he left England for the Continent, and although his life was prolonged for nearly half a century he thenceforth paid his native country only rare and brief visits. At first he spent much time at Cannes with his friend Brougham, and here Cobden met them both in 1846. Like Brougham, Leader acquired property at Cannes, and exerted himself to improve the place. He built a residence there, which was known as the 'Château Leader,' and the municipality named a thoroughfare 'Boulevard Leader.' But he parted with his possessions at Cannes some time before his death.

It was with Florence that Leader's exile was mainly identified. In that city and its near neighbourhood he purchased many old buildings of historic interest, elaborately restoring them at munificent cost and filling them with works of art and antiquities. On 16 Feb. 1850 he bought the ancient Villa Pazzi, in the village of Majano near Florence. On 5 March 1855 he purchased the ruined medieval castle of Vincigliata, in 1857 a house in the Piazza dei Petti in Florence itself, and on 8 April 1862, the Villa Catanzaro, also at Majano. All these edifices were practically rebuilt under his supervision. The two houses at Majano were each renamed Villa Temple Leader (*La parocchia di S. Martino e Majano: Cenni storici*. Florence, 1875. G. MARCOTTI, *Simpatie di Majano, Lettere dalla Villa Temple Leader*, Florence, 1883). In the restoration of the gigantic castle of Vincigliata Leader took immense interest. The exhaustive reconstruction was the work of Giuseppi Fancelli, son of the fattore or steward of Leader's Florentine estates, whom he had had trained as an architect. As at his villas at Majano, Leader provided at Vincigliata a spacious swimming-bath in the grounds, where he indulged his favourite pastime winter and summer till near his death. Although he lived part of each year in the restored castle, he freely opened it to the public. His pride in it increased with his years, and he delighted in conducting through it distinguished visitors. His visitors' book at Vincigliata abounded in autographs of persons of eminence in royal, artistic, and literary circles throughout Europe; Queen Victoria signed the book on 15 April 1888. He commemorated many of these visits by inscriptions on marble slabs which he affixed to the castle walls. Some of his Florentine guests renewed old associations. In January 1888 he acted as cicerone to Gladstone and his family, and he opened an intimate correspondence with the statesman which continued till the end of Gladstone's life. He surprised Gladstone by his vitality, and interested him in a collection which he formed of English words derived from the Italian (cf. *Philological Pastimes of an Englishman in Tuscany, with some Letters of Gladstone to J. T. Leader*, 1898).

Leader's practical interest in Florentine archæology, which extended beyond his own possessions, was rewarded by the bestowal on him of the knight commandership of the crown of Italy by King Victor Emmanuel. Under his auspices many archæological treatises concerning Vincigliata and Majano were compiled and published, and several Italian manuscripts of literary, historical, or genealogical interest were printed at his expense. Zealously studying the careers of historical personages who were associated

with his Italian properties, Leader with the aid of competent scholars made especially exhaustive researches into the biographies of Sir John Hawkwood [q. v.] and Robert Dudley, titular duke of Northumberland [q. v.]. His life of Hawkwood, 'Giovanni Acuto,' which came out at Florence in 1889 in the joint names of himself and Giuseppe Marcotti, is a standard work; it was translated into English by 'Leader Scott' in 1889 [see BAXTER, LUCY, Suppl. II]. Hardly less elaborate is Leader's 'Life of Sir Robert Dudley, Duke of Northumberland' (Florence, 1895), in the preface to which he acknowledges 'Leader Scott's' assistance. An Italian translation appeared at Florence in 1896.

Leader died, active to the last, at 14 Piazza dei Pitti, Florence, on 1 March 1903. Late in life he adopted the Roman catholic faith, and in accordance with a codicil to his will he was buried with Roman catholic rites.

On 19 Aug. 1867 Leader married, on one of his few visits to London, by special licence, Maria Louisa di Leoni, widow of Count Antonio di Leoni and daughter of Constantine Raimondi. She died at Florence on 5 Feb. 1906, without issue.

A fine medallion portrait of Leader in bronze, dated 1895 (presented by himself), is in the audience room of the Reform Club, Pall Mall. Portraits of him and his wife by Italian artists are at the Piazza dei Pitti at Florence and the Villa Temple Leader, Maiano.

Leader's fortune amounted to 250,000*l.* He made several bequests to educational and charitable institutions in Florence, including the sum of 7000*l.* for the restoration of the central bronze door of the Duomo. The rest of his property in England and Italy, including Vincigliata, was bequeathed to his grandnephew, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, third Lord Westbury, whose maternal grandfather, the Rev. Alexander Fownes-Luttrell, had married Leader's sister, Anne Jane. Leader still owned at his death the family residence on Putney Hill. He proved his lifelong interest in the district by giving 2000*l.* in 1887 for the restoration of St. John's Church there.

[Authorities cited; information from the third Lord Westbury; The Times, 3 March 1903, 11 May (will); Tablet, 16 May 1903; Leader's Rough and Rambling Notes, chiefly of my Early Life, Florence 1899 (with reprint of a contemporary memoir of Leader in Saunders's Portraits and Memoirs of the Most Eminent Political Reformers, 1838); R. E. Leader's Autob. of Roebuck, 1897, passim; J. C. Francis's Notes by the Way, 1909, p. 188. Accounts of Leader's chief Italian residences appeared under his auspices in 'Il Castello di Vincigliata e i suoi contorni,' Florence, 1871; Giuseppe Marcotti's 'Vincigliata,' Florence, 1870; and 'Majano Vincigliata Settignano,' by Alessandro Papini (Leader's maestro di casa), Florence, 1876. Largely working on Marcotti's book, Leader Scott (Mrs. Lucy Baxter) prepared for Leader her 'Vincigliata and Maiano,' Florence, 4to, 1891, and her 'Guide to Vincigliata,' Florence, 1897.]

S. L.

LEAKE, GEORGE (1856–1902), premier of Western Australia, born at Perth, Western Australia, in 1856, was eldest son of George Walpole Leake, Q.C. His family had long taken a prominent part in the parliamentary and official life of Western Australia. His father (after filling many public offices in the colony between 1870 and 1890) was a member of the first legislative council under responsible government from 1890 until July 1894, when the council under the Constitution Act of 1889 became elective. His uncle, Sir Luke Samuel Leake, was speaker of the legislative council from 19 Oct. 1870 till his death on 1 May 1886.

After education at Bishop's Boys' School (now Perth High School) and St. Peter's Collegiate School, Adelaide, George Leake, having been articled to his father, was admitted to the bar of the supreme court in May 1880 and was taken into partnership by his father. From 1878 to 1880 he was clerk to the registrar of the supreme court and assistant clerk of the legislative council, and after acting for a time as crown solicitor, he held the office permanently, except for a brief interval, from May 1883 to July 1894. In 1886 he acted temporarily as attorney-general and member of the executive council.

Leake, who attained a prominent position in his profession, was returned to the first legislative assembly as member for Roebourne in 1890, when the colony was granted responsible government. He declined the offer of a post in the ministry of Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Forrest. In June 1894 he was elected member for Albany in opposition to the Forrest ministry, was re-elected in May 1897, and resigned in August 1900 on visiting England. In April 1901 he returned to parliament as member for West Perth. He was made a Q.C. in 1898 on the recommendation of Sir John Forrest. Leake, a strong advocate of federation, was president of the Federation League of Western Australia, and a delegate to the

Australian Federal Convention at Adelaide in 1897.

On the resignation of Mr. Throssel in May 1901 Leake formed a ministry in which he was both attorney-general and premier. His government had no working majority and was defeated in October, Leake resigning on 21 Nov. 1901. An attempt to form a coalition ministry failed, but Mr. Morgans, his successor, proved unable to carry on the government, and Leake formed on 23 Dec. 1901 his second administration, which lasted till his death six months later at Perth on 24 June 1902. Accorded a public funeral, he was buried in the East Perth cemetery. The London Gazette of 26 June 1902 stated that it was King Edward VII's intention to confer the C.M.G. on him at the coronation. He was a keen lover of sport and a prominent cricketer in his younger days. In later life he took a strong interest in racing, and was chairman of the Western Australia Turf Club. Leake married in 1881 Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Paull Burt, sometime chief justice of Western Australia, and had issue.

[Colonial Office List, 1902; Who's Who, 1902; The Times, 26 June 1902; West Australian, 25 June 1902; Year Book of Australia, 1897–1902; Mennell's Dict. of Australasian Biog., 1892; Colonial Office Records.] C. A.

LECKY, SQUIRE THORNTON STRATFORD (1838–1902), writer on navigation, born at Down, co. Down, Ireland, in 1838, was son of Holland Lecky of Bally Holland House, Bangor, co. Down, and Castle Lecky, co. Derry.

Lecky was sent to school at Gracehill, co. Antrim. At fourteen, without permission of his parents, he began his career at sea as midshipman on board the Alfred (1291 tons), a sailing merchantman, bound for Calcutta. But on his return home he showed an ambition for wider experience by apprenticing himself to James Beazley, a Liverpool shipowner. After serving his time on sailing ships voyaging to India, he became in 1857 second mate of Beazley's Star of the East, 'a magnificent China clipper.' He was subsequently second mate of an American ship, and then for two years first-class second master in the Indian navy, serving in the ships Indus, Frere, and Napier until the Indian fleet was disbanded. Thereupon he rejoined the merchant service, and made voyages to North and South America, in one of which he sought in vain to run the blockade of Charleston harbour during the American civil war. In 1864 he obtained his master's certificate, and was for some years second officer in the Inman Company's service. He was afterwards employed successively by Messrs. Lamport Holt of Liverpool (for four and a half years) and by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (for six years).

In these employments he became an expert in the navigation of the Pacific, and made a great reputation in shipping circles for his nautical surveys. He was frequently of service in detecting 'danger-spots' not marked on existing charts. In 1865 he detected off Rio de Janeiro what has since been called 'Lecky Rock,' a steep and but slightly submerged rock, surrounded on all sides by seven fathoms of water. Shortly afterwards he located a similar danger-spot near Rat Island, and the 'Lecky Bank' to the north-east of the River Plate entrance. In 1869 he published, as the result of his first trip to Ceará in Brazil, a plan showing wide errors in earlier charts, both as to the shape of the land and depth of the water. In 1874 plans of his were published by the Admiralty showing similar errors in existing charts of Port Tongoy, Chile. For many years his running surveys for the Strait of Magellan and for a large part of Smyth's Channel (off Chile) and the water between Punta Arenas and Cape Pillar were the only trustworthy guides to safe navigation. His nautical surveying work, which was highly appreciated by the Admiralty, covered the greater part of the coast of South America.

In 1876 he sailed as a guest on Lord Brassey's yacht, the Sunbeam, when she started on her voyage round the world. But he left her at Buenos Aires, and then, for lack of a better engagement, sailed for Calcutta as boatswain on the City of Mecca. In the evening he gave classes in navigation to the officers from the captain downwards, and in the morning wielded the hose as boatswain. In 1878 he became commodore captain of the British steamers of the American line from Liverpool to Philadelphia, and thoroughly enjoyed the responsibility. He commanded the British Prince transport in the Egyptian war of 1882, and going to the front won the medal and the Khedive's bronze star, and received a complimentary letter from the lords commissioners of the admiralty on his zealous and able conduct. Lecky had previously received a commission as a royal naval reserve officer, and eventually retired with the rank of commander.

In his spare time Lecky wrote on navigation. He had acquired by his own diligent study at sea a knowledge of mathematics and astronomy, which betrayed exceptional strength of intellect and character. His healthy and vigorous style, and avoidance, where possible, of technical language, gained for his books a world-wide popularity among seamen. His 'Wrinkles in Practical Navigation' (1881; 15th edit. 1908, with photogravure portrait) is the best work of its kind. In 1882 he published 'The Danger Angle and Off-Shore Distance,' and in 1892 'Lecky's A, B, C and D Tables.' The latter were labour-saving tables for solving problems in navigation and nautical astronomy, which he recast from varied material. He was an extra master, and passed the board of trade examination in steam machinery, a knowledge of which frequently stood him in good stead.

In 1884 Lecky was appointed marine superintendent of the Great Western Railway Company, being selected from some 600 applicants. With great energy and efficiency he supervised the Irish steamship service from Milford Haven, the fast Weymouth and Channel Island steamers, and those running between Weymouth and Cherbourg, besides looking after the company's docks. He practically designed their ships and supervised their building, drawing up the specifications in his own hand. He also kept for eight years an automatic tide-gauge, which demonstrated that the Admiralty tide-tables for Pembroke Dock were in error. In 1898 Lecky's health failed and he retired on a pension, but the company retained him as their consultant adviser in all marine matters. He was a younger brother of the Trinity House, and an enthusiastic fellow of both the Royal Astronomical and the Royal Geographical societies. He was for many years a member of the Mercantile Marine Association, and served on its council. Till within a few weeks of his death he was busy on a 'Star Atlas.' He died at Las Palmas on 23 Nov. 1902, and was buried in the English cemetery at that place. Lecky married twice, and a son by his first wife and a son and daughter by his second wife survived him.

[The Nautical Mag. 1902; The Times, 5 Dec. 1902; F. T. Bullen's A Great Merchant Seaman, in Cornhill Mag., Feb. 1903; information from Lecky's son, Lieut. H. S. Lecky, R.N.]

LECKY, WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE (1838–1903), historian and essayist, was born at Newtown Park, co. Dublin, on 26 March 1838. He was only son of John Hartpole Lecky and of his first wife, Mary Anne Tallents; she was married in 1837, and died in 1839. The Leckys were of Scottish origin, connected by tradition with Stirlingshire, and had apparently migrated to Ireland early in the seventeenth century. Lecky's grandfather was of the Carlow branch of the family, and married Maria Hartpole, who, with her sister, was the last representative of the Hartpoles of Shrule Castle, near Carlow. The historian's mother was descended from a family long connected with Newark; her father, W. E. Tallents, was a solicitor of high reputation in that town. Lecky thus had English, Scotch, and Irish blood in his veins. Lecky's father had been called to the bar, but, having private means, did not practise. He lived near Dublin, owned property in Queen's County, and was a magistrate there. In 1841 he married again. His second wife was Isabella Eliza, daughter of Colonel Eardley Wilmot, who acted as a mother to the boy, and throughout her life remained on the best of terms with him. A son, George Eardley, and a daughter, were the issue of this marriage. In 1847 Lecky's parents spent some months in England, and he went to school with a Dr. Stanley, first at Walmer, then at Lewes. In 1848 he returned to his parents in Ireland, and went to a day-school at Kingstown, then to Armagh school, and in the autumn of 1852 to Cheltenham. A few weeks after this event his father died; but his stepmother continued to live in Ireland, at Monkstown near Dublin, till she became second wife, on 2 May 1855, of Thomas Henry Dalzell, eighth earl of Carnwath (she died on 16 Oct. 1902).

[Lecky remained for three years at Cheltenham, but did not find school life at all congenial. In 1855 he left school, and, after a short time with a private tutor, entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a fellow commoner, in February 1856. There he was free to study as he pleased, and made good use of his opportunities, if in a somewhat desultory way. He has himself traced, in an interesting essay, the 'formative influences' he underwent at college. Probably the companionship of chosen friends, such as David Plunket (now Lord Rathmore), Edward Gibson (now Lord Ashbourne), Gerald FitzGibbon [q. v. Suppl. II], Edward, son of Smith O'Brien, and his cousin Aubrey, and Thomas (afterwards Canon) Teignmouth Shore, was the most stimulating of these influences; but he himself attributes much to his reading Bishop Butler, Whately, Bossuet, Hobbes,

and particularly Buckle. With his friends he discussed history and philosophy, took part in debates in the College Historical Society, and won the gold medal for oratory in 1859. In the same year he graduated B.A.

His first publication was a small volume entitled 'Friendship, and other Poems,' issued under the name 'Hibernicus' (1859), which attracted little attention. This he followed up by a volume of essays called 'The Religious Tendencies of the Age,' published anonymously in 1860. He had long had a leaning towards theological studies, and even contemplated taking orders. But the book was remarkable for its wide outlook and spirit of tolerance, and foreshadowed no adhesion to any particular church. Meanwhile his family had gone abroad; and his holidays were chiefly spent on the Continent, in Belgium, Switzerland, and elsewhere. He thus imbibed that love of travelling which distinguished him through life. Spain and Italy were afterwards his predilection, and few Englishmen can have known those countries better than he. He was in Rome early in 1861, and was enthusiastic for the cause of Italian unity. In July 1861 he published, also anonymously, his 'Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland.' The volume fell still-born from the press; and the later issues (1871 and 1903) were so radically altered as to form practically a new book. His first literary ventures had not been successful, and he passed through a period of uncertainty and discouragement. He gave up the idea of entering the church, but could not fix on any other profession. He hesitated between standing for parliament and adopting a literary career; but, though he believed he had failed as an author, literature eventually carried the day over politics. His next publication was to show the justice of this decision. He read widely in the history of the early Middle Ages, studied the lives of the saints and the development of the early church, and carried cargoes of books with him during his travels in Spain, the Pyrenees and Italy. In 1863 he proceeded M.A., and published an essay on 'The Declining Sense of the Miraculous,' which subsequently formed the first two chapters of his 'History of Rationalism,' published in two volumes in January 1865.

The book achieved great and immediate success, and at once raised Lecky, then only twenty-seven years old, into the front rank of contemporary authors. It is a striking combination of history and philosophy, of the essay and the narrative. It displays wide and often abstruse reading, with a great power of thought and generalisation: and it derives unity from the dominance of a central idea—the development of reason, and the decay of superstition as a power in human society. It traces this evolution from the days of the early church, through the 'Dark Ages,' down to the Reformation. After discussing the belief in magic and witchcraft and in miracles, the author examines the æsthetic, scientific, and moral developments of rationalism, pointing out the connection between artistic changes and the progress of physical science on the one hand, and the evolution of moral ideas on the other. This prepares the way for a long chapter on the history of religious persecution, which is traced to the doctrine of exclusive salvation, and on its gradual elimination by the spirit of tolerance, arising from the growth of reason and the decay of dogmatic religion. Finally, a similar evolution is traced in politics and industry, and illustrated by the coincidence between the growth of protestantism and that of political liberty, the abolition of slavery, and the like. The survey is very wide; the facts and illustrations cited are occasionally somewhat overwhelming; and there is some tendency to discursiveness. The book would probably have been the better for a more rigid compression and a clearer and more logical sequence of its parts. Nevertheless, it remains a remarkable contribution to the history of the human mind and of human society. It is written throughout in a polished and dignified style, which, though seldom brilliant, is always lucid, and occasionally rises into impassioned eloquence.

The defects and virtues of this work are characteristic of Lecky throughout, and are clearly to be seen in his next book. With one stride Lecky had become famous; his society was sought in the highest literary and political circles; he was elected to the Athenæum in 1867, and became intimate with Lord Russell, Sir Charles Lyell, Dean Milman, Carlyle, Henry Reeve, and other distinguished men. He now established himself in London (6 Albemarle St.), lectured at the Royal Institution on 'The Influence of the Imagination on History,' and paid much attention to politics. His letters show him a strong liberal, though not a radical (as he said himself) 'like Mr. Bright or Mr. Disraeli.' He condemned the tories for bringing in the reform bill of 1867, and supported the disestablishment

of the Irish church, and (with some reservations) the Irish Land Act of 1870. Meanwhile he was working hard at his 'History of European Morals,' which appeared, in two volumes, in the spring of 1869. The book was attacked by both the utilitarians and the orthodox, but achieved a success no less great than its predecessor, with which it was so closely connected as to be in some sense a sequel or an expansion in a particular direction. Lecky himself, in a letter, indicates this connection by saying that both books 'are an attempt to examine the merits of certain theological opinions according to the historical method. . . . The "Morals" is a history of the imposition of those opinions upon the world, and attempts to show how far their success may be accounted for by natural causes. . . . The "Rationalism" is a history of the decay of those opinions.' The author was always an 'intuitional' moralist, but held strongly to the belief that moral intuitions are susceptible of development, and that history shows a continuous advance in moral concepts. This is the main thesis of the book. 'The path of truth (he says) is over the corpses of the enthusiasms of our past.' The treatment, however, is not entirely historical. The author begins with a long discussion, not altogether in place, of the dispute between the intuitionists and the utilitarians, and decides in favour of the former. He then proceeds to show the progressive character of moral intuitions, and the gradual changes in the standard and mode of action of human morality. These he traces through the later periods of the Pagan empire and the *Völkerwanderung*, down to the re-establishment of the empire of the west. He covers no little of the same ground which he covered in his previous book; and there is some repetition, notably in the treatment of religious persecution. He concludes with an examination of the position of women under the Roman empire and in the later Middle Ages.

In the following year (1870) Lecky first met, at Dean Stanley's, Queen Sophia of the Netherlands and her maid-of-honour, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of General Baron van Dedem and his first wife, Baroness Sloet van Hagensdorp. He subsequently visited Queen Sophia at the House in the Wood, and became engaged to her lady-in-waiting, Elizabeth van Dedem. Meanwhile the Franco-German war had broken out. Lecky inclined at the outset to favour Germany, believing that the conflict had arisen from unprovoked aggression on the part of France; but as the war proceeded his opinion changed, and he strongly condemned the terms of peace. In June 1871 he married, and shortly afterwards settled down at 38 Onslow Gardens, which was thenceforward his home. The Leckys had a wide circle of distinguished friends, among whom may be mentioned, in addition to those named above, Sir Henry and Lady Taylor, Froude, Sir Henry Holland, Sir Leslie Stephen, Browning, Tennyson, Lord and Lady Derby, Lady Stanley of Alderley, Kinglake, Huxley, Tyndall, and Herbert Spencer—in fact all that was best in the literary and scientific society of the day. In 1873 he was elected a member of the 'Literary Society,' and in 1874 of 'The Club,' which Dr. Johnson had founded—an event which gave him much gratification.

But social claims did not abate his ardour for work. In December 1871 he brought out a revised edition of his 'Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland,' but was disappointed at its reception. Meanwhile he was collecting materials for his *magnum opus*, the 'History of England in the Eighteenth Century.' For this purpose he paid several visits to Ireland, and made extensive researches in Dublin. These visits resulted in many discoveries and rectifications, which give his chapters on Ireland a special value. The first two volumes of the book appeared in January 1878, and achieved immediate success. His aim, as he himself explains in his preface, was not to write a detailed or personal history, but 'to disengage from the great mass of facts those which relate to the permanent forces of the nation, or which indicate some of the more enduring features of national life.' But an immediate object, very near his heart, was (as he also says in a letter) to refute what he held to be the calumnies of Froude against the Irish people. This explains the otherwise disproportionate amount of space allotted to Ireland in the book. In the subsequent (cabinet) edition Irish history occupies five volumes, as compared with seven devoted to that of England. The work occupied Lecky for nineteen years. The third and fourth volumes were published in 1882, the fifth and sixth in 1887, the seventh and eighth in 1890. Each successive instalment heightened and confirmed the author's fame. Lord Acton, writing of vols. iii. and iv., said that they were 'fuller of political instruction than anything that had appeared for a long time.' American critics

recognised the impartiality of the author in dealing with the American revolution, and the thoroughness of his investigations. By this great work Lecky's name will chiefly live. The style is sound, lucid, and elevated throughout, never rhetorical or declamatory, and never sinking below itself. The narrative moves steadily forward, with due regard to chronological sequence; but the events and episodes are so grouped and connected as to make the whole intelligible. The limitations of the subject and the necessities of historical narrative help to correct that tendency to diffuseness, recurrence, and defective arrangement which are noticeable in the earlier works. Attention is mainly concentrated on political movements and ideas, but society, commerce, industry, art, and literature, and especially ecclesiastical affairs and religious thought, receive their share. But perhaps the most valuable qualities in Lecky's historical work are the philosophical character of his summaries and deductions, the soundness of his judgments of men and of events, and the scrupulous impartiality with which he treats all parties and all creeds. There is doubtless some want of colour; but as a truthful picture of eighteenth-century Britain in its most important aspects the book excelled all previous efforts, and will be hard to supersede.

In Irish affairs Lecky always took a keen interest. He saw the dangers of Gladstone's land legislation. Although he never became a tory, he was, from the date of Gladstone's adoption of the policy of home rule in 1886, a liberal unionist. He intervened actively in the struggle over Gladstone's policy by writing several weighty letters to 'The Times' (1886) and by an article in the 'Nineteenth Century' (April 1886). When, in 1892, the home rule project was revived, he again denounced it in letters to the Irish Unionist Convention and to the 'Scotsman,' and in articles published in the 'National Observer,' the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' and the 'Contemporary Review' (May 1893). Meanwhile he was occupied in rearranging his 'History' for the cabinet edition, which appeared in 1892, and in working up the materials for 'Democracy and Liberty.' In 1891 he published a volume of poems, which, though not reaching the higher flights of poetic imagination or expression, were marked by elevated feeling, a tender melancholy, and a sincerity and self-restraint, truly representing the author's temperament. In 1892, on the death of Professor Freeman, Lecky was offered the regius professorship of modern history at Oxford, but declined it. He had been made hon. D.C.L. of Oxford in 1888 and hon. Litt.D. of Cambridge in 1891. In 1895 he was elected hon. secretary for foreign correspondence to the Royal Academy, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. at Glasgow. In October of the same year he accepted an invitation to stand for the seat in parliament, as representative of Dublin University, vacated by the elevation of Mr. Plunket to the peerage; some of the clerical electors demurred to his religious opinions, but after a contest he was elected by a considerable majority. It is noteworthy that his first speech (February 1896) was made on behalf of the Irish prisoners condemned under the Treason Felony Act thirteen years before. He speedily made a mark in parliament, and was listened to with attention when he rose to speak. He discharged his parliamentary duties with exemplary regularity; and his tall, thin, somewhat stooping, but impressive figure was well known in the house. But he never acquired the parliamentary manner; his speaking was so fluent, even, and rapid as to become monotonous; and he excelled rather in set speeches than in debate. Although he had a distinct turn for politics, and his sincerity, ability, and wide knowledge always carried weight, he must be ranked among those whom training and character fitted better for other fields, and whom distinction won elsewhere carried too late into the rough-and-tumble of parliamentary life.

In 1896 he published his 'Democracy and Liberty' in two volumes. This book, though full, like all his works, of learning, and marked by profound thought, impartiality, and sobriety of judgment, hardly met with the success which, in many respects, it deserved. Like his 'Rationalism' and his 'Morals,' it to some extent falls between the two stools of essay and narrative, of history and philosophical discussion. The book is very discursive. The great question—the effect of democracy upon liberty—is obscured by the importation of many matters, such as marriage and divorce, whose connection with the main subject is not obvious, or of others, like nationality, the bearing of which upon it is insufficiently brought out. The weight of the illustrative matter and the very fairness of the tone have also hindered its popularity. In these respects it may profitably be compared with Sir James Stephen's 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,'

and Sir Henry Maine's essay on 'Popular Government'—far shorter books, and, from this and their very one-sidedness, far more effective. 'Democracy and Liberty' is largely a treatise on contemporary politics. It provides a storehouse of admirable, if somewhat disjointed, reflections, made, on the whole, from a distinctly conservative point of view, and without much hope for the future of democracy. It is largely a doubt, a protest, and a regret.

In regard to Irish university education, Lecky recognised the necessity of doing something for the Roman catholics, and favoured the establishment of a Roman catholic university, in which candidates for the priesthood should be educated along with laymen. On the financial question he held that Ireland was entitled to separate treatment; but found a remedy not in abated taxation, but an equivalent grant. He had doubts about the Irish local government bill, and sought to amend it in several details. He opposed the grant of compulsory powers of purchase to the congested districts board, as well as the proposal to make that body more representative, but warmly supported the agricultural policy of Sir Horace Plunkett. He also opposed the introduction of old age pensions, preferring a reform of the poor law. He favoured international arbitration, but believed more in a great and gradual revolution in public sentiment. In these and many other questions he displayed his characteristic independence of thought and mental balance, and a genuine interest in the public welfare without a tinge of fanaticism.

In 1899 he issued a revised edition of 'Democracy and Liberty,' with a new introduction, containing what is probably the best summary and estimate of Gladstone's work and character which has yet appeared. In the autumn of the same year he brought out, under the title of 'The Map of Life,' a volume of reflections on life, character, and conduct, which achieved and still enjoys considerable popularity. It cannot be said that the reflections are very profound, nor are they epigrammatically expressed; but there is a mellow wisdom, a good sense, a hopeful trust in the force of resolution, a mingled gentleness and firmness, which give the book a certain charm. It would be profitable reading for the young, but has probably found more readers among the old. In the spring of 1903 a finally revised edition (the third) of his 'Leaders' appeared. The life of Swift was now omitted, being included (in an enlarged form) in Messrs. Bell's edition of Swift's works. Beginning with an introductory chapter on the Irish parliament in the eighteenth century, the author narrates the lives of Flood, Grattan, and Daniel O'Connell, the last of which occupies the whole of the second volume, while that of Grattan occupies two-thirds of the first. The book had gradually won its way to public acceptance, and taken its place as a highly important contribution to Irish history. A volume of 'Historical and Political Essays' was posthumously published by his widow in 1908. In making this collection Mrs. Lecky was fulfilling an intention of the author which he had not lived to carry out. The essays are partly biographical sketches of Carlyle, Madame de Staël, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Derby, Henry Reeve, Dean Milman, Queen Victoria, and his solitary chapter of autobiography 'Formative Influences'—partly discussions on historical and political topics. An address on 'The Empire, its Value and Growth,' displays his genuine warmth of patriotic feeling and a tempered imperialism. But perhaps the most interesting are two essays entitled 'Thoughts on History' and 'The Political Value of History.' The latter, while holding that history cannot predict, proves the value of historical study to the statesman, but concludes that 'its most precious lessons are moral ones.'

Many honours were conferred on Lecky. He was hon. LL.D. of Dublin (1879) and of St. Andrews (1885). In 1897, at Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee, he was made a privy councillor. When the British Academy was founded in 1902, he became one of its original members. In the same year he received the high distinction of the Order of Merit, being one of the first twelve recipients of that honour. He also now became a full member of the French Institute, of which he had been a corresponding member since 1893. Meanwhile his health, which during the greater part of his life had been good, began to fail. In the spring of 1901 an attack of influenza led to dilatation of the heart, from which he never entirely recovered. Ill-health compelled him in December 1902 to resign his seat in parliament. He gradually grew weaker, and on 22 Oct. 1903 he died quietly and suddenly in his own study, among his books. His body was cremated, and the remains, after a service at St. Patrick's, were buried in Mount Jerome cemetery, Dublin. His wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter

of General Baron van Dedem, by whom he had no issue, survived till 23 May 1912; she was buried beside her husband in Mount Jerome cemetery. The Lecky chair of history at Trinity College, Dublin, was endowed by Mrs. Lecky from the proceeds of her husband's landed property in Queen's County and co. Carlow. All Lecky's MSS, published and unpublished, were left by his widow to Trinity College, as well as a bronze bust of him by Boehm (*The Times*, 23 June 1912).

In person Lecky was very tall and slim. His head was dome-shaped, the hair (which he wore rather long) was fair, the brow lofty, the eyes thoughtful and with a gentle expression, the nose long and nearly straight, the mouth somewhat large, the lips full and drawn down at the corners, the chin rounded. The front of the face was shaved, but he wore side-whiskers, the hair being allowed to meet under the chin. Lecky indulged in no sport, and played no games, but he was a good walker, and in his younger days habitually made long excursions on foot, preferably in beautiful scenery. Pictures of him by Watts and Henry Tanworth Wells are in the National Portrait Gallery, and several good photographs are given in the 'Memoir.' A drawing, by H. T. Wells, is in the Royal Library at Windsor. A cartoon portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1882.

Lecky's most important works, all of which were published in London, are: 1. 'Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland,' 1861; revised edits. in 1871 and (2 vols.) 1903. 2. 'History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe,' 2 vols. 1865; cabinet edit. 1869. 3. 'History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne,' 2 vols. 1869; cabinet edit. 1877. 4. 'History of England in the Eighteenth Century,' 8 vols. 1878–1890; cabinet edit. separating the English and Irish histories, 1892. 5. 'Democracy and Liberty,' 2 vols. 1896; cabinet edit. 1899. 6. 'The Map of Life: Conduct and Character,' 1899; cabinet edit. 1901. 7. 'Historical and Political Essays,' 1908; cabinet edit. 1908.

[Memoir of W. E. H. Lecky, by Mrs. Lecky, 1909; Notice sur la vie et les travaux du très-honorable W. E. H. Lecky, par le Comte de Franqueville, Paris, 1910; J. F. Rhodes, Historical Essays, 1909; The Times, 23 Oct. 1903; Acton's Letters to Mary Gladstone, 1904, pp. 131–2; Letters to William Allingham, 1911, p. 197; Tollemache, Old and Odd Memories; and note in Spectator, 13 Nov. 1909; Proc. Brit. Acad. 1903–4, p. 307; private information.] G. W. P.

LEE, FREDERICK GEORGE (1832–1902), theological writer, born at Thame, Oxfordshire, on 6 Jan. 1832, was eldest son of Frederick Lee of Thame, sometime rector of Easington, Oxfordshire, and vicar of Stantonbury, Berkshire, by his wife Mary, only daughter and sole heir of George Ellys of Aylesbury. Educated at Thame grammar school, he matriculated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, on 23 Oct. 1851, but did not graduate (FOSTER'S *Alumni Oxonienses*, p. 830). Whilst an undergraduate he won the Newdigate prize in 1854, for an English poem on 'The Martyrs of Vienne and Lyons,' which passed through five editions. He was admitted S.C.L. (student of civil law) the same year, and, after spending some time at Cuddesdon Theological College, was ordained deacon by the bishop of Oxford in 1854 on a title to Sunningwell, Berkshire, and priest in 1856. He then became assistant-minister of Berkeley Chapel in London, and in 1858–9, at the time of the ritualist riots at St. George's in the East, he showed his sympathy with Charles Fuge Lowder [q. v.], Alexander Heriot Mackonochie [q. v.], and the other clergy there by preaching and taking part in the services of that church. Lee next became incumbent of St. John's, Aberdeen, but introduced non-communicating attendance, then almost unknown in the Anglican church, which caused a schism in the congregation, and his adherents built St. Mary's church for him; this however soon came to an end, as the bishop of Aberdeen refused to consecrate it, or in any way sanction it. Returning to London, he was in 1867 appointed vicar of All Saints', Lambeth. An eloquent preacher, with a musical and melodious voice, he ministered zealously to this poor parish for thirty-two years.

From the time of his taking holy orders, Lee's views were of the most advanced high church type. In conjunction with Mr. Ambrose Lisle March Phillipps de Lisle [q. v.], a prominent Roman catholic, he founded in 1857 the Association for Promoting the Union of Christendom, a society whose object was to reunite the churches of Rome and England with that of Russia. From 1863 to 1869, when the association was dissolved, Lee edited 'The Union Review.' In 1868, when de Lisle was high sheriff of Leicestershire, he appointed Lee his chaplain, but Canon David James Vaughan [q. v. Suppl. II], then vicar of St. Martin's,

Leicester, refused to allow him to preach the assize sermon before the judges. In 1870 Lee issued 'The Validity of the Holy Orders of the Church of England maintained and vindicated,' perhaps the best book written on this subject. Lee's investigations ultimately led him to doubt the validity of Anglican orders, and in conjunction with some other clergymen who shared his distrust of the validity of their ordination he founded the Order of Corporate Reunion. The object of the society was to restore to the Church of England valid orders which were supposed to have been lost at the Reformation. Accordingly Lee was consecrated a bishop by some catholic prelates, whose names were kept—even from members of the 'Order'—a profound secret, at or near Venice in the summer of 1877; he took the title of 'Bishop of Dorchester.' On his return to England he consecrated two other Anglicans in the little chapel at All Saints' vicarage, Lambeth, as bishops—the Rev. Thomas Wimberley Mossman, rector of East and West Torrington, Lincolnshire, as 'Bishop of Selby,' and Dr. J. T. Seecombe, an Anglican layman, as 'Bishop of Caerleon.' In this chapel, too, Lee and his coadjutors re-ordained some few clergy who felt doubtful about their orders, and administered confirmation to laity who felt the like scruples. The 'Reunion Magazine' (1877–9) was founded by Lee, in order to spread the tenets of the order. Every one connected with the Order of Corporate Reunion was bound to secrecy, and some six or seven years before his death Lee destroyed every paper relating to it.

In 1879 Lee was created honorary D.D. of the Washington and Lee University, Virginia. He was elected F.S.A. on 30 April 1857, but resigned in 1892.

Lee was throughout life a voluminous writer of history, archæology, theology, and poetry, besides being actively engaged in journalism. At one time Lee edited the 'Church News' and 'Church Herald,' both newspapers of the tory and high church school, and the 'Penny Post,' and he was for many years a leader writer for 'John Bull,' a weekly paper of moderate high church tendencies. He also founded and edited the shortlived periodicals 'The Pilot,' 'The Anchor,' and 'Lambeth Review.' His best antiquarian work is his 'History and Antiquities of the Prebendal Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Thame' (1886). As an historian Lee was a thorough-going and blind partisan, and his historical works are untrustworthy. The best known of these are 'Historical Sketches of the Reformation' (1879). 'Edward the Sixth, Supreme Head' (1886; 2nd edit. 1889), 'Cardinal Reginald Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury' (1888), and 'The Church under Queen Elizabeth' (3rd edit. 1897), where he impugns the validity of Anglican orders.

His poetical works, besides the Newdigate prize poem, include 'Poems' (1855), 'The King's Highway and other Poems' (1872), 'The Bells of Botteville Tower' (1874), and 'Petronilla and other Poems' (1889). Most of these reached more than one edition. His 'Directorium Anglicanum,' a manual for the right celebration of Holy Communion, passed into a fourth edition in 1878, and was much used by the Anglican clergy. He also brought out an 'Altar Service Book of the Church of England' (1867, 3 vols. 4to).

In 1881, in a novel, 'Reginald Barentyne, or Liberty without Limit: a Tale of the Times,' Lee caricatured a ritualistic priest, and gave offence to high church Anglicans. His position during his closing years grew ambiguous. He retired from All Saints', Lambeth, on 1 Nov. 1899, when the church was acquired by the South Western Railway Company and demolished. On 11 Dec. 1901 he was received into the Roman catholic church, at his own request, by his old friend Father Best of the Oratory. After a short illness he died at his residence in Earl's Court Gardens on 22 Jan. 1902; his body was interred at Brookwood cemetery in the same grave with his wife. Lee had married, on 9 June 1859, Elvira Louisa, daughter of Joseph Duncan Ostrehan, vicar of Creech St. Michael, Somerset, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. His wife predeceased him in 1890, having previously joined the Roman catholic church. His second son, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee, fills the post of York herald.

Other works include: 1. 'The Words from the Cross,' 1861; 3rd edit. 1880. 2. 'Parochial and Occasional Sermons,' 1873. 3. 'The Christian Doctrine of Prayer for the Departed,' 1875. 4. 'Memorials of the Rev. R. S. Hawker,' 1876. 5. 'Glossary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms,' 1877. 6. 'Glimpses of the Supernatural,' 2 vols. 1877. 7. 'More Glimpses of the World Unseen,' 1880. 8. 'The Sinless Conception of the Mother of God,' 1881. 9. 'Order out of Chaos,' 1881. 10. 'Glimpses of the Twilight,' 1885. 11. 'A Manual of Politics,' 1889. 12. 'Lights and Shadows, being Examples of the Supernatural,' 1894.

[The Times, 25 Jan. 1902; The Tablet, 1, 8, and 22 Feb. 1902; Men and Women of the Time, 1899; Alumni Oxonienses; Pedigree of Lee in his History and Antiquities of Thame Church, pp. 635–42; Brit. Mus. Cat., where the list of his publications fills twenty-one pages; private information.] W. G. D. F.

LEE, RAWDON BRIGGS (1845–1908), writer on dogs, born on 9 July 1845, was son of George Lee, unitarian minister at Kendal, and proprietor and editor of the 'Kendal Mercury.' His mother was Jane Agnes, daughter of Joseph Whitaker of Kendal, who was intimate there with the painter Romney.

After education at the Friends' school, Kendal, Lee learned journalism under his father, whom he ultimately succeeded in the editorship of the 'Mercury,' retaining it till 1883. But he gave much time to field sports, especially fishing, otter-hunting, and cricket, becoming also an authority upon wrestling, and in spite of defective eyesight one of the finest fly-fishers in England, with an unrivalled knowledge of angling in the Lake district. He made his chief reputation, however, as a breeder of dogs. In 1869 he first formed a kennel, and his pack of Fellside terriers became well known to otter-hunters. But fox-terriers were his especial fancy In 1871 he won the cup at the national show at Birmingham with a dog (Mac II) of this breed; and other prize-winners, such as Nimrod and Gripper, were exceptionally fine specimens. He was also successful with Dandie Dinmonts, pointers, collies, bull-terriers, Skye-terriers, and Clumber spaniels. His English setter, Richmond, after winning the highest honours at home, went to Australia to improve the breed. Lee acted as judge at dog-shows held at Bath, Darlington, and Lancaster, but declined to adjudicate abroad. He finally retired from the show-ring in 1892. A powerful advocate of field-trials for sporting dogs, he did much to extend the movement which began in 1865.

Meanwhile, Lee, who had for several years written in the 'Field' on angling and dog-breeding, came to London in 1883, and joined its staff, succeeding John Henry Walsh [q. v.] as kennel-editor, and holding that post until June 1907. He also contributed occasionally to 'Land and Water,' the 'Fishing Gazette,' the 'Stock-keeper,' and other papers. His health failed owing to injury in a carriage accident at Kendal. He died from paralysis in a nursing home at Putney on 29 Feb. 1908. His body was cremated at Golder's Green, the ashes being afterwards buried in the family vault at Kendal.

He had married in Feb. 1907 Emily, daughter of Lieut. Charles Dyer, and widow of Edward King, of Wavington, Bedfordshire.

Lee, who, whilst living in London, formed an excellent collection of books and pictures on sporting subjects, published the following works, which are standard authorities: 1. 'History and Description of the Fox-terrier,' 1889; 4th edit., enlarged, 1902. 2. 'History and Description of the Collie or Sheep Dog in his British Varieties,' illustrated by Arthur Wardle, 1890. 3. 'History and Description of the Modern Dogs of Great Britain and Ireland—Non-sporting Division,' illustrated by A. Wardle and R. H. Mooro, 1894; new edit. 1899. 4. 'History and Description of the Terriers,' illustrated by the same artists, 1894; 3rd edit. 1903. 5. 'History and Description of the Modern Dogs of Great Britain and Ireland—Sporting Division,' illustrated by A. Wardle, 2 vols. 1897; 3rd edit. 1906.

He also wrote, with Fred Gresham, the article on the Dog in the 'Encyclopædia of Sport.'

[Private information; The Times, 2 March 1908; Field, Sporting and Dramatic News, and Westmorland Gazette, 7 March 1908; Kendal Mercury, 6 March; Lee's works.] G. Le G. N.

LEE-HAMILTON, EUGENE JACOB (1845–1907), poet and novelist, born in London on 6 Jan. 1845, was son of James Lee-Hamilton, who died soon after his son's birth, by his wife Matilda Abadam. Eugene as a child lived with his widowed mother and her brother, William Abadam, at the Château de Biranos, near Pau, until Abadam's death about 1854, when his mother took him to Paris. There she married her second husband, Henry Ferguson Paget, an engineer, whose active sympathy with the Polish insurrection had compelled him to leave his employment in Poland.

Eugene was educated in France and Germany, partly at school and partly under tutors at home. In 1864 he entered Oriel College, Oxford, gaining a Taylorian scholarship for 'French with German' in that year, and leaving the university without a degree. In July 1869 he was nominated an attaché, and was employed for some months in the foreign office. He was appointed to the embassy at Paris under Lord Lyons on 21 Feb. 1870. He was with the embassy at Tours, Bordeaux, and Versailles during the Franco-German war. In 1871 he acted as

secretary to Sir Alexander Cockburn at Geneva in the Alabama arbitration, and suffered in health from the pressure of work.

In January 1873 he was promoted to be third secretary, and transferred to the legation at Lisbon under Sir Charles Murray on 10 Feb. He was unemployed from 1 Jan. to 8 Sept. 1875, when he resigned on account of illness. He had been an accomplished skater and dancer, but nervous disease developed, with the result that for twenty years he was incapacitated from all physical exertion and had to lie on his back. He lived at Florence with his mother and his half-sister, Miss Violet Paget ('Vernon Lee'), spending the summers at Siena or the Bagni di Lucca. His intellectual vitality was uninjured by his physical disablement. His health was soon sufficiently restored to enable him to indulge his gifts as a talker, and his room became one of the centres of intellectual cosmopolitan society in Florence. His visitors included Mr. Henry James and M. Paul Bourget.

In time, too, he was able to compose and to dictate fragments of verse. Most of 'The Sonnets of the Wingless Hours' (published in 1894), his most characteristic production, were written between 1880 and 1888. By 1896 his recovery was completed. From a visit to Canada and the United States in 1897 he returned a 'new man,' and he married on 21 July 1898, at Boldre, Hampshire, Annie E. Holdsworth, the novelist. They settled in a villa between Florence and Fiesole. A volume of verse, entitled 'Forest Notes,' in which both husband and wife collaborated, appeared in 1899. In 1900 they moved to the Villa Benedettini, San Gervasio, where in 1903 a daughter, Persis Margaret, was born. The child died in 1904, and the father's grief is recorded in 'Mimma Bella' (published in 1909), a volume of elegiac sonnets. The depression culminated in a paralytic stroke, from which Lee-Hamilton died on 7 Sept. 1907, at the Villa Pierotti, Bagni di Lucca; he was buried in the new protestant cemetery outside the Porta Romana, Florence.

A portrait painted during his last illness by Stephen Haweis and a beautiful death mask are in the possession of his widow.

Poetry was Lee-Hamilton's consolation throughout his long illness. His earliest volume, 'Poems and Transcripts,' appeared in 1878; then followed 'Gods, Saints, and Men' (1880), 'The New Medusa and other Poems' (1882), 'Apollo and Marsyas and other Poems' (1884). He excelled in the poetic form of the sonnet, of the technique of which he had a perfect mastery, and the dramatic impersonal 'Imaginary Sonnets' (1888) and the autobiographic 'Sonnets of the Wingless Hours' (1894) rank with the best of their kind.

Lee-Hamilton wrote also 'The Fountain of Youth,' a fantastic tragedy in verse (1891); two novels, 'The Lord of the Dark Red Star, being the Story of the Supernatural Influences in the Life of an Italian Despot of the 13th Century' (1903), and 'The Romance of the Fountain' (1905); and a metrical translation of Dante's 'Inferno' (1898). In 1903 he made a selection from his poems for the 'Canterbury Poets' series, for which William Sharp wrote a preface.

[Preface by Annie Lee-Hamilton to Mimma Bella, 1909; The Times, 11 Sept. 1907; Foreign Office List, 1876; private information.]

E. L.

LEFROY, WILLIAM (1836–1909), dean of Norwich, born in Dublin on 6 Nov. 1836, was eldest of the four children of Isaac and Isabella Lefroy, whose circumstances were humble. Educated at St. Michael-le-Pole Latin school, Dublin, he entered a printing office in youth, afterwards working as a journalist on the 'Irish Times.' With the help of an ex-scholar, John Galvan, he prepared himself for Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1863, proceeding B.D. in 1867 and D.D. in 1889. Ordained deacon in 1864, and priest in 1865 by the bishop of Cork, John Gregg [q. v.], he was licensed to the curacy of Christ Church, Cork. The fame of his preaching power quickly spread, and in 1866, when he was thirty, he was appointed incumbent of St. Andrew's chapel, Renshaw Street, Liverpool, in succession to Robert William Forrest, afterwards Dean of Worcester. Originally a broad churchman, he was influenced by the evangelical preaching of D. L. Moody, of Northfield, U.S.A. The first bishop of Liverpool, J. C. Ryle [q. v. Suppl. I], made him honorary canon in 1880, rural dean of South Liverpool in 1884, and archdeacon of Warrington in 1887. He was elected a proctor in convocation in 1886, and was appointed Donnellan lecturer at Dublin in 1887. He exerted much influence over the young men of his congregation, many of whom took holy orders. He was a prominent member of the Liverpool school board in the 'voluntary' interest from 1876.

At Easter 1889 he succeeded Edward Meyrick Goulburn [q. v. Suppl. I] in the deanery of Norwich, after the post had been declined by James Fleming [q. v. Suppl. II]. He soon effected some reforms in the

management of the cathedral, especially as to 'appropriated' seats, and he instituted a simple evening service. He paid attention to the fabric under the advice of John Loughborough Pearson, R.A. [q. v. Suppl. I]. The choir, the walls of which were unflaked and the pillars strengthened, was re-opened by Archbishop Benson [q. v. Suppl. I] on 1 May 1894; then the exterior, the cloisters, and the stonework of the nave were repaired with the help of Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P. Lefroy collected 6623*l.* for a new organ, which was dedicated on 12 Dec. 1899. His financial efforts on behalf of Norwich grammar school were equally successful.

Lefroy, who closely studied the problem of clergy sustentation, put forward at the church congress, Norwich, 1895, a scheme to which the Queen Victoria clergy fund of 1897 owes much. He sat for twenty-three years in convocation, where he, as elsewhere, preferred vigorous argument to gentle persuasion. He was a strong advocate of the reform both of convocation and of cathedral establishments.

Lefroy was devoted to Switzerland, and he was one of the summer chaplains of the Colonial and Continental Church Society annually from 1867 to the year of his death. From 1875 to 1878 he was a member of the Alpine Club, but although fond of mountain climbing made no great expeditions. He helped to build the English churches at Zermatt, Riffel Alp, Gletsch, and Adelboden. He preached in the church at Riffel Alp on 1 Aug. 1909, twenty-five years after he had opened it on 27 July 1884. Seized with illness just afterwards, he died at the Riffel hotel on 11 Aug. 1909, and was buried in the churchyard of Holy Trinity, Riffel Alp. The dean was twice married. By his second wife, Mary Ann, daughter of Charles MacIver, of Calderstone, Liverpool, whom he married at Malta on 11 Feb. 1878, he left two daughters, of whom Mary Ann is the wife of Sir Percy Bates, fourth baronet.

An oil painting by Blackden is at the Deanery, Norwich. Lefroy's published works include: 1. 'The Christian Ministry: its Origin, Constitution, Nature, and Work' (the Donnellan lectures, 1887–8), 1890. 2. 'Agoniæ Christi' ('Preachers of the Age' series), 1893. 3. 'The Immortality of Memory and other Sermons,' 1898. 4. 'Christian Science contrasted with the Christian Faith and with itself,' 1903.

[The Times, 12 Aug. 1909; Record, 13, 20, and 27 Aug., 3 Sept. 1909; Guardian, 18 Aug. 1909; Lefroy's introduction to Echoes from the Choir of Norwich Cathedral, 1894; Greater Britain Messenger, Oct. 1909; H. Leeds, Life of Dean Lefroy, Norwich, 1909; private information.] E. H. P.

LEGROS, ALPHONSE (1837–1911), painter, sculptor, and etcher, born at Dijon on 8 May 1837, was the second son in a family of seven brothers and sisters of Lucien Auguste Legros, an accountant who came from the neighbouring village of Véronnes. His mother was Anne Victoire, daughter of Jean Baptiste Louis Barrié, mechanic, of Dijon. Legros spoke French all his life. Sent to the Ecole des Beaux-Arts at Dijon at an early age, he was intended to qualify for an artistic trade. To the end of his career early wanderings to the farms of his relatives around Dijon supplied him with subjects for his works. Leaving the Dijon school in 1850, he was apprenticed to one Maître Nicolardo, house decorator and painter of images. In 1851 he travelled towards Paris to take up another situation, but passing through Lyons he worked for six months as journeyman wall-painter with the decorator Beuchot, who was at work in the chapel of Cardinal Bonald in the cathedral. Legros was employed on the ornamental work in fresco. One day an Italian engaged in laying the mosaic pavement was in difficulties over the design, and asked Legros to draw it out for him. The boy designed it afresh, to the Italian's admiration. 'Ce fut,' Legros said, 'mon premier orgueil d'artiste et ma première sensation d'art.'

Arrived in Paris, Legros worked with Cambon, scene-painter and decorator of theatres, an experience which developed breadth of handling and decorative quality in his work and incidentally a gift for histrionic mimicry. At the same time he attended the drawing school of M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran in the rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, a master who developed in his pupils a power of drawing from memory both scenes of nature and pictures in the Louvre. Legros, like his fellow-pupils Bonvin, Fantin-Latour, and Régamey, spent whole days in the Louvre, and the excellence of Legros's drawing from memory of Holbein's portrait of Erasmus excited Lecoq's especial interest in his pupil, who thenceforth worked in his master's studio. Legros's drawing of the Erasmus is reproduced in Lecoq's 'Training of the Memory of Art,' translated by L. D. Luard (1911). The profile portrait by Holbein had a lasting influence on Legros; it may be seen even in his later works, such as 'Prière de

Noël,' perhaps the best picture he painted. In 1855 Legros attended the evening classes at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and acquired there a lifelong love of drawing from the antique; some of these studies, done at various periods in chalk and in gold-point, are in the British Museum print room.

Legros sent to the Salon of 1857 two portraits; one was rejected and was sent to the exhibition of protest organised by Bonvin in his studio; the other, which was accepted, was a profile portrait of his father, a beardless head recalling the Erasmus, now in the museum at Tours, presented by the artist when his friend Cazin was conservateur. Champfleury, who noticed the work in the Salon, sought out the artist and enlisted him in the group of so-called 'Realists,' a school of protest against the academical trifles of the degenerate Romanties. Legros was already associated with men like Bonvin, Bracquemond, Fantin-Latour, Manet, and Ribot, and was dubbed 'Realist' more because it was the war-cry for the time than for any other reason. Legros thus won the support of Baudelaire, Champfleury, and Durantez, who hoped for a revival of art through the young 'realists.' He appears in Fantin-Latour's well-known group of portraits called 'Hommage à Delacroix.'

In 1859 Legros's 'Angelus' was in the Salon, the first of those quiet church interiors with kneeling figures of patient women by which he is best known in England. It was in the collection of Sir Francis Seymour Haden [q. v. Suppl. II]. Baudelaire, in an article devoted to this little masterpiece, called Legros a religious painter gifted with the sincerity of the old masters. 'Ex Voto,' a work of great power, painted in 1861, and now in the Museum of Dijon, was received by his friends with enthusiasm, but only got a mention at the Salon. During this period Legros made his living by the occasional sale of his etchings and lithographs, and by private teaching. A pupil, son of M. de Laborde, Directeur des Archives, took him for a fortnight's tour through Catalonia in Spain. He saw nothing of the Galleries, but in the Louvre he had come under the influence of the Spanish school, and the Spanish places and people now excited his imagination and sympathy. 'Le Lutrin,' exhibited in 1863, had no better success than 'Ex Voto'; it was very badly hung, but the same picture with one figure painted out obtained a medal in 1868. Legros's reputation was confined to a narrow circle, and at the time that 'Le Lutrin' was painted he, according to Dalou, was in a state of great poverty, disheartened, ill, living in dread of creditors, although not 'devoid of that saving quality of humour, which never left him.'

Encouraged by James Abbott McNeill Whistler [q. v. Suppl. II], who heartened him with the hope of finding work in London, Legros left France for England in 1863. Not wholly unknown, he was welcomed with great kindness by Dante Gabriel Rossetti [q. v.] and George Frederick Watts [q. v. Suppl. II]. At first he lived by his etching and by teaching. On the recommendation of (Sir) Edward Poynter he was appointed teacher of etching at the South Kensington School of Art, and his success in that post led to his election in 1870 to the Slade professorship of fine art at University College, London. Leighton, Burton, Poynter, and Watts supported his candidature. A few years later he became a naturalised British subject. He remained professor till 1892, and among the many young artists who came under his care were Mr. Henry Tuke, Mr. Thomas Gotch, Charles Furse, William Strang, who was his most faithful disciple, Countess Féodora Gleichen, Miss Hallé, (Sir) Charles Holroyd, and Miss Swainson. Legros encouraged truth of character and severity in the work of his pupils, with a simple technique and a respect for the traditions of the old masters after the manner of the schools of Raphael and the Carraeci. He painted before the students, and would draw before them from the life and from the antique. All varieties of art work were practised: sculpture, modelling, decoration, etching, medal-making and even gem-engraving. As Legros had casually picked up the art of etching by watching a comrade in Paris working at a commercial engraving, so he began making medals after studying Pisanello in the British Museum and the Cabinet des Médailles.

Much of Legros's work outside his classroom continued to bear trace of the rebellious romantic spirit of his youth. Such is the characteristic of his etchings from Edgar Allan Poe, the 'Bonhomme Misère,' and 'La Mort du Vagabond.' In his last years, after he had resigned the professorship, he etched in the early spirit 'Le Triomphe de la Mort,' and beautiful idyls of fishermen by willow-lined streams, labourers in the fields, farms in Burgundy, and castles in Spain. In 1897, at the instance of S. Arthur Strong [q. v. Suppl. II],

he was commissioned by the Duke of Portland to design fountains for the gardens at Welbeck. These were carried out with the help of Professor Lanteri. In the same year he undertook the decoration for the top of the Bank of England at the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Legros first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1864, and sent paintings or etchings each year till 1874. Subsequently he only exhibited at the Academy in 1881 and 1882, in the last year sending six bronze medals. He was elected fellow of the Society of Painter-Etchers in July 1880, but resigned in 1885. He was re-elected a fellow in April 1895, and made an honorary fellow in Dec. 1910. He was elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Scottish Academy in March 1911. He was also a member of the International Society and of the Society of Twelve.

For many years Legros had been devoted to the work of Alfred Stevens [q. v.], and his last labour was to serve as the president of the committee of the Stevens Memorial, now at the Tate Gallery. He was present at the opening of the exhibition of Stevens's work held at the Tate Gallery to commemorate the presentation of that memorial on 15 Nov. 1911. He died at his home in Watford on 7 Dec. following, and was buried in Hammersmith cemetery; almost his last words were those of gratitude at the recognition of Stevens, saying 'Il a été reconnu.'

He married in 1864, the year after he came to England, Frances Rosetta, third daughter of Samuel Hodgson of Kendal. Of their four sons and five daughters two sons and three daughters survived him. He made several portraits of himself at various periods of his life, both etchings and drawings; one, in gold-point, he did by invitation for the Uffizi Gallery in Florence. In addition to the portrait by Fantin-Latour in 'Hommage à Delacroix,' there is an early head of Legros by the same artist, which was in the collection of Mr. Van Wisselingh. The present writer has a profile study in oils and two etchings. A bronze head of Legros by Rodin is in the Manchester City Art Gallery and a terra-cotta head by Dalou in the museum at Dijon.

Many pictures and drawings by Legros besides those mentioned are in public galleries and in important private collections. At the Luxembourg, Paris, are the paintings 'L'Amende Honorable,' 'Dead Christ,' and portrait of Gambetta, with bronzes, medals, and some twenty-two drawings. At Dijon is the 'Ex Voto,' his masterpiece. At the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, are landscapes, 'The Tinker,' the study of a head, and the portraits (among others) of Browning, Burne-Jones, and Huxley. At the National Gallery of British Art are 'Femmes en prière' and a portrait. In the collection of Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, are 'A Christening,' 'Barricade,' 'Psyche,' 'The Poor at Meat,' two portraits and several drawings and etchings. Thirty-five drawings and etchings are in the print room British Museum. 'Jacob's Dream' and twelve drawings after the antique are at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. His work is also represented at Manchester, Liverpool, and Peel Park Museum, Salford. Of Legros's etchings the principal collections are those of the late Mr. T. G. Arthur of Carrick House, Ayr, and Mr. Guy Knowles of 17 Kensington Gore, London; these two collections would form almost a complete set. Mr. F. E. Bliss of 21 Holland Park, W., has some 900 proofs in his possession. Mr. Guy Knowles also possesses the best collection of Legros's sculpture and medals, including the mask of Miss Swainson, two masks for a fountain, and the highly finished little torso, a cast of which is in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. An exhibition of sixty of his paintings and a number of etchings, lithographs, drawings, and bronzes was held, shortly after his death, in the National Gallery of British Art, Millbank.

[Catalogue raisonné de l'œuvre, gravé et lithographié, de M. Alphonse Legros, Slade Professor of Art au Collège de l'Université de Londres, Professeur de gravure à l'eau-forte à l'Ecole de South Kensington, par MM. A. P. Malassis et A. W. Thibaudeau, 1855–1877, Paris, édit. 1877; Baudelaire, Curiosités esthétiques, Salon, 1859, et l'Art romantique, peintres et aquafortistes; Castagnary, Salons (1857–1870), 2 vols. Paris, 1892; Alphonse Legros, aquafortiste, in Gazette des Beaux-Arts, 1 April 1867, by Ch. Gueullette; Exposition d'œuvres d'art exécutées en noir et blanc, by Louis Décamps, and an unsigned letter by Dalou in L'Art, 27 Aug. 1876; M. Alphonse Legros, au salon du 1875, by A. P. Malassis; Contemporary Portraits, No. xxvi., by W. E. Henley in University Mag., Feb. 1880; Four Masters of Etching, by F. Wedmore, Fine Art Society, 1883. See also the Critiques of Paul Mantz, Lagrange, Burty, Duranty, Gonse (with Legros's Study of the prints of Rembrandt, 1 Dec. 1885), in the Gazette des Beaux-Arts; Rapport à l'Académie de Dijon, par Henri Chabeuf, 1888; Les Graveurs du xix^e siècle, Legros, by Henri Béraldi, Paris, 1889; Ex-

hibition of Pictures, Water-colours, Drawings, and Etchings by M. Alphonse Legros (late Slade Professor) at The Dutch Gallery, by R. A. M. Stevenson, 1897; Alphonse Legros, Exposition de son œuvre à L'Art Nouveau: Mot d'hommage à Legros, par Arsène Alexandre, 1898; Alphonse Legros, by Dr. Hans W. Singer in Die Graphischen Künste, 1898; Alphonse Legros, art. in L'Estampe et l'Affiche, 15 March and 18 April 1899; Alphonse Legros, by Léonce Bénédite, art. in Revue de l'Art Ancien et Moderne, 10 May 1900; Sir F. Wedmore in The Times, 11 Dec. 1911 and 17 Feb. 1912; Exhibition of Legros's Works, Fine Art Society, by D. S. MacColl, 7 Jan. 1912; Exhibition of the Etchings of Legros, by Sir F. Wedmore, 7 Jan. 1912; arts. by Thomas Okey and Sir Charles Holroyd in Burlington Mag., 7 Feb. 1912; Graves's Royal Academy Exhibitors.] C. H.

LEHMANN, RUDOLF (1819–1905), painter, born on 19 Aug. 1819, at Ottensen, near Hamburg, was a younger son of Leo Lehmann, a miniature-painter practising in the town, by his wife Friederike Dellevie. Educated at the Johanneum, Hamburg, he left in 1837 for Paris, where his eldest brother, Henry, then a student under Ingres and later professor at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, undertook his art-training. At an aunt's salon in Paris Lehmann met many celebrated persons and inaugurated a cosmopolitan friendship with men of letters, artists, and musicians. From Paris he went to Munich, studying there under Kaulbach and Cornelius, and in 1838 joined his brother at Rome, where he spent six years copying, studying, and painting genre pictures of the peasantry, and greatly extending his acquaintance. Lehmann's first noteworthy compositions were paintings of a girl in the Abruzzi costume and a Capri grape-gatherer, 'Grazia.' The latter was awarded a gold medal at the Paris Salon in 1843, and both subjects were engraved by Julien. The French government commissioned a 'Madonna and Child,' for which Adelaide Ristori sat as the Madonna, and a 'St. Sebastian' for provincial churches, and also purchased for the museum at Lille his large painting 'Pope Sixtus V blessing the Pontine Marshes,' exhibited at the Salon of 1847. Returning to Paris, Lehmann witnessed the revolutions of 1847 and 1848, and, after a year at Hamburg, paid his first visit to London in April 1850. His first contribution to the Royal Academy, 1851, was a portrait of Earl Granville (engraved by W. Walker); 'Graziella,' taken from Lamartine's 'Confidences,' was exhibited in 1856.

Ten years' further residence in Italy (1856–66), mostly at Rome, where his studio was much frequented by foreign visitors, were marked by his large painting 'Spurgo di Canale,' and broken by a visit to London and marriage there in 1861 to Amelia, the accomplished daughter of Robert Chambers [q. v.], the Scottish publisher. Lehmann returned with his family to London in 1866 and became a regular contributor of subject-pictures and portraits to the Royal Academy. Among his best-known works of this period were portraits of Sir Henry Bessemer (1867) and Baron Reuter, both engraved by T. O. Barlow, R.A., of Sir William Fergusson (Royal College of Surgeons), and of Helen Faucit (Shakespeare memorial gallery, Stratford), both engraved by Joubert, and of Lady Enfield (1874). Of Robert Browning, who became an intimate family friend, Lehmann drew four portraits, two drawings and two paintings. The painting of 1875 was exhibited with 'La Lavandaja' and other of his works at Paris in 1878, and the modified replica of 1884 was presented by the artist to the National Portrait Gallery in 1890.

Portraiture occupied Lehmann's later years, but occasionally he produced such paintings as 'Undine' (1890) and 'Cromwell at Ripley Castle' (1892). Among his later sitters were Lord Revelstoke (engraved by Barlow), Earl Beauchamp (1877; replicas at Oxford and Worcester), Sir W. Siemens, George Joachim Goschen [q. v. Suppl. II], Sir T. Spencer Wells (Royal College of Surgeons), Sir Andrew Clark (Royal College of Physicians), and Miss Emily Davies (Girton College), one of his most successful portraits.

Lehmann's portraits, usually signed with his monogram and the date, though smooth and painstaking in effect, possess a quiet dignity and are accurate likenesses. He contributed 111 subjects to Burlington House, and many others to the Grosvenor Gallery and New Gallery. He was awarded three gold medals and made a knight of the falcon of Saxe-Weimar. His portrait by himself is in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, and another by Sir H. von Herkomer, R.A., belongs to his daughter, Mrs. Barry Pain. Lehmann, who was a naturalised British subject, died on 27 Oct. 1905 at Bournemede, Bushey, and his cremated remains were buried in Highgate cemetery. He was survived by three married daughters, Mrs. Bedford (Madame Liza Lehmann), Mrs. Charles Goetz, and Mrs. Barry Pain.

Lehmann's well-written 'Reminiscences' (1894) contain interesting biographical

notes and information concerning social life in Rome. 'Men and Women of the Century' (1896, 4to) gives reproductions of twelve oil-portraits and seventy-two portrait-sketches from his 'Album of Celebrities,' now in the department of prints and drawings at the British Museum. This valuable series of crayon drawings from life, begun at Rome with portraits of Pius IX, Chopin, and Liszt, was continued during the artist's long career in England and abroad.

[The Times, 28 Oct. 1905; Athenæum, 4 Nov. 1905; An Artist's Reminiscences, by R. Lehmann, 1894; Memories of Half a Century, by R. C. Lehmann, 1908; Men and Women of the Century, ed. by H. C. Marillier, 1896; Royal Academy Exhibitors, by A. Graves, 1905; various exhibition catalogues; Royal Academy Pictures, by Cassell & Co.; Vapereau's Dictionnaire universel des Contemporains, 1880; Men and Women of the Time, 1899; information from his daughter, Mrs. Barry Pain, and nephew, Mr. R. C. Lehmann.] J. D. M.

LEICESTER, second EARL OF. [See COKE, THOMAS WILLIAM (1822–1909), agriculturist.]

LEIGHTON, STANLEY (1837–1901), politician and antiquary, was second son of Sir Baldwin Leighton (1805–1871), of Loton Park, Shropshire; seventh baronet, and an authority on economic policy, by his wife Mary, daughter and eventual heiress of Thomas Netherton Parker of Sweeney Hall, Oswestry, the author of several pamphlets on rural economy. The Leighton family, which traces its pedigree from Richard de Leighton, knight of the shire for Shropshire in 1313, had held Loton in the male line since the reign of Henry VII, and the baronetcy dates from 1693. Sir Baldwin (1747–1828), sixth baronet, married Margaret Louisa Anne, daughter of Sir John Thomas Stanley of Alderley (1735–1807) and sister of John Thomas Stanley, first baron Stanley of Alderley.

Stanley, born at Loton on 13 Oct. 1837, was educated at Harrow and at Balliol College, Oxford (B.A. and M.A., 1864). In 1861 he was called to the bar from the Inner Temple, but relinquished the law on succeeding in 1871 to his mother's property at Sweeney Hall, where he devoted himself to local affairs. At the general election in 1874 he was a candidate in the conservative interest for Bewdley, but was beaten by 99 votes. In 1876, when a vacancy occurred in the representation of North Shropshire, Leighton promptly offered himself as a candidate. Although a conservative, his candidature was not acceptable to the majority of the county gentry, who adopted S. K. Mainwaring; but Leighton was returned by a majority of 37, due to liberal support given to him as the opponent of the nominee of the county gentry. Yet his principles were uncompromisingly conservative, and, though preserving a considerable independence of judgment, he quickly won the confidence of those who originally opposed him, and continued to represent North Shropshire and (after the division of the county in 1885) the Oswestry division until his death. His style of speaking was not well suited to the House of Commons, and his influence there was mainly due to his recognised position as a convinced supporter of church and state. He was a devoted churchman, and took a leading part in the establishment of the Clergy Pensions Institution. In the House of Laymen he represented the diocese of Lichfield. He also took a prominent part in all public matters in North Shropshire, and commanded the Oswestry volunteer corps from 1871 to 1880.

Apart from public life, antiquarian study was Leighton's strongest taste. He became F.S.A. in 1880 and was a vice-president of the Shropshire Archæological Society from its foundation. Papers by him on the 'Records of the Corporation of Oswestry' and the 'Papers and Letters of Gen. Mytton during the Civil Wars' appear among its 'Transactions.' He was president of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1893, and in 1897 he founded the Shropshire Parish Register Society. He was an accomplished amateur artist, and made large collections for an illustrated history of the fine ancient houses with which Shropshire abounds. One volume, 'Shropshire Houses Past and Present' (1901), containing drawings and descriptions of 50 houses, was in the press at the time of his death. Materials remain for at least eight more volumes.

Deeply interested in religious education, he helped to re-organise the school for Welsh children of both sexes which had existed in London under the auspices of the Society of Antient Britons since 1715. The Act of 1870 rendered superfluous its original purpose of giving elementary education, and mainly through Leighton's initiative it was converted in 1882 into the flourishing school for the secondary education of girls of Welsh parentage at Ashford in Middlesex.

Leighton died somewhat suddenly in

London on 4 May 1901, and was buried at Oswestry. In 1873 he married Jessie Marie, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Bertie Watkin Williams Wynn, of Nantymeiched, Montgomeryshire. He left a son, Bertie Edward Parker, now (1912) captain in the 1st dragoons, and a daughter, Rachel. His portrait, the last work of Sir J. E. Millais, was presented to him by his constituents in 1896, and is now at Sweeney Hall.

[Oswestry Advertiser, 8 May 1901; memoir by W. P. W. P[hillimore] in Shropshire Parish Registers, Hereford Diocese, vol. vi. 1902; personal knowledge.] F. G. K.

LEININGEN, PRINCE ERNEST LEOPOLD VICTOR CHARLES AUGUSTE JOSEPH EMICH (1830–1904), admiral, reigning prince of Leiningen, was born at Amorbach, Bavaria, on 9 Nov. 1830. He was elder son of Charles, reigning prince of Leiningen (1804–1856), by his wife Marie, countess of Klebelsberg. His father was only son of Princess Victoria Maria Louisa of Saalfeld, by her first husband, Emich Charles, reigning prince of Leiningen; the princess's second husband was the duke of Kent, and by him she was mother of Queen Victoria, who was thus half-sister of Prince Charles of Leiningen, the admiral's father. The Duchess of Kent took much interest in her grandson Prince Ernest as a boy, and through the influence of his step-aunt, Queen Victoria, he entered the British navy on 14 March 1849. As a midshipman of the Hastings, flagship of Rear-admiral Austen, commander-in-chief in the East Indies, and afterwards in the paddle sloop Sphinx, he served during the second Burmese war of 1851–2, being present at the capture of Prome. At the end of 1853 he was appointed to the Britannia, flagship of Vice-admiral Sir James Whitley Deans Dundas [q. v.] in the Mediterranean, and at the end of June 1854 was sent up the Danube, with a small party from the Britannia under Lieut. Glyn, to man some river gunboats at Rustchuk, then the headquarters of Omar Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief. Travelling overland, the party reached Rustchuk on 10 July. Three days before a small Turkish force had seized Giurgevo on the north bank of the Danube. Prince Gortschakoff with 70,000 men was moving on this Turkish force to drive it south across the Danube, and Omar, immediately turning the gunboats over to Glyn, directed him at any cost to hold a creek which separated the Turkish position from the Russian advance. The Russians were checked, and the English and Turks meanwhile succeeded in throwing a bridge of boats across the river. Gortschakoff saw that this meant his having to face the whole Turkish army, and drew off accordingly to Bukarest, leaving the Turks masters of the lower Danube. Prince Leiningen received from the Turkish government a gold medal for distinguished service in the field, and on passing his examination was promoted to lieutenant on 2 April 1855. He was at once appointed to the Duke of Wellington, the flagship of Vice-admiral Dundas in the Baltic, and in her and in the Cossack took part in the Baltic campaign, being present at the bombardment of Sveaborg. His remaining service as lieutenant was in the paddle frigate Magicienne, on the Mediterranean station, and in the royal yacht, from which he was promoted to commander on 1 Feb. 1858. From this time onwards he was employed almost continuously in the yacht, first as commander, then as captain, his only foreign service being in 1862–3, when he commanded the Magicienne in the Mediterranean. His promotion to captain was dated 25 Oct. 1860, and he was still serving in the yacht when he reached flag rank on 31 Dec. 1876. On 18 Aug. 1875 the Alberta, with Queen Victoria on board, was crossing from Cowes to Portsmouth when, in Stokes Bay, she ran down the schooner yacht Mistletoe, which sank with a loss of four lives. The accident caused much excitement, especially locally, the tendency being to lay the blame on the royal yacht and her captain. It is important, therefore, to notice that at the time of the accident the prince, the commander, and the navigating officer of the Alberta were all on the bridge; also that it was a common thing for pleasure craft to go as near to the royal yacht as possible when a chance of seeing the queen offered itself. The coroner's jury at Portsmouth brought in a verdict of manslaughter against the prince and the navigating officer, Staff-captain Welch; but when the case went to the assizes the grand jury threw out the bill. Meanwhile a court of inquiry was held at Portsmouth, and completely exonerated the prince and his officers; but this decision was, in the popular opinion, rendered somewhat obscure by the action of the admiralty, which voluntarily paid compensation for the loss of the yacht.

Early in 1880 the prince was selected for the post of second-in-command of the Channel squadron; but in April,

after the appointment had been gazetted, the Gladstonian government came into office, and at once set the appointment aside. During the continuation of that ministry he was not employed, either as rear-admiral or after his promotion to vice-admiral on 1 Dec. 1881; but when Lord Salisbury's government was formed in 1885 he was, on 1 July, appointed commander-in-chief at the Nore, a post which he held until his promotion to admiral on 7 July 1887. This was his last service, and on 9 Nov. 1895 he reached the age for retirement. He was made G.C.B. in 1866 and G.C.V.O. in 1898. After hauling down his flag he resided chiefly at Amorbach, where he died on 5 April 1904. He married at Carlsruhe, on 11 Sept. 1858, Princess Marie Amalie of Baden, daughter of Leopold, grand duke of Baden; she died on 21 Nov. 1899. His only son, Prince Emich Edward Carl, succeeded him as reigning prince; his only daughter, Princess Albertine, died in 1901.

A marble bust by the prince's cousin, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe [q. v. Suppl. I], is at Wald Leiningen. A small head, painted by D'Albert Durade at Geneva in 1847, together with a painting by J. R. Say (1857) of the prince with his cousin, Prince Victor, both in naval uniform, are at Buckingham Palace.

[The Times, 6 April 1904.] L. G. C. L.

LEISHMAN, THOMAS (1825–1904), Scottish divine and liturgiologist, born at his father's manse on 7 May 1825, was the eldest son, in a family of thirteen children, of Matthew Leishman, D.D., minister of Govan, who was leader of the middle party in the secession controversy of 1843, and whose portrait was painted by John Graham-Gilbert [q. v.]. His mother was Jane Elizabeth Boog. A brother, William, was professor of midwifery in the university of Glasgow from 1868 to 1894. Ancestors on both sides led distinguished clerical careers, and family tradition claims collateral connection with Principal William Leishman of Glasgow University. After education at Govan, Thomas passed to Glasgow High School and Glasgow University, where graduating M.A. in 1843, he distinguished himself in classics, and acquired a love of books and sense of style. After the usual course at the Divinity Hall, he was licensed as a probationer by the presbytery of Glasgow on 7 Feb. 1847, and became assistant at Greenock. From 1852 to 1855 he served the parish of Collace, near Perth, and from 1855 till 1895 that of Linton, Teviotdale, in the presbytery of Kelso. Leishman, while effectively ministering to a rural district, soon became a leader in presbytery and synod. With a view to reviving the old order of public worship which had deteriorated (he thought) through borrowings from English dissent, he was among the first to join the Church Service Society (formed in 1865), and in 1866 he became a member of its editorial committee, where he worked hard, chiefly in collaboration with George Washington Sprott [q. v. Suppl. II]. In 1868 Sprott and Leishman published an annotated edition of 'The Book of Common Order,' commonly called Knox's Liturgy, and the 'Directory for the Public Worship of God agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster,' which became a standard authority.

He proceeded D.D. from Glasgow University with a thesis on 'A Critical Account of the Various Theories of the Sacrament of Baptism' (Edinburgh, 1871). In 1875 he published a plea for the observance by the Church of Scotland of the five great Christian festivals, entitled: 'May the Kirk keep Pasche and Yule?' 'Why not,' he answered, in the words of Knox, 'where superstition is removed.' Owing to broken health, the winter of 1876–7 was spent in Spain and in Egypt, and Leishman added to earlier studies in the continental reformed liturgies an investigation of the Mozarabic and Coptic service-books. A warm defender of the validity of presbyterian ordination he joined Sprott and others in a formal protest against the admission by the general assembly of 1882 of two congregational ministers to the status of ordained ministers. The precedent of 1882 was not acted on again. In 1892 Leishman helped William Milligan [q. v. Suppl. I] to found the Scottish Church Society in the interest of catholic doctrine as set forth in the ancient creeds and embodied in the standards of the Church of Scotland. He took an active part in the work of this society, contributing papers to its conferences, and three times (1895–6, 1902–3, and 1905–6) acting as its president. To a work in four volumes, 'The Church of Scotland Past and Present,' edited by Robert Herbert, and primarily intended as a contribution to church defence (1891), he contributed a valuable section on 'The Ritual of the Church of Scotland.' Leishman defined his ecclesiastical position in 'The Moulding of the Scottish Reformation' (Lee lecture for 1897);

'The Church of Scotland as she was, and as she is' (John Macleod Memorial lecture for 1903); in an address on 'The Vocation of the Church' at the Church of Scotland Congress, 1899, and in devout and practical lectures on pastoral theology which were delivered by appointment of the general assembly at the four Scottish universities, 1895–7, and are not yet published. He was moderator of the general assembly of 1898, where the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple, pleaded the cause of temperance. The speeches of both Temple and Leishman on the occasion were published in a pamphlet.

Leishman's third son, James Fleming, was ordained to succeed him at Linton (7 March 1895), and thereupon Leishman removed to Edinburgh. There he died on 13 July 1904, and was buried at Linton. At Hoselaw, in a remote corner of the parish where Leishman used to conduct cottage services, a chapel was erected by public subscription to his memory in 1906 (*Scot. Ecclesiological Soc. Trans.* iii. 90). Leishman married, on Lady Day 1857, his cousin, Christina Balmanno Fleming, who died on 15 June 1868. Five sons and two daughters survived him.

Leishman, whose manners abounded in gentle dignity, was described by A. K. H. Boyd [q. v. Suppl. I] as 'the ideal country parson, learned, devout, peace-loving, pretty close to the first meridian of clergyman and gentleman.' A fine photograph hangs in the moderators' portrait gallery in the Assembly Hall, High Street, Edinburgh.

Besides the works mentioned, Leishman contributed to the Church Service Society's series of Scottish liturgies and orders of divine service, an edition with introduction and notes of the Westminster Directory (Edinburgh, 1901).

[Diaries and correspondence in possession of his son; personal knowledge; Border Mag. iii. 28; publications of the Scottish Church Society; Blackwood's Mag., Nov. 1897; New Liturgies of the Scottish Kirk; Funeral Sermon by Rev. Dr. Sprott.] J. C.

LE JEUNE, HENRY (1819–1904), historical and genre painter, born in London on 12 Dec. 1819, was of Flemish extraction, being the third of the five children of Anthony Le Jeune. His grandfather, his father, and his brothers were professional musicians. His brothers occupied posts as organists at Farm Street, and Sardinian and Moorfields chapels. His sister gave up music for photography, at which she worked nearly all her life at Naples; Garibaldi was among her sitters. Le Jeune himself showed pronounced musical tastes, but at an early age he evinced a desire to become an artist, and was sent to study at the British Museum. In 1834 he was admitted as a student at the Royal Academy schools; there, after obtaining four silver medals in succession, he was awarded the gold medal in 1841 for his painting of 'Samson bursting his Bonds,' which was shown at the British Institution in the following year. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1840, sending a picture of 'Joseph interpreting the Dream of Pharaoh's Chief Butler.' In 1847 the Prince Consort purchased his 'Liberation of the Slaves.'

From 1845 to 1848 he was headmaster of the morning class at the government school of design at Somerset House, and from 1848 until 1864 curator of the painting school of the Royal Academy, an office which included the duty of giving instruction in painting. In 1863 he was elected an A.R.A., but he never attained the rank of academician. In 1886 he became an honorary retired associate.

Le Jeune painted both in oil and water-colour. He exhibited eighty-four pictures at the Royal Academy between 1840 and 1894, twenty-one at the British Institution between 1842 and 1863, and a few at other galleries. The subjects of his earlier paintings were principally derived from the Bible, Shakespeare, or Spenser, and included 'The Infancy of Moses,' 'Una and the Lion' (1842), 'Prospero and Miranda' (1844), 'Ruth and Boaz' (1845), and 'The Sermon on the Mount' (1851). Subsequently he devoted himself to child subjects, and it was as a painter of children that he was mainly known. His figures are well grouped, gracefully drawn, and carefully finished. To the later phase of his work belong 'Little Red Riding Hood' (1863), 'The Wounded Robin' (1864), 'Little Bo-Peep' (1873 and 1881), and 'My Little Model' (1875). One of his best works was 'Much Ado about Nothing' (1873), a fishing party of three children seated catching minnows on an old river sluice. One of his early paintings of scriptural subjects, 'Ye Daughters of Israel, weep over Saul' (1846), is at the Royal Museum and Art Galleries, Peel Park, Salford. The Royal Holloway College, Egham, has one of his genre pictures, 'Early Sorrow' (1869); and another, his 'Children with Toy Boat,' is in the Manchester City Art Gallery. He painted a few portraits.

Le Jeune always lived in London, and resided for over forty years at Hampstead. In his last years deafness largely withdrew him from society. He was keenly interested in chess problems. He died at 155 Goldhurst Terrace, Hampstead, N.W., on 5 Oct. 1904, and was buried at Kensal Green cemetery.

He married on 21 June 1844 Dorothy Lewis, daughter of James Dalton Lewis, by whom he had five sons and three daughters.

[Information kindly supplied by Miss F. Le Jeune; Art Journal (engravings, &c.), 1858, pp. 265-267, 1860, p. 36, 1867, p. 60, 1871, p. 236, 1874, p. 40; Illust. London News, 25 July 1863, pp. 80 (portrait), 94; Ottley, Dict. of Recent and Living Painters and Engravers; Men of the Time, 1865, p. 509; Clement and Hutton, Artists of the Nineteenth Century, ii. 55; G. H. Shepherd, Short Hist. of the British School of Painting, 96-7; Hodgson and Eaton, The Roy. Acad. and its Members, 362, 363, 385; A. G. Temple, Art of Painting in the Queen's Reign, 303; Muller und Singer, Allg. Kunstler-Lexicon; Cats. of Art Galleries of Manchester City, Salford, and Royal Holloway College; Champlin and Perkins, Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings, iii. 55 (portrait); Graves, Dict. of Artists, Roy. Acad. and British Institution; Athenæum, 15 Oct. 1904; Who's Who, 1905.] B. S. L.

LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON, MADAME HELEN (1834–1906), soprano vocalist, born on 4 Oct. 1834 at Preston, Lancashire, was daughter of John Sherrington (of a Roman catholic family long settled in the town), who managed a mill owned by his father. Her mother, whose maiden surname was Johnson, a beautiful and promising young singer, retired from the profession on her marriage. A sister José enjoyed some success as a soprano singer.

At the time of Helen's birth the family were ruined by a bank failure. In 1838 her father obtained an appointment at Rotterdam, where good music was available both publicly and privately. Amid Dutch surroundings Helen was taught music by her mother, and quickly showed the possession of a rich and pure soprano voice. At an early age she sang in the Roman catholic church at Rotterdam and fascinated the congregation. Her serious studies were begun in 1852 at the Brussels Conservatoire under Cornelis; in 1855 she was awarded the first prize for singing and elocution. Already in great request as a concert-singer abroad, she became betrothed to Nicolas Jacques Lemmens (1823–1881), an organist, who induced her to return to England in 1856. A stranger in her own country, she at first experienced difficulty in securing engagements, but at a concert of the Amateur Musical Society in the Hanover-square Rooms on 7 April, conducted by Henry Leslie, she 'produced quite an impression,' singing a florid bolero by Victor Massé and Schubert's 'Ave Maria.' In the same week she sang with Sims Reeves in a miscellaneous programme at Hullah's concerts, and again with brilliant success. She appeared at Charlotte Dolby's concert, in two performances of Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise,' and gave a concert of her own on 19 June (see *Musical Gazette*). Critics agreed as to her high promise (*Athenæum*, 19 April). After some study of English oratorio, by which her style was greatly improved, she appeared in Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' and Macfarren's 'May-day' at the Bradford festival (1 Aug.), at the inauguration of the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, in October, and at Liverpool in December. On 3 Jan. 1857 she married Lemmens; they settled permanently at 53 Finchley Road, London. On 23 Jan. she made her first appearance with the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, in Mendelssohn's 'Athalie.'

Madame Lemmens-Sherrington had now taken her place as one of the first English sopranos; and after the retirement of Clara Novello [q. v. Suppl. II] in 1860 had hardly a rival. From 1860 to 1865 she sang in English opera, and in 1866 in Italian opera at Covent Garden. But she was mainly a concert-singer, and with Janet Patey, Sims Reeves, and Charles Santley she completed the quartet of great vocalists which from 1870 stood for all that was best in English art. Her husband had small success as a pianist, though in some demand for performances on the harmonium, and the task of providing for their seven children fell mainly on her. She worked too hard, travelling great distances to keep engagements; two concerts a day, followed by a performance at an evening party, were not uncommon. Oratorio music displayed her powers to greatest advantage, and she was peculiarly successful in Haydn's 'Creation,' where the elaborate air 'On mighty pens' precisely suited her. In the autumn of 1875 Lemmens arranged a provincial tour, at which she sang in scenes from Wagner's 'Lohengrin,' then new in England and much discussed. In 1876 she took part at St. James's Hall in the first performance in England of Bach's 'High Mass.'

Lemmens in 1879 opened a school for

catholic church musicians at Malines, and in January 1881 she accepted the offer of a post as teacher of singing at the Brussels conservatoire. But just before she took up the office her husband died (30 Jan. 1881). She completed her engagements in England, making no formal farewell; her last or almost her last appearance was in Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,' at Mr. Kuhe's musical festival in the Dome, Brighton, on 19 Feb. Proceeding to Brussels, she retained her post there till 1891. She occasionally revisited England, re-appearing during 1883–4, and showing little abatement of her earlier powers. Subsequently she sang at a performance of Benoit's 'Lucifer' in 1889, in the Albert Hall, and for a time engaged in teaching in London at the Royal Academy of Music, and at the Royal College of Music, Manchester. On 1 Nov. 1894 she appeared for the last time in public, singing at Manchester in Haydn's 'Creation'; she stipulated that she should receive no fee. Her last years were spent in retirement at 7 Rue Capouillet, Brussels, where she lived with two sisters.

Madame Lemmens-Sherrington died at Brussels on 9 May 1906. Her daughters May and Ella sang at Louvain in Nov. 1881 and subsequently in England; they afterwards took the veil. The sons followed engineering.

[Interview, with portrait, in Musical Herald, July 1899, revised by her; Clayton's Queens of Song (with portrait); British Musical Biography; information from Miss Padwick; biographical sketch in Le Guide Musical, translated with additions in Musical World, 19 Feb. 1881; obituaries in the musical press, May and June 1906; personal reminiscences.]

H. D.

LEMPRIERE, CHARLES (1818–1901), writer and politician, born at Exeter on 21 Sept. 1818, was second son of John Lempriere, D.D. [q. v.], compiler of the 'Classical Dictionary,' by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Deane of Salisbury. Entering at Merchant Taylors' School in Feb. 1825, he matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1837, with a scholar-fellowship of the old type. He graduated B.C.L. in 1842 and D.C.L. in 1847, and remained a law fellow of the college until his death.

He was called to the bar from the Inner Temple on 22 Jan. 1844, and for a time did work for (Sir) Alexander James Edmund Cockburn [q. v.], who always remained his friend. Joining the western circuit, he made good progress; but he early fell into the hands of unscrupulous financiers, whose schemes involved him in difficulties which lasted almost till his death. In pursuance of these schemes he travelled for some time in Egypt and the Levant. Meanwhile he interested himself in politics on the conservative side. He had been one of the earlier members of the Conservative Club (1841). From 1850 onwards he was a trusted agent of the conservative party, and engaged actively in political work. When it was resolved in 1859 to oppose Gladstone's election for Oxford University, Lempriere was deputed to approach the marquis of Chandos, afterwards duke of Buckingham, to induce him to stand. Premature revelation of the position of things by the conservative leaders at Oxford brought grave discredit upon Lempriere, who was really not in fault. The marquis ultimately stood (1 July 1859), and was defeated by 859 to 1050 votes. Two years after, Lempriere was despatched by Sir Moses Montefiore [q. v.] on a private mission to Mexico, then in the midst of civil and financial disturbance, to defend, as far as was possible, the threatened British interests in the country. Travelling by way of the United States, Lempriere recorded his impressions of the position there in the best of his literary productions, 'The American Crisis considered' (1861). Believing as most Englishmen did in the claims of the South to independence, he saw and exposed most vividly the danger to be apprehended from the emancipation of the negro population. There followed his 'Notes on Mexico' (1862). The confused condition of the country is reflected in the traveller's impressions. Vera Cruz had been occupied by the Spaniards, and there were fears that the French might establish permanent control of the country. Brigandage was rampant, and disorder universal. The book was attacked for inaccuracy in statistics and faultiness of style. Yet it is probably the best extant account of Mexican affairs in those days of turmoil.

In 1865 Lempriere was back in England and taking an active part in elections. When in June 1866 John Bonham Carter, liberal member for Winchester, accepted the office of junior lord of the treasury in Lord John Russell's administration, and offered himself for re-election, Lempriere contested the seat to prevent an unopposed return. He only polled 46 votes. In 1867, under Lord Derby's administration, his services were rewarded by the colonial secretaryship of the Bahamas. Political feeling at that time ran high in the islands, and it was not long before Lempriere's strong

tory opinions brought him into difficulties. He was accused of interfering in elections, and had to resign. Scenes of great disorder followed; Lempriere's house was plundered and his papers destroyed. Instead of returning to England he proceeded to the United States, where he had previously made the acquaintance of Horace Greeley, who now employed him as a writer for the 'Tribune.' After Greeley's death in 1872 Lempriere entered on the most singular stage of his career. He organised a colony of young Englishmen at Buckhorn in Western Virginia, on the lines of that afterwards attempted at Rugby, Tennessee, by Thomas Hughes, who is vaguely said to have suggested the idea to Lempriere. The 'colony' failed, the colonists were half starved, and in 1879 Lempriere was back in England and again engaged in financial projects. In the pursuit of these he travelled in most countries of Europe. His last undertaking was in connection with the valuation of the great Partagas tobacco estates in Cuba, in which he was employed by a syndicate (1887–9). From that time onwards he remained in England, occasionally residing for some months at a time in Belgium and Luxemburg, where he had many friends. He died at West Kensington on 30 Oct. 1901.

Lempriere's powers were not displayed to best advantage in his literary work. His reputation was that of a persuasive speaker and a brilliant conversationalist. There are oil paintings of him in the Common Room of St. John's College and at the Seigneurie of Rozet in Jersey, with which his family was connected.

[J. Bertram Payne, Monograph of the House of Lempriere, 1862; Robinson, Register of Merchant Taylors' School, ii. 223; Foster, Alumni Oxonienses, and Men at the Bar; Register of St. John's College, Oxford.]

A. T. G.

LENG, Sir JOHN (1828–1906), newspaper proprietor, born at Hull on 10 April 1828, was younger brother of Sir William Christopher Leng [q. v. Supp. II]. Educated at Hull grammar school, he acted there as joint-editor with Charles Cooper (afterwards editor of the 'Scotsman') of a manuscript school magazine. Becoming assistant teacher at a private school, he sent letters to the 'Hull Advertiser' which attracted the notice of Edward Francis Collins, then editor, and led to his appointment in 1847, at nineteen, as sub-editor and reporter. This post, which embraced dramatic and musical criticism, he held for four years. In July 1851 Leng was selected from among seventy candidates as editor of the then bi-weekly 'Dundee Advertiser.' The paper was founded in 1801, but had fallen into a backward state. Leng soon raised the 'Advertiser' to high rank, both in local and imperial affairs. His wide practical knowledge of newspaper work enabled him to reorganise both the literary staff and machinery. The old premises were quickly found too small; and in 1859 he built the first portion of new premises in Bank Street, which, before his death, attained gigantic proportions. As early as 1852 Leng was made a partner by the proprietors of the 'Advertiser,' and the imprint thenceforth bore the name of John Leng & Co.

After the abolition of the 'taxes on knowledge' in 1861, the 'Advertiser' was issued daily. In June 1870 Leng was one of the first Scottish newspaper proprietors to establish an office in Fleet Street, London, with direct telegraphic communication with Dundee. When stereotyping was adopted, after printing from rolls of paper instead of sheets was introduced, he caused a stereotype-foundry to be erected as a portion of the plant. In 1851 the single machine in use could only produce 350 copies per hour; fifty years afterwards Leng had four elaborate machines in operation, each capable of throwing off 20,000 copies per hour. He was the first to attempt illustrations in a daily paper; and when the primitive pantographic method was superseded by zincography, he founded a zincographic and photographic studio as part of the office equipment. The difficulty of obtaining an adequate paper supply was overcome in 1893, when the Donside paper-mills were acquired by a private limited liability company, of which Leng was chairman.

Leng proved to be a notable pioneer in other departments of journalistic enterprise. In May 1859 he founded the first halfpenny daily newspaper in Scotland, under the title of the 'Daily Advertiser,' but the limited machinery then available compelled him to suspend this venture. In January 1858 he established the 'People's Journal,' a weekly newspaper which soon reached the largest circulation of any similar paper in Scotland. A literary weekly paper, the 'People's Friend,' was founded by him in 1869; and he lived to see it reach a circulation which rivalled that of London periodicals of its kind. The 'Evening Telegraph,' a halfpenny daily newspaper, was started in 1877, and had a successful career, being amalgamated in 1900 with the 'Evening

Post,' another local paper. In 1869 he suggested the introduction of sixpenny telegrams, printing specimen forms similar to those afterwards adopted.

In September 1889, on the death of J. B. Firth, one of two members of parliament for Dundee, Leng was returned without opposition in the liberal interest. He was re-elected by large majorities in 1892, 1895, and 1900, retiring from the House of Commons at the dissolution in 1905. An advanced radical and a supporter of home rule all round, he made his maiden speech, on 26 March 1890, in support of the parliamentary elections (Scotland) bill, which proposed that the expenses of returning officers at such elections should be paid out of the rates. Among the topics which he brought before the House of Commons were the excessive hours of railway guards, engine-drivers, and firemen; appointment of female inspectors of factories and workshops; boarding-out of pauper children by parochial boards. He was prominent in 1893 in support of the home rule bill of Mr. Gladstone, and of the employers' liability bill. In the same year he was knighted and was made deputy-lieutenant for the county of the city of Dundee. He was made an honorary burgess of Dundee in 1902; and in 1904 hon. LL.D. of St. Andrews.

Despite his journalistic and parliamentary activity he found time for extensive travel. He visited the United States and Canada in 1876, and frequently toured in France, Germany, and Holland. His first Western journey was recorded in a volume entitled 'America in 1876' (Dundee, 1877); and a visit to India in 1896 was detailed in his book 'Letters from India and Ceylon' (1897), a work translated and widely circulated in Germany. Two journeys in the Near East produced 'Some European Rivers and Cities' (1897) and 'Glimpses of Egypt and Sicily' (1902). A second American tour in 1905 was commemorated in 'Letters from the United States and Canada' (1905). In October 1906 he set out on a third tour in America, but fell ill at Delmonte, California, and died there on 12 Dec. 1906. His body was cremated and the ashes brought home and interred at Vicarsford cemetery, near Newport, Fife.

Leng married twice: (1) in 1851, Emily, elder daughter of Alderman Cook of Beverley; she died at Kinbrae, Newport, Fifeshire, in 1894, leaving two sons and four daughters; (2) in 1897, Mary, daughter of William Low, of Kirriemuir, who survived him.

A portrait by James Archer, R.S.A., was presented to him in 1889 by the staff of the 'Dundee Advertiser' when he entered parliament. In 1901 a portrait by Sir William Quiller Orchardson, R.A., presented to him by the people of Dundee, was given by him to Dundee Permanent Art Gallery. The unspent balance of the subscriptions was increased by Leng so as to form the Leng Trust, designed to encourage the study of Scottish literature and music.

Besides the volumes mentioned, Leng published numerous pamphlets on socialism, free trade, and economic subjects. A posthumous work, edited by Lady Leng, is entitled 'Through Canada to California' (1911).

[Dundee Year Book, 1901 and 1906; Dundee Advertiser, 1851–1906; Centenary of Dundee Advertiser, 1901; private information.] A. H. M.

LENG, Sir WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER (1825–1902), journalist, born at Hull on 25 Jan. 1825, was elder son of Adam Leng of Hull by Mary, daughter of Christopher Lucecock, of Malton, architect. Sir John Leng [q. v. Suppl. II] was a younger brother. His father had served in the navy during the Napoleonic wars on board the Termagant; but from 1815 he engaged in commerce at Hull. After education at a private school, where he showed a taste for literature, William was apprenticed in 1839 to a wholesale chemist in Hull, and afterwards acted as town-traveller. In 1847 he began business on his own account. Meanwhile in anonymous contributions to the 'Hull Free Press,' including sketches of notable citizens (issued in book form in 1852), he championed with vigour a variety of reforms. Denouncing the overloading and mismodelling of cargo steamships, he first suggested to Samuel Plimsoll [q. v. Suppl. I] the crusade which led to the introduction of the Plimsoll 'load-line.' Proposals for municipal reforms in Hull like the demolition of slum-property were defeated in his opinion by the self-interest of prominent liberals, whose party he hitherto supported. Thereupon he declared himself a conservative, and remained through life a devoted adherent of the conservative cause. Brought up as a Wesleyan, he joined the evangelical party in the Church of England.

In spite of divergent political opinions, William was a regular contributor of articles on municipal and national affairs to the 'Dundee Advertiser,' after his brother John became editor in 1851. In 1859 William gave up his chemist's

business in Hull and resided in Dundee till 1864, writing in the 'Advertiser.' During the civil war in America he was almost the only journalist in Scotland to support the cause of the North.

In 1864 Leng joined Frederick Clifford [q. v. Suppl. II] in acquiring on easy terms the 'Sheffield Daily Telegraph.' He became managing editor, and at Sheffield the remainder of his life was passed. On 1 Jan. 1864 the 'Sheffield Daily Telegraph' became his property and first bore the imprint of 'Leng & Co.' In 1872 more extensive premises were purchased in Aldine Court, and there linotype machines were first employed in England to set up a newspaper entirely. The paper, which was almost moribund when he undertook its direction, quickly became in Leng's vigorous hands a great conservative power in the north of England.

Leng was fearless in advocacy of what he deemed the public interest. At personal risk he denounced in 1867 the terrorism practised by Sheffield trade-unionists upon non-union workmen under the leadership of William Broadhead [q. v. Suppl. I]. Leng induced the government to appoint a royal commission of inquiry which fully established his allegations (September 1867). He is the original of Mr. Holdfast in Charles Reade's 'Put Yourself in his Place' (1870), a novel dealing with Broadhead's crimes. In recognition of his services he was presented (28 April 1868) with his portrait by H. F. Crighton and a purse of 600 guineas, subscribed by men of all political opinions. The picture now hangs in Sheffield town hall.

Leng established at Sheffield as supplementary to the 'Telegraph,' the 'Weekly Telegraph,' the 'Evening Telegraph and Star,' the 'Weekly News,' and the 'Sunday Telegraph,' all of which became flourishing concerns. At different times he visited the Continent, writing for the 'Telegraph' descriptive articles, some of which he republished in book form. For many years vice-chairman of the Sheffield Conservative and Constitutional Association, he was afterwards chairman. In 1895-6 he was elected chairman of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. He was knighted in 1887 on the occasion of Queen Victoria's jubilee. Dying at Sheffield on 20 Feb. 1902, he was buried in Ecclesall churchyard. He married in 1860 Anne (*d.* 1893), daughter of David Stark of Ruthven, Forfarshire, and widow of Harry Cook of Sandhurst, Australia. Her sister was first wife of his brother John. His two sons, C. D. Leng and W. St. Quentin Leng, became partners in the 'Sheffield Telegraph.' A cartoon portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1890.

[In Memoriam, Sir William Christopher Leng, Kt. (1902); Sheffield Daily Telegraph, 20 Feb. 1902; Dundee Advertiser, 20 Feb. 1902; Dundee Year Book, 1902; private information.] A. H. M.

LENNOX, CHARLES HENRY GORDON-. [See GORDON-LENNOX, CHARLES HENRY, sixth DUKE OF RICHMOND AND first DUKE OF GORDON (1818–1903), lord president of the council.]

LENO, DAN, whose true name was GEORGE GALVIN (1860–1904), music-hall singer and dancer, was born on 20 Dec. 1860 at 4 Eve Court, Somers Town, afterwards demolished to make room for St. Panoras terminus. His father and mother, who were known professionally as Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Wilde, were itinerant music-hall performers who trained the child as a tumbler and contortionist. The father at any rate was Irish, and to that circumstance and the boy's occasional sojourns in Ireland may be attributed his marked Irish voice, which was no small part of his attraction in later years. He made his first appearance as early as 1864 as 'Little George, the Infant Wonder, Contortionist and Posturer' in the Cosmotheca off the Edgware Road, since destroyed. His father dying about this time, his mother married another member of the same profession, named Grant, whose stage name was Leno. The boy with his mother, stepfather, and a brother, also an acrobat, began to tour the United Kingdom and to some extent the continent. Described as 'The Great Little Lenos,' the brothers were performing in various places in 1867. The brother soon disappeared, and in 1869 Dan, who had been forced through an accident to substitute clog-dancing for tumbling, was known as 'The Great Little Leno, the Quintessence of Irish Comedians,' and had presumably added singing and patter to his agility. In 1869 he was in Belfast, among the audience being Charles Dickens, then lecturing in Ireland, who is said to have spoken to the boy and prophesied success for him (JAY HICKORY WOOD, *Dan Leno*, 1905).

The boy's name was changed from George to Dan owing to a misapprehension on the part of either the printer or deviser of

a playbill. The boy's stepfather appreciated the accidental change and saw the value of it, and as Dan Leno the stage name was crystallised. For many years the touring life continued, with moderate success, and then in 1880 Dan Leno, now nearly twenty, entered for a clog-dancing competition and the championship of the world silver belt at the Princess's Music Hall, Leeds, and won it. He subsequently lost it, but recaptured it in 1883, at the People's Music Hall, Oldham, and emerged from the contest into the successful period of his life. In 1883, in St. George's Church, Hulme, Manchester, he married Miss Lydia Reynolds, a music-hall singer, and not long afterwards made his first appearance as Dan Leno in London, at the Foresters' Music Hall, where at a salary of 5*l.* a week he sang and danced. His first song, 'Going to Buy the Milk for the Twins,' a mixture of singing and monologue such as he practised to the end, was so successful that he obtained an engagement at the Oxford Music Hall and there attracted the attention of George Conquest [q. v. Suppl. II], of the Surrey Theatre, who engaged Leno and his wife at a joint salary of 20*l.* a week to play in the 1886–7 pantomime of 'Jack and the Beanstalk.' Dan accepted, and played Jack's mother. From this point his career was a triumph.

In 1887 he made his appearance at the Empire theatre, Leicester Square, on the occasion of its being converted into a music hall, and sang one of his earliest successes, a parody of 'Queen of My Heart' in 'Dorothy.' Next year Sir Augustus Harris [q. v. Suppl. I] engaged him for the Drury Lane pantomime of 1888–9 — 'Babes in the Wood'—for which he worked so acceptably as the Wicked Aunt that it ran from 26 Dec. until 27 April, and his engagement was renewed for a term of years which ended only with his death. Every winter he was the particular star of Drury Lane; while during the rest of the year he made a tour of the principal music halls in the United Kingdom. No other comedian of his time had drawing power to compare with him. On 26 November 1901 the culminating point of his success was reached when he was commanded to Sandringham to sing before King Edward VII, Queen Alexandra, and their guests—the first music-hall performer to be thus honoured.

In September 1902 Dan Leno's health broke down. His continuous and excitable activity exhausted his strength. He was able to return to the stage during the early months of 1903 and for the Drury Lane pantomime of 1903–4; but he died at Balham from general paralysis of the brain on 31 Oct. 1904 at the early age of forty-three. His funeral on 8 Nov. at Lambeth cemetery, Tooting, was attended by an immense crowd of admirers.

Dan Leno throughout the best years of his career, which covered his connection with Drury Lane, signally excelled all other music-hall comedians in intelligence, humour, drollery, and creativeness. He used the words provided for him only as a basis, often suggested by himself, on which to build a character. Although essentially a caricaturist, with a broad and rollicking sense of fun which added myriad touches of extravagance beyond experience, the groundwork of his creations was true, and truth continually broke through the exuberance of the artist. His most memorable songs in his best period were a mixture of monologue and song, in male or female character, but the song came gradually to count for less and less. 'The Shopwalker' perhaps first convinced the great public of his genius. Leno's long series of largely irresponsible but always human pantomime figures at Drury Lane differed from all pantomime figures by their strange blend of fun and wistfulness. It was his special gift to endear himself to an audience, and compel its sympathies as well as applause.

The recipient of large salaries, he was correspondingly lavish. He was President of the Music Hall Benevolent Fund, and himself the distributor of much private charity. He carried his fun into private life and was much addicted to practical jokes. His hobbies were farming live stock in the meadow attached to his house at Balham and painting or modelling in the wooden studio in his garden. For one evening in 1902 he edited the 'Sun,' a short-lived newspaper then under Mr. Horatio Bottomley's ownership. He also wrote a burlesque autobiography entitled 'Dan Leno: his Book' (1901), which is not wholly without nonsensical merit.

He left a widow and several children, among them a married daughter, Georgiana, who had appeared on the stage. A bust of the comedian is in the entrance hall of Drury Lane Theatre.

[The Times, 1 Nov. 1904; Daily Telegraph, 1 Nov. 1904; Era, 5 Nov. 1904. Dan Leno, by Jay Hickory Wood, 1905; James Glover, *Jimmy Glover his book*, 1911; pp. 74 seq. (with portrait of Leno from bust by himself).] E. V. L.

LEVESON-GOWER, [EDWARD] FREDERICK (1819–1907), politician and autobiographer, second son of Granville Leveson-Gower, first Earl Granville [q. v.], by his wife Lady Henrietta, or Harriet, Cavendish, daughter of the fifth duke of Devonshire, was born on 3 May 1819. He was always called by his second Christian name. His early years were partly spent with his parents at the British embassy, Paris. As a boy he was a frequent visitor at Holland House (cf. his autobiography, *Bygone Years*, 1905, ch. iii.; LADY GRANVILLE'S *Letters*, ii. 3). Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, he graduated B.A. in 1840; he was judge's marshal to Lord Denman and Baron Parke, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1845. In 1846 he was returned as liberal member for Derby at a by-election, and was re-elected at the general election next year, but was unseated, his agent having illegally engaged voters as messengers. Returned for Stoke-on-Trent in 1852, he was at the bottom of the poll at the election five years later, the Chinese war having divided the liberals in the constituency. In 1859 he was returned for Bodmin, and held the seat until 1885, when he retired from political life.

Leveson-Gower's speeches in the House of Commons were not numerous, though he seconded the address on the meeting of parliament in the autumn of 1854. Gladstone offered him the posts of chief whip and postmaster-general, but he refused both, thinking that there were others more deserving of promotion (*Bygone Years*, p. 258). He was for several years chairman of railway committees, a tribunal of which he formed no high opinion (*ibid.* p. 259).

In 1874 he became first chairman of the National School of Cookery, and held the position until 1903, when he became vice-chairman. He acted for some twenty years as a director of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., Ltd.

Leveson-Gower took much pleasure in foreign travel. In 1850–1 he visited India. In 1856 he went to Russia as attaché to his brother, Lord Granville, the special envoy on the coronation of the Czar Alexander II (*Bygone Years*, ch. viii.; FITZMAURICE'S *Granville*, ch. viii.). But it was as a social figure that he was most conspicuous. Gifted with agreeable manners, conversational tact, and a good memory, he excelled as a diner-out and giver of dinners. These qualities are reflected in his 'Bygone Years' (1905), a pleasant volume of reminiscences, which contains many well-told anecdotes. His editing of his mother's 'Letters' (1894) also shows an intimate knowledge of several generations of society. In August 1899 he published an article with the object of showing that the author of 'Werner' was not Byron, but Georgiana, duchess of Devonshire (*Nineteenth Century*, vol. xlvi. pp. 243–250). The theory is discredited by Mr. Hartley Coleridge (*The Works of Lord Byron*, 1901, v. 329–333; see also *Bygone Years*, pp. 325–6, and the correspondence in *Literature*, 12, 19, and 26 August 1899). He was a member of Grillion's Club, and also of the Political Economy Club, of which science he made a serious study. He was J.P. for the county of Surrey and D.L. for Derbyshire.

Leveson-Gower married on 1 June 1853 Lady Margaret Mary Frances Elizabeth, second daughter of Spencer Joshua Alwyne Compton, second marquis of Northampton; she died on 22 May 1858. After her death he lived with his mother at Chiswick House. Chiswick, until she died in 1862, when he took No. 14 South Audley Street. In 1870 he also purchased Holmbury, near Dorking. There Gladstone visited him at least once a year, and other frequent guests were his brother, Lord Granville, to whom he was much attached, Mrs. Groto, Bishop Wilberforce, Tennyson, and Russell Lowell. Leveson-Gower died in London on 30 May 1907, and was buried at Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire. His only child, George Granville Leveson-Gower, who has been a commissioner of woods and forests since 1908, owns at 12 Norfolk-crescent, London, W., three portraits, including a half-length chalk portrait by H. T. Wells, R.A., done in 1871 for Grillion's Club. In the apartments of the Dowager Lady Granville, Leveson-Gower's sister-in-law, at Kensington Palace are two portraits of him: one in water-colours taken at the age of seventeen by the Vicomtesse de Caraman, and the other in oils believed to be by Manana.

[Bygone Years, by the Hon. Frederick Leveson-Gower, 1905; Letters of Harriet, Countess Granville, edited by the Hon. Frederick Leveson-Gower, 1894; G. W. E. Russell, Sketches and Snapshots, 1910; The Times, 31 May 1907.] L. C. S.

LEWIS, BUNNELL (1824–1908), classical archæologist, born in London on 26 July 1824, was the eldest of the twelve children of William Jones Lewis of London by his first wife Mary Bunnell, a descendant of Philip Henry, the nonconformist divine. Samuel Savage Lewis [q. v.] was his half-brother. Educated under Dr. Jack-

son, afterwards bishop of London, at Islington proprietary school and at University College, London, Lewis, after reading with Charles Rann Kennedy [q. v.], graduated B.A. in 1843 in the University of London, obtaining the university scholarship in classics. He became fellow of University College in 1847, and proceeded M.A. in classics in 1849, taking the gold medal, then first awarded. He was appointed the same year professor of Latin at Queen's College, Cork, an appointment which he held until 1905. He laboured to make archæology an integral part of university education, and with that end in view collected objects of art and antiquity for the museum of his college. At the foundation of the Queen's University in Ireland he took an active part in its administration, and held the office of examiner in Latin for four years.

Lewis early devoted his attention to archæology, being elected F.S.A. on 2 Feb. 1865, and was in 1883 appointed foreign corresponding associate of the National Society of Antiquaries of France. In 1873–1874 he delivered courses of lectures on classical archæology at University College in connection with the Slade School of Art. The inaugural lecture was published. His special study was the survival of Roman antiquities in various parts of Europe, and his inquiries took him during the summer recesses to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, and Turkey. His discoveries of Roman antiquities, which shed much new light on the interpretation of Latin literature, were embodied in papers contributed between 1875 and 1907 to the 'Archæological Journal.'

Lewis died at his residence, 49 Sunday's Well Road, Cork, on 2 July 1908, and was buried at Cork. He was twice married: (1) on 2 Oct. 1855 to Jane (*d.* 31 Dec. 1867), second daughter of the Rev. John Whitley, D.D., chancellor of Killaloe; and (2) on 4 Oct. 1871 to Louise Emily (*d.* Nov. 1882), daughter of Admiral Bowes-Watson of Cambridge. He left no issue. He bequeathed to University College, London, his classical and archæological library and 1000*l.* for a 'Bunnell Lewis prize' for proficiency in original Latin verse and in translations from Latin and Greek.

Besides his archæological papers and contributions to the second (revised) edition of Dr. William Smith's Latin Dictionary, he published a 'Letter to J. Robson, Esq., on the Slade Professorships of Fine Art' (1869) and 'Remarks on Ivory Cabinets in the Possession of Wickham Flower, Esq., (1871).

[*Summary of the Life of the Rev. George* Lewis, D.D., and Genealogy, 1873; Q.C.C., conducted by the Students of Queen's College, Cork (portrait), 1906, ii. 25–6; Cork Constitution, 3 July 1908; Irish Times, 3 July 1908; The Times, 17 Aug. 1908 (will); Men and Women of the Time, 1899; information kindly supplied by Miss Mary Bunnell Burton.]

C. W.

LEWIS, EVAN (1818–1901), dean of Bangor, born at Llanilar, Cardiganshire, on 16 Nov. 1818, was second (and posthumous) son of Evan Lewis of that place (who was descended from the Lewis family of Dinas Cerdyn and Blaen Cerdyn in that county) by his wife Mary, daughter of John Richards, also of Llanilar. His mother married, for her second husband, John Hughes of Tyn-y-beili, Llanrhystyd.

His elder brother, David Lewis (1814–1895), fellow of Jesus College, Oxford (1839–1846) and vice-principal (1845–6), served as curate of St. Mary's, Oxford, under John Henry Newman, and joined the Roman catholic communion in 1846. In 1860 he settled for life at Arundel. Devoting himself to a study of the canon law and the lives of the saints, he translated from the Latin 'The Rise and Growth of the Anglican Schism,' by Nicholas Sanders, with an elaborate introduction and notes (1877); and among other works from the Spanish, the writings of St. John of the Cross (1864; 2nd edit., with numerous changes, 1889; new edit. 3 vols., with an introduction by Father Benedict Zimmermann, 1909).

Evan Lewis, after education at Ystrad Meurig and Aberystwyth, went to a school at Twickenham kept by his father's brother, David Lewis, D.D. (1778–1859) (Foster, *Al. Oxon.*; G. Jones, *Enwogion Sir Aberteifi*, 98). Following his elder brother David to Jesus College, Oxford, Lewis matriculated on 7 April 1838, and graduated B.A. in 1841, proceeding M.A. in 1863. Of powerful physique, he rowed 'stroke' in the college boat when it was head of the river, and in after life was a great walker. Ordained deacon and priest in 1842 by Christopher Bethell, Bishop of Bangor [q. v.], he was successively curate of Llanddeusant (1842), Llanfaes with Penmon (1843–5), Llanfihangel Ysceifiog (1845–6), all in Anglesey, and Llanllechid, Carnarvonshire (1847–59). He was vicar of Aberdare, Glamorganshire (1859–66), rector of Dolgelly, Merionethshire, and rural dean of Estimaner (1866–84), proctor in convocation for the diocese of Bangor (1868–80), chancellor of

Bangor (1872–6), canon residentiary (1877–1884), and dean from 1884 till his death at the deanery on 24 Nov. 1901. He was buried at Llandegai churchyard.

He married (1) in October 1859 Anne, youngest daughter by his first wife of John Henry Cotton, dean of Bangor, at one time his vicar; she died on 24 Dec. 1860 at Aberdare, leaving no issue; (2) in 1865 Adelaide Owen, third daughter of the Rev. Cyrus Morrall of Plas Iolyn, Shropshire (BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*, *s. v.*); she survived him with three sons and three daughters.

While at Oxford, Lewis, like his brother David, came under the influence of the tractarians, and on returning to Wales he inculcated their doctrines by speech and pen. At Llanllechid he introduced choral services for the first time in the Bangor diocese, and gradually adopted a dignified ritual. This he supplemented by direct 'catholic' teaching as to the sacraments, being the first Anglican in the nineteenth century to preach in Wales the doctrines of apostolic succession and baptismal regeneration (ARCHDEACON DAVID EVANS' *Adgofion*, i.e. *Reminiscences*, 1904, pp. 35–6). Some of the younger clergy followed Lewis's lead, and the movement resulted in a latter-day Bangor controversy (*Dadl Bangor*). The Rev. John Phillips attacked the ritualist position in two famous lectures delivered at Bangor in November 1850 and January 1852 respectively and shortly afterwards published. Lewis replied to the first lecture in a series of Welsh letters in 'Y Cymro,' signed 'Aelod o'n Eglwys' (a member of the church), reprinted in 1852 in book form. His best work was an elaborate Welsh treatise on the apostolic succession, described as by a Welsh clergyman (*Yr Olyniaeth Apostolaidd gan Offeiriad Cymreig*: Bangor, 1851, London, 1869). He also wrote, besides occasional papers on Welsh church questions, and on the Wesleyan succession (*Yr Olyniaeth Wesleyaidd*), under the pseudonym of 'Amddiffynydd' (i.e. Defender) in 1858. He was much interested in church music, co-operated in the production of the 'Bangor Diocese Hymn Book,' and himself translated into Welsh Faber's 'Good Friday Hymns' and 'Adeste Fideles.'

[For Dean Lewis see Western Mail (Cardiff), 25 Nov. 1901; North Wales Chronicle (Bangor), 30 Nov.; Church Times, 29 Nov. 1901; T. R. Roberts, Eminent Welshmen (1908), p. 306. See also Welsh articles in Y Geninen for March 1902, p. 37, and March 1903, p. 23, and (with portrait) in Yr Haul, 1902, p. 3; private information.] D. LL. T.

LEWIS, SIR GEORGE HENRY, first baronet (1833–1911), solicitor, second son in a family of four sons and four daughters of James Graham Lewis, solicitor (1804–73), by his wife Harriet, daughter of Henry Davis of London, was born on 21 April 1833 at 10 Ely Place, Holborn, where, after the fashion of the day, his father resided over the offices of his firm. Educated at a private Jewish school at Edmonton and at University College, London, Lewis was articled to his father in 1851 and was admitted a solicitor in the spring of 1856, joining the firm of Lewis & Lewis, which his father had founded and in which the only other partner was his uncle, George Lewis. Their business, which strongly resembled in many ways that of Mr. Jaggers as described by Dickens in 'Great Expectations,' dealt largely with criminal matters, with insolvency, and with civil litigation arising out of fraud, barratry, and the like, and the firm was largely employed by members of the theatrical profession. Besides the general work of the office the younger George Lewis gained experience in advocacy by constant practice in the police courts. He showed remarkable ability and acuteness at the Mansion House in Jan. 1869 on behalf of the prosecutor, Dr. Thorn of the Canadian bar, who brought charges of fraud against the directors of the bankrupt firm Overend, Gurney & Co.; but his popular reputation was first established in July 1876 in connection with the so-called Balham mystery [see under GULLY, JAMES MANBY], where at the coroner's inquest he represented the relatives of Mr. Charles Bravo, whose death was the subject of the inquiry. His searching and relentless cross-examination, which for the first time made clear the relationship of the various parties in the drama, though it failed to fix the guilt on any of the persons involved, brought him much notoriety and was the cause of a substantial increase in the business of the firm.

Gradually he obtained what was for more than a quarter of a century the practical monopoly of those cases where the seamy side of society is unveiled, and where the sins and follies of the wealthy classes threaten exposure and disaster. He was the refuge, with fine impartiality, of the guilty and the innocent, of the wrongdoer and of the oppressed. But though he was employed on one side or the other in almost every *cause célèbre* which was tried in London for five-and-thirty years, the bulk of his practice lay in the cases

which by adroit handling he kept out of court, largely to the benefit of all concerned. He possessed an unrivalled knowledge of the past records of the criminals and adventurers of both sexes, not only in England and on the continent of Europe, but in the United States, which was peculiarly serviceable to him and to his clients in resisting attempts at conspiracy and blackmail. It has been said of him that 'he was not so much a lawyer as a shrewd private inquiry agent; audacious, playing the game often in defiance of the rules, and relying on his audacity to carry him through.' 'For a trial,' wrote Mr. Smalley, who knew him well, 'he prepared with a thoroughness which left no opening for surprise. He had methods of investigation which were his own, and intuitions beside which the rather mechanical processes of Sherlock Holmes seemed the efforts of a beginner.' These qualities were never more conspicuously exhibited than in the proceedings before the Parnell commission in 1888–9, where he represented the majority of the incriminated nationalists, and where he laid the train which resulted in the exposure of the forgeries of Richard Pigott [q. v.].

Lewis's extraordinary memory for detail enabled him to reduce written notes to a minimum, and 'some 'time before his death he declared that he had destroyed all record of his strange experiences. It was impossible to lead such a life without incurring much fierce resentment, and the causes he championed were not always those of right and justice; but he was the author of many acts of great kindness and generosity, and he was a staunch and loyal friend. Wealthy and hospitable, he was a familiar figure in the artistic and theatrical world, and there was no phase of society with which his professional experience had not, at one time or another, brought him into touch. Though a Jew by birth, a fact of which he was conspicuously proud, and having enjoyed few advantages as a young man, George Lewis became a familiar figure in very exalted circles and was one of those admitted to the intimacy of King Edward VII, by whom he was made a Companion of the Victorian Order in 1905. In 1892 he was knighted, in recognition, it was supposed, of his services in connection with the Parnell commission. On the coronation of King Edward VII in 1902 he obtained a baronetcy.

In the later years of his life Lewis was active in promoting certain much-needed reforms in the criminal law. He was a strong advocate of the Prisoners' Evidence Act of 1898, by which prisoners and their wives were made competent witnesses in criminal as well as in civil cases, as well as of the court of criminal appeal created in 1908. His practice had made him acquainted with every phase of conjugal unhappiness, and he proved a highly illuminating witness before the royal commission appointed in 1909 to inquire into the working of the divorce laws. He argued in favour of equal rights for both sexes, of the cheapening of procedure, and of the establishment of local divorce courts. He contributed also to the movement which led to the Moneylenders Act of 1900, intended to put a curb upon usurious extortion.

Lewis died, after a prolonged illness, at his house in Portland Place, on 7 Dec. 1911, and was buried at the Jewish cemetery, Willesden; he had done very little professional work for some years before his death. He was married twice: (1) in 1863 to Victorine, daughter of Philip Kann of Frankfort-on-Maine; she died in 1865, leaving a daughter; (2) in 1867 to Elizabeth, daughter of Ferdinand Eberstadt of Mannheim, by whom he had two daughters and one son, George James Graham, who succeeded him in the baronetcy and as head of the firm of Lewis & Lewis. A portrait in oils by John S. Sargent, R.A., was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1896. A cartoon portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1896.

[The Times, 8 Dec. 1911; the New York Daily Tribune, 31 Dec. 1911 (article by George W. Smalley); Burke's Baronetage; private information.] J. B. A.

LEWIS, JOHN TRAVERS (1825–1901), archbishop of Ontario, born on 20 June 1825, at Garrycloyne Castle, Cork, the seat of his great-uncle on the mother's side, John Travers, was son of John Lewis, M.A., curate of St. Ann's, Shandon, Cork, of Welsh descent, by his wife Rebecca Olivia, daughter of John Lawless of Kilcrone, Cloyne. Educated at Hambin and Porter's School, Cork, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, winning the first Hebrew prize, and graduating B.A. in 1848 as senior moderator and gold medallist in ethics and logic. Ordained deacon in 1848, and priest in 1849, he visited Canada in the latter year and settled there for life. He first received charge of the mission at West Hawkesbury in the Ottawa Valley. In 1854 he was appointed to the rectory of St. Peter's,

Brockville; and on 13 June 1861 was elected first bishop of the new diocese of Ontario. He was at the time the youngest bishop in the whole Anglican church, and the last in Canada to be created by royal letters patent. In 1893 he was elected by the house of bishops to the office of metropolitan of the ecclesiastical province of Canada, and in 1894 to the dignity of archbishop of Ontario.

In 1861, in his first address as bishop of Ontario, he advocated the incorporation of a synod board to manage the funds and direct the mission work of the diocese, a system since adopted throughout the Dominion. In his address of 1864 he spoke in favour of a national council of representatives for the whole Anglican church, to affirm the catholic doctrines. At the meeting of the provincial synod in 1865 he moved an address to the archbishop of Canterbury in behalf of the proposed council. He then visited England and urged acceptance of the scheme, and the result was the first Lambeth conference of 1867. At the same time his steady interest in scientific questions led him to be the original promoter of the first meeting of the British Association in Canada, held at Montreal 1884. He was author of some published sermons and contributor to religious periodicals in Canada and England.

Lewis was made hon. D.D. of Oxford (1897), hon. LL.D. of Dublin, and hon. D.C.L. by Trinity University, Toronto, and by Bishop's College University, Lennoxville. In 1885 the governor-general of Canada presented him with the memorial medal of the confederation of the provinces in acknowledgment of his 'important services in the cause of literature and science.' He died at sea in the Atlantic on his way from Canada to England on 6 May 1901, and was buried at Hawkhurst, Kent. An altar was erected to his memory in the cathedral, Kingston, Ontario. A painted portrait of Lewis is in possession of his widow; two pastels in colours are owned by his eldest son.

Lewis twice married: (1) on 22 July 1851, Annie Henrietta Margaret, daughter of the hon. Henry Sherwood, Q.C., successively solicitor-general and attorney-general for Upper Canada; she died on 28 July 1886, leaving six children, the eldest of whom, John Travers Lewis, K.C., is chancellor of the diocese of Ottawa; (2) on 20 Feb. 1889, Ada Maria, daughter of Evan Leigh, C.E., of Manchester. Lewis's second wife, by whom he had no issue, was well known before her marriage for her pious works in France, where she founded the British and American homes for young women and children in Paris and built Christ Church at Neuilly-sur-Marne.

[Private information; Kingston Daily Whig, 7 May 1901; Morgan's Canadian Men and Women of the Time, 1898.] W. S. J.

LEWIS, RICHARD (1821–1905), bishop of Llandaff, second son of John Lewis (*d.* 1834), barrister-at-law, of Henllan in the parish of Llanddewi Velfrey, Pembrokeshire, by his first wife, Eliza, daughter of Charles Poyer Callen of Grovo, Narberth, in the same county, was born at Henllan on 27 March 1821. His father was a prominent supporter of the reform bill of 1832 (cf. NICHOLAS, *Annals of County Families*, 904). An ancestor had married into the family of Col. John Poyer [q. v.], whose estate of Grovo, with that of Henllan and Molleston amounting together to 3500 acres, passed to the bishop on the death of his only brother, John Lennox Griffith Poyer Lewis (1819–1886), a barrister of Lincoln's Inn and high sheriff of Carmarthenshire for 1867.

Educated at the grammar school of Haverfordwest and at Bromsgrove school (Feb. 1835 to 1839), he matriculated at Worcester College, Oxford, 18 June 1839, being Cookes scholar 1839–43. Owing to ill-health, he graduated B.A. in 1843 in the 'pass' examination with an honorary fourth class. He then travelled for two years with his brother through central and south-eastern Europe, Egypt, as far as the second cataract, and, crossing the desert, through Palestine, Asia Minor, and Greece. He was ordained deacon in 1844 and priest in 1846 by the bishop of Oxford. After serving a curacy at Denchworth near Wantage he was on 17 Sept. 1847 presented by his grandfather to the vicarage of Amroth, Pembrokeshire, a Poyer living of which he afterwards became patron. This he relinquished for a curacy at Flaxley, Gloucestershire, and in 1851 he was preferred by the lord chancellor to the rectory of Lampeter Velfry, a purely agricultural parish, with a Welsh-speaking population of about 1000, adjoining his native place and comprising a part of the family estate. Bishop Thirlwall refused to institute him, on the ground of his inadequate knowledge of Welsh, but an appeal to the archbishop was decided in his favour (23 June 1852) (DEAN ROBERTS OF BANGOR in *Y Geninen*, January 1906). He became rural dean of Lower Carmarthen in the same year.

He catechised the scholars in the Sunday school every Sunday, and the number of communicants rose from fifteen in 1851 to one hundred and ten in 1883 (see his 7th Visitation Charge, 1903). He was prebendary of Caerfarchell in St. David's Cathedral from 1867 to 1875, archdeacon of St. David's, prebendary of Mydrim, and chaplain to the bishop (Basil Jones) from 1875 to 1883, the archdeaconry, which was *pro hac vice* in the gift of the crown, being conferred on him by the prime minister, Disraeli. He was exceptionally active throughout his archdeaconry, but he was scarcely known outside before the Church Congress held at Swansea in 1879, when as chairman of the subjects committee and of one of the public meetings he gave an impression of tact and judgment (Dean Roberts, *loc. cit.*). On the advice of Dean Vaughan and Dean Allen (of St. David's) he accepted in Jan. 1883, with some hesitation, when sixty-two years old, and with little experience of urban or industrial conditions, Gladstone's offer of the see of Llandaff, which had not been held by a Welshman since 1675. He was consecrated on 25 April 1883 at St. Paul's Cathedral by Archbishop Benson—it being his first consecration—was enthroned on 1 May, and soon afterwards received the degree of D.D. from Oxford by diploma.

The Church Extension Society founded by Lewis's predecessor, Alfred Ollivant [q. v.], in 1850 had practically exhausted all its funded capital before the end of 1883. After visiting every parish in the diocese and after realising the deficient provision in the industrial districts, Lewis inaugurated the Bishop of Llandaff's Fund for the erection of inexpensive churches in populous districts, and for the support of additional curates. Starting the fund with a personal contribution of 1000*l.* (to which later he added 1000 guineas), he asked for 50,000*l.*, of which 20,000*l.* was raised within a year, and the total reached before his death was 60,155*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, of which 27,061*l.* had been expended in building grants and 23,232*l.* in grants for the stipends of curates. In 1897 he started a Poor Benefice Fund, which has since been affiliated to the Queen Victoria Clergy Pension Fund. In 1898 he established a diocesan Sunday, on which collections should be made throughout the diocese for the four chief diocesan funds, namely, the two already mentioned and those of the Church Building Society (established by Ollivant in 1845) and the Church Schools Association. A million shilling thank-offering fund, opened by the bishop in 1901 (to commemorate the nineteenth century) proved disappointing; only some tenth of that sum was realised. During his episcopate he confirmed 83,844 candidates, some 30 new parishes were formed, 100 new churches built or rebuilt, and 130 restored.

One of the earliest acts of the bishop was to establish an annual Diocesan Conference, which first met in October 1884. His addresses at these conferences and even his visitation charges were mainly devoted either to administrative matters or to a spirited defence of the church and its property, including exposure of what he regarded as unfair treatment of its schools. A broad churchman, he pursued a policy of toleration in matters of ritual, and secured the obedience of clergy who inclined to ritualist excesses.

After the death of William Basil Jones [q. v. Suppl. I] in 1897, he, as senior Welsh bishop, was frequently consulted by the primate on questions relating to Wales, especially as to education. He refused to countenance any compromise on the question of church schools (*South Western Daily News*, 28 Feb. and 29 April 1903); with much reluctance he met the teachers' representatives in an abortive conference at Llandaff on 23 Nov. (*ibid.*). He was unable, from stress of work or disinclination, to take any part in the administration of the South Wales University College. To him was largely due in 1892 the establishment, within his diocese, of a theological college (St. Michael's) for the post-graduate training of candidates for orders.

Lewis was president of the Church Congress at Cardiff in 1889, spoke at the Rhyl Congress of 1891 on the church revival in Wales, and presided at a meeting on the church in Wales at the London Congress in 1899. He also presided over a committee of the Lambeth Conference of 1887 which considered the care of emigrants. He took his seat in the House of Lords on 14 April 1885. He attended rarely, but uniformly voted on the conservative side.

Somewhat lacking in sympathy with modern Welsh nationalism, he took little part in any Welsh movement unconnected with the church, but was keenly alive to the necessity of utilising the Welsh language in the services of the church and also for church defence. He insisted on Welsh-speaking clergy serving parishes where Welsh was spoken, and declined to institute patrons' nominees who could not speak

Welsh. The exercise of such discretion on his part was upheld in the law courts (*Law Reports*, 20 Q.B.D. 460; 58 *Law Times*, 812).

The bishop died at Llandaff on 24 Jan. 1905, and was buried at Llanddewi Volfrey. He preserved his physical vigour till near the end. A life-size gilt-bronze statue, in ecclesiastical robes, by (Sir) W. Goscombe John, R.A., was erected in the cathedral, being unveiled on behalf of the subscribers by Viscount Tredegar on 17 Dec. 1908. A portrait in the Palace, Llandaff, by Mr. A. S. Cope, R.A., was presented on the twenty-first anniversary of his accession to the see (3 Nov. 1904).

In April 1847, while a curate at Dench-worth, Lewis married Georgiana King, daughter of Major John Lewis of the Hon. East India Company. She died at Llandaff on 24 Feb. 1895. Their only child, Arthur Griffith Poyer Lewis (1848–1909), educated at Eton and University College, Oxford, where he rowed in the university boatrace of 1870, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn on 17 Nov. 1873, and joined the South Wales circuit. He was registrar to the diocese of Llandaff from January 1885 to April 1898, secretary to the bishop from 1897 to 1908, and chancellor of the dioceses of Llandaff and St. David's (1908–9). He was also recorder of Carmarthen (1890–1905), stipendiary magistrate for Pontypridd from July 1905, and chairman of the quarter sessions of Haverfordwest from 1907 and of Carmarthenshire from 1908 (Foster's *Men at the Bar*; *Who's Who*, 1909; *Western Mail*, 6 May 1909).

[South Wales Daily News and Western Mail (Cardiff) of 25 Jan. 1905 and a Welsh article in Y Geninen (Carnarvon) for January 1906 by the Dean of Bangor give the fullest and most reliable account of Bishop Lewis. See also articles by Mr. J. E. Ollivant in the Llandaff diocesan magazine for March 1905 and in Guardian 1 Feb. 1905; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Distinguished Churchmen (1902), by Charles H. Dant. The primary authorities for the bishop's episcopal work are the reports of the Llandaff Diocesan Conference from 1884 on (notably that for 1904, containing his own review of the progress made), and his visitation charges (both published at Cardiff), and also, from March 1899 on, the Llandaff diocesan magazine, each number of which gives *inter alia* a list of the public engagements fulfilled by the bishop in the preceding quarter. A summarised account of Dr. Lewis's episcopacy was given by his successor (Dr. Hughes) to the Welsh Church Commission on 11 June 1908 (Minutes of Evidence, book iii. pp. 511 et seq.] D. Ll. T.

LIDDERDALE, WILLIAM (1832–1902), governor of the Bank of England, born at St. Petersburg on 16 July 1832, was second of the six sons of John Lidderdale, a Russia merchant, by his wife Ann Morgan. When ten years old he was brought to England, and after education at a private school at Birkenhead he began his commercial career in 1847 in the office of Heath and Co., Russia merchants of Liverpool. He next became cashier to Rathbone Bros. and Co. of Liverpool, representing that firm in New York from 1857 to 1863. Becoming a partner in 1864, he started the Rathbones' London house, and his business ability quickly brought him to the front rank of London merchants. He became a director of the Bank of England in 1870, deputy-governor in 1887, and governor in 1889.

During Lidderdale's deputy-governorship effect was given by the bank to the reduction of the interest on the national debt, in accordance with the National Debt Conversion Act passed in 1888, by George Joachim Goschen [q. v. Suppl. II], the chancellor of the exchequer. During his second year of office as governor Lidderdale was faced by the gravest responsibility. The money market had been for some months in an unsettled state owing to the large drain of gold to foreign parts, especially to South America. On Friday, 7 Nov. 1890, the bank rate was suddenly raised to 6 per cent. On the following day Lidderdale was informed that the great accepting house of Baring Bros. was in need of assistance being called upon to meet certain commitments in respect of the Buenos Ayres harbour and water works. Their liabilities were 22,000,000*l.*, against which were liquid assets immediately available of 15,000,000*l.*, whilst the personal estates of the partners were valued at about 11,000,000*l.* Lidderdale immediately consulted not only his fellow directors but the leading bankers and merchants. By the following Wednesday afternoon he had purchased 1,500,000*l.* of gold from Russia and borrowed 3,000,000*l.* from France. On Thursday, 14 Nov., Messrs. Baring laid a statement of their affairs before the directors; on Friday Lidderdale placed the British government in full possession of the facts of the coming emergency and of the steps taken and proposed to be taken to meet it. On the same afternoon a guarantee fund was opened at the bank, and by noon the next day a subscription of 16,000,000*l.* had been secured, and he was

able to announce to the public that the situation was saved.

The bank, supported by the chief joint-stock banks, discount houses, and a few leading firms, undertook the liquidation of Messrs. Baring's affairs by means of a committee to last for three (eventually extended to four years, during which it was hoped that the whole of the firm's assets would be satisfactorily realised. In his dealing with the inevitable difficulties of the liquidation, Lidderdale, by his firm action, still further increased the confidence of the City in his financial leadership.

At the close of this alarming crisis, which the country had hardly time to realise before it disappeared, the services of Lidderdale and his fellow directors received marked public recognition. On 30 Dec. 1890 a committee from the Stock Exchange presented the governor and directors with an appreciative address. On 27 Feb. 1891 Lidderdale was presented with the honorary freedom of the Grocers' Company. On 6 May he was admitted to the honorary freedom of the City of London; at the banquet in his honour which followed at the Mansion House, Lidderdale insisted that the maintenance of a sufficient reserve for national wants was the concern not only of the Bank of England, but of all the banks of the country. He was made a privy councillor on 30 May 1891.

Lidderdale was continued in office as governor for a year beyond the usual term, so that he might bring to a conclusion negotiations with the government for changes in the management of the bank, which eventually took shape in the Bank Act of 27 June 1892. To his personal investigation of the details was largely due the judgment of the House of Lords on 5 March 1891 (reversing the decision of the lower courts), in the intricate case, Vagliano Bros. *versus* the Bank of England. Thereby the bank was finally relieved, after three years' litigation, of a claim to pay the plaintiffs a sum of 71,500*l.* which a clerk of theirs had fraudulently drawn from the firm's account at the Bank of England in 1888. The result was warmly welcomed by the banking interest.

Lidderdale, who became a commissioner of the Patriotic Fund in 1893, and held (among other financial offices) the presidency of the council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, died on 26 June 1902 at 55 Montagu Square, London, W., and was buried at Winkfield, near Windsor. He married in 1868 Mary Martha, elder daughter of Wadsworth Dawson Busk of Winkfield, Berkshire (formerly of St. Petersburg), by his wife Elizabeth Thicleke; of his eight children four sons and three daughters survived him.

[Journ. Inst. of Bankers, xxiii. 400–3; Joseph Burn, Stock Exchange Investments in Theory and Practice, 1909, pp. 54–7; Arthur D. Elliot, Life of Viscount Goschen, 1911, ii. 169–75, 283–4; Men and Women of the Time, 1899; Men of Note in Finance and Commerce, 1900–1, p. 139; The Times, 27 June and 23 July 1902; City Press, 6 and 9 May 1891; private information.] C. W.

LINDSAY, JAMES GAVIN (1835–1903), colonel R.E., born on 21 Oct. 1835, was younger son of Colonel Martin Lindsay, C.B. of Dowhill, co. Londonderry, who commanded the 78th highlanders.

Educated at Addiscombe from 1852 to 1854, he obtained a commission in the Madras engineers, becoming second lieutenant on 9 Dec. 1854 and lieutenant on 27 April 1858. He served in the Indian Mutiny campaign in 1858 under Sir George Whitlock, and was present at the affairs of Jheejung and Kalpai, the battle of Banda, and the relief of Kirwi. He was in the reserve at the storming of the heights of Punwarree and received the medal and clasp. He was made second captain on 29 June 1863. Subsequently he entered the railway department as deputy consulting engineer, and in April 1870 he was appointed executive engineer of the first grade for the railway survey of Mysore. In 1872 he undertook as engineer-in-chief the construction of the Northern Bengal railway. His administrative capacity was seen to advantage during the Bengal famine of 1873–4, when he employed on public works large numbers who were out of work owing to the failure of the crops. He was promoted captain on 30 July 1871; major on 5 July 1872; lieut.-colonel on 31 Dec. 1878; and colonel on 31 Dec. 1882.

During the second Afghan war in 1879–1880 he showed his organising power by building for military purposes the Sukkur-Sibi railway, of which he was engineer-in-chief. It was constructed in three months and opened for traffic on 27 Jan. 1880. He also started the Harnai and Gulistan-Karez sections of the Kandahar railway. Afterwards he took part in the march from Quetta to the relief of Kandahar with the force under Major-general Sir Robert Phayre [q. v. Suppl. I] and in the destruction of the towers of Abu Saiad Khan's fort (cf. *Lond. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 1881). He again received the medal.

Returning from the frontier at the close

of the war, he became chief engineer of the Southern Mahratta railway in 1881, and by exercise of his great organising powers and by his gift of obtaining the devoted services of his staff he finished the railway in 1891. The line proved of great service in ameliorating distress during the subsequent famines. Meanwhile in 1885, when Russian intrigues had caused unrest on the north-west frontier, he as engineer-in-chief made arrangements for carrying out the railroad from Sibi up the Bolan towards Quetta. Incapacitated by breaking his arm, he retired from the service in 1891 before the completion of this line. On returning home he became deputy chairman of the Southern Mahratta railway and in 1896 chairman.

Lindsay, an able and trusted officer, was a leader of railway work in India, his name being identified with the establishment of the North Bengal State railway, the Southern Mahratta, the Ruk-Sibi and Bolan railways. His influence over those who worked with him enabled him to carry out fine work rapidly. He died on board the P. & O. steamship Caledonia near Aden on 19 Dec. 1903 on his way to Bombay, where he had intended to visit railway works with which he was associated. He was twice married, but left no issue. Both his wives predeceased him.

[Royal Engineers Journal, Feb. 1904; Engineer, 1 Jan. 1904; The Times, 23 Dec. 1903; Official and Hart's Army Lists; H. B. Hanna's Second Afghan War, vol. iii. 1910.] H. M. V.

LINDSAY, afterwards LOYD-LINDSAY, ROBERT JAMES, BARON WANTAGE (1832–1901), soldier and politician, was younger son of General James Lindsay of the Grenadier guards, a cadet of the family of which the earls of Crawford are the head. His mother was Anne, eldest child of Sir Coutts Trotter, banker and first baronet. His elder brother, Sir Coutts Lindsay (*b.* 1824), inherited in 1837 the baronetcy of his maternal grandfather, Sir Coutts Trotter. Of two sisters, the elder, Margaret, married her cousin, Alexander William Crawford Lindsay, 25th earl of Crawford [q. v.]; the younger, Mary Anne, married Robert Stayner-Holford, of Westonbirt, Gloucestershire.

Born on 16 April 1832, Robert James Lindsay was educated at Eton, and in 1850 received a commission in the Scots guards, then the Scots fusilier guards. Ordered to the Crimea with his regiment in Feb. 1854, he carried the queen's colour at the battle of the Alma as senior subaltern, and distinguished himself by helping to rally the regiment which had been thrown into momentary confusion by a mistaken order; for this service he was thanked next morning on parade by the Duke of Cambridge. He played a conspicuous part at Inkerman in command of his company, and in the early spring of 1855 he was appointed A.D.C. to General Sir James Simpson [q. v.], which position he vacated in August of the same year to take up the adjutancy of his regiment. On the return of the British troops from the Crimea in July 1856 he received a brevet majority and was made musketry instructor in the recently created school at Hythe. On 24 Feb. 1857 he was gazetted to the Victoria Cross, with a double recommendation for his services at Alma and Inkerman, and he received this decoration from Queen Victoria on 27 June. Early in 1858 he was appointed equerry in the household of Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, which was then constituted for the first time. On 17 Nov. 1858 he was married to Harriet Sarah, only surviving child and heiress of Samuel Jones Loyd, Baron Overstone [q. v.], and he assumed the name of Loyd-Lindsay.

In 1859 he retired from the army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and devoted himself to the management and embellishment of the estate of Lockinge near Wantage in Berkshire, which had been settled on him and his wife by Lord Overstone. Loyd-Lindsay was one of the pioneers of the volunteer movement, and took a main part in the raising of the Berkshire corps, of which he was made colonel commandant in 1860, and on the reorganisation of the force in 1888 he became brigadier-general of the home counties brigade. He also held the command, by special request of the Prince of Wales, from 1866 to 1881, of the Honourable Artillery Company. From the first he was a strong advocate of the institution of bodies of mounted infantry among the volunteers, and his enthusiasm for rifle shooting is commemorated by the Loyd-Lindsay prize, which he founded, and which is annually competed for at Bisley. In 1865 he entered the House of Commons as conservative member for Berkshire, and he retained his seat until his elevation to the peerage in 1885; he held the office of financial secretary to the war office from August 1877 to the fall of Lord Beaconsfield's government in April 1880. On the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war a letter from Loyd-Lindsay in 'The Times' of 22 July 1870 led to the formation of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded, which developed

into the Red Cross Aid Society. Of that body he was chairman from the first, and he visited in this capacity the scene of the war in France, being received at the Prussian headquarters at Versailles, and penetrating into besieged Paris. In July 1876, as commissioner of the society, he was present during the campaign between Turkey and Servia, and his private letters from the front to his father-in-law attracted the attention of Lord Beaconsfield. In the spring of 1900 he was with difficulty prevented, though the hand of death was visibly upon him, from sailing for South Africa to direct the operations of the Red Cross Aid Society during the Boer war. In 1881 he was made K.C.B. on the occasion of the 'coming of age' of the volunteer force, and he was raised to the peerage in July 1885 under the title of Baron Wantage of Lockinge, becoming lord-lieutenant of Berkshire in the same year. In 1891 he was chosen by the secretary for war, Edward Stanhope [q. v.], to preside over a committee appointed to inquire into the length and conditions of service in the army, the recommendations of which were the source of some much-needed ameliorations in the lot of the private soldier. In 1892 Lord Wantage succeeded the duke of Clarence as provincial grand master of the freemasons of Berkshire.

The death of Lord Overstone in 1883 placed a princely fortune at the disposal of Lord Wantage and his wife. The owner of large estates in Berkshire and Northamptonshire, he became one of the leading agriculturists in the country, devoting special attention to the breeding of shire horses and pedigree cattle. A man of lofty personal character, he cherished a strong sense of the duties and responsibilities attendant upon wealth and high station. He was a generous and discriminating patron of art, and assisted by his wife's judgment added largely to the fine collection of pictures formed by Lord Overstone. He was one of the founders and chief supporters of the Reading University College, which since his death has benefited largely by the munificence of Lady Wantage. He died at Lockinge Park, Wantage, and was buried at Ardington, after a long illness, on 10 June 1901; there was no issue of the marriage, and the title became extinct.

Wantage was of singularly fine presence, and his massive head and refined features served more than one artist as models for King Arthur and the ideal 'Happy Warrior'; he was frequently painted, the best portraits being respectively by Mr. W. W. Ouless, R.A., now at Lockinge, and by Sir William Richmond, R.A., painted in 1899, now at Carlton Gardens. A cartoon portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1876.

[Memoir of Lord Wantage by Harriet Lady Wantage, 1907; Edinburgh Review, Jan. 1902; *Spectator*, 4 Jan. 1908; *private information*.]

J. B. A.

LINGEN, Sir RALPH ROBERT WHEELER, Baron Lingen (1819–1905), civil servant, born in Birmingham on 19 Feb. 1819, was only son of Thomas Lingen of the old Herefordshire family [see Lingen, Sir Henry] by his wife Ann, eldest daughter of Robert Wheeler of Birmingham. Lingen was sent to Bridgenorth grammar school at the beginning of 1831, the head boy of the school at the time being Osborne Gordon [q. v.]. In May 1837 he won a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, and went into residence in the same year. His contemporaries included James Fraser [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Manchester, an old schoolfellow, Frederick (afterwards Archbishop) Temple [q. v. Suppl. II], with whom he was brought much into contact in later years on educational matters, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Froude. One of his closest friends through life was Benjamin Jowett, who, writing to him in 1890, spoke of 'a friendship of more than fifty years' standing.' From school Lingen brought a high reputation for scholarship, which was fully sustained at the university. In 1838 he gained the Ireland scholarship, in 1839 the Hertford. In 1840 he took a first class in the final classical school, and next year became a fellow of Balliol. In 1843 he won the Latin essay, and in 1846 the Eldon scholarship. In 1881 he received the hon. degree of D.C.L., and in 1886 he was made hon. fellow of his old college, Trinity.

Lingen, who became a student at Lincoln's Inn on 4 May 1844, read in chambers until 6 May 1847, when he was called to the bar. Shortly afterwards he entered the education office, then under a committee of the privy council, and in 1849, when he was only 30 years old, became secretary in succession to Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth [q. v.]; the first holder of the office. 'This post he filled for twenty years, and during the creation of our elementary education system he was the controlling executive force, if not also the virtual creator of successive codes' (*Ann. Reg.* 1905). While Lingen was serving under Kay-Shuttleworth, the latter remarked to him, in respect of some

change, 'Get it done, let the objectors howl' (Abbott and Campbell's *Jowett*, i. 185). As secretary, Lingen acted on this maxim, though his strength lay perhaps not so much in his capacity to make changes as in his ability to negative claims upon the public purse. The growth of educational expenditure led to the appointment in 1858 of a commission on the subject; the Duke of Newcastle served as president and the enquiry lasted nearly three years. At this time Lord Granville was president of the council, and the vice-president, in charge of education, was Robert Lowe, afterwards Lord Sherbrooke [q. v.]. With Lord Granville and more especially with Lowe, whom at a later date he joined at the treasury, Lingen worked with loyalty and in entire harmony (Fitzmaurice's *Lord Granville*, i. 426; Patchett Martin's *Robert Lowe, Viscount Sherbrooke*, ii. 478). The staunch adherence to 'sound principles,' with which Lingen credited Lowe, was equally characteristic of himself, and he proved fearless and tenacious in the face of public criticism.

The Newcastle commission, which reported in March 1861, gave a lead in the direction of payment by results, but the revised code which was first issued at the end of July in that year, though it did not come before parliament until the following February, went far beyond the committee's recommendations. All assistance from state funds to the schools of the country was merged in a capitation grant depending upon the children passing an examination in the three R's. Examination was, according to the opponents of the scheme, substituted for inspection. Financial considerations were paramount in Lowe's and Lingen's minds in drawing up the revised code. 'As I understand the case, you and I [wrote Lowe later] viewed the three R's not only or primarily as the exact amount of instruction which ought to be given, but as an amount of knowledge which could be ascertained thoroughly by examination, and upon which we could safely base the parliamentary grant. It was more a financial than a literary preference . . . One great merit of the scheme, as it seems to me, was that it fixed a clear and definite limit' (*Life of Lord Sherbrooke*, ii. 217). Matthew Arnold reckoned Lingen, while in charge of the education office, as 'one of the best and most faithful of public servants, who saw with apprehension the growth of school grants with the complication attending them, and was inclined to doubt whether government had not sufficiently done its work and the schools might now be trusted to go alone' (Humphry Ward, *Reign of Queen Victoria*, ii. 258).

The publication of the code aroused a storm of criticism, among its opponents being the late secretary, Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth; a compromise was arrived at, but the authors of the scheme were not forgiven, and on 12 April 1864 Lord Robert Cecil, afterwards Lord Salisbury [q. v. Suppl. II], moved a vote of censure in the House of Commons on the education department for alleged mutilation of the inspectors' reports in favour of the views which the revised code had embodied. He was supported among others by W. E. Forster [q. v.], the motion was carried, and Lowe resigned, demanding a committee of inquiry, whose report exonerated the education office and showed the allegations to be groundless. The attack was clearly directed as much against Lingen as against Lowe himself, and it is testimony to Lingen's power and strength of character that he attracted the animosity which is usually reserved for the parliamentary chiefs of a government department. 'If rumour does not much belie him,' wrote the 'Saturday Review' (16 April 1864), 'Mr. Lingen is quite as powerful (as Mr. Lowe) and a good deal more offensive. It is from Mr. Lingen that all the sharp snubbing replies proceed' (Patchett Martin, ii. 223). It was alleged by his opponents 'that the whole department over which Mr. Lowe and Mr. Lingen presided was in a state of revolt' (p. 221), which no doubt meant that Lingen upheld discipline and kept a strong hand on the public purse strings. The result of the committee of inquiry was necessarily to strengthen his position, which he continued to hold till towards the end of 1869, when he was given the C.B. and promoted to be permanent secretary of the treasury, the highest post in the home civil service.

Gladstone was then prime minister and Lowe chancellor of the exchequer. Lingen was well qualified to preside over the treasury under a government which carried almost aggressively into practice the old liberal doctrine of economy. He was head of the treasury under the first Gladstone government, then under Disraeli's government from 1874 to 1880, and again under Gladstone's government from 1880 to 1885. On the fall of that government he retired. During the conservative tenure of office he had as chancellor of the exchequer his old Oxford contemporary, Sir Stafford

Northcote [q. v.], and that his services were appreciated by both parties in the state is shown by his being given the K.C.B. in 1878. On his retirement in 1885 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Lingen.

At the treasury Lingen, although he was concerned with administrative control rather than with purely financial questions, proved himself an enemy of growing expenditure and a vigilant guardian of the public purse, who neither cared for nor sought popularity. Like Gladstone, with whom he was largely brought into contact, he combined scholarship with business capacity, and brought principle and character to bear upon details in a high degree. After his retirement he was an alderman of the first London County Council (1889–92), and chairman of the finance committee, a most important post in the early days of the council; but he gradually withdrew from public life in consequence of growing deafness. He died at his London house on 22 July 1905, and was buried at Brompton cemetery. In 1852 he married Emma, second daughter of Robert Hutton, at one time M.P. for Dublin. She died on 27 Jan. 1908. There was no issue of the marriage, and the peerage became extinct on Lingen's death.

[Authorities cited; The Times 24 July 1905; Osborne Gordon, a memoir with a selection of his writings, edited by Geo. Marshall, M.A., with sketch of Gordon's school and college life by Lingen, Oxford, 1885; Evelyn Abbott and Lewis Campbell, Life and Letters of Benjamin Jowett, 1897; Patchett Martin's Life and Letters of Robert Lowe, Viscount Sherbrooke, 2 vols. 1893; Letters of Matthew Arnold, 1848–88, by G. W. E. Russell, 1901; G. W. Smalley's London Letters, 1890, ii. 192; private information.] C. P. I.

LINLITHGOW, first MARQUIS OF. [See HOPE, JOHN ADRIAN LOUIS (1860–1908), first governor-general of Australia.]

LISTER, ARTHUR (1830–1908), botanist, born at Upton House, Upton, Essex, on 17 April 1830, was youngest son in a family of four sons and three daughters of Joseph Jackson Lister [q. v.]. Joseph, afterwards Lord, Lister (1827–1912) was his elder brother. A member through life of the Society of Friends, Lister was educated at Hitchin. Leaving school at sixteen to engage in business, he soon joined as partner the firm of Messrs. Lister and Beck, wine merchants, in the City of London. He retired from the concern in 1888.

Lister's name is specially identified with painstaking researches on the Mycetozoa. From 1888 onwards he published many valuable memoirs in the 'Annals of Botany,' the 'Journal' of the Linnean Society, and the 'Proceedings' of the Essex Field Club, in reference to the species and life-history of these organisms. His principal work, 'A Monograph of the Mycetozoa' (with 78 plates), issued by the trustees of the British Museum in 1894, is an exhaustive catalogue of the species in the national herbarium. He was also the compiler of the museum's 'Guide to the British Mycetozoa' (1895).

Elected F.L.S. on 3 April 1873, he served on the council (1891–6), and was vice-president (1895–6). He became F.R.S. on 9 June 1898, and was president of the Mycological Society 1906–7. He was a J.P. for Essex. Lister died at Highcliff, Lyme Regis, on 19 July 1908, and was buried at Leytonstone. He married on 2 May 1855 Susanna, daughter of William Tindall of East Dulwich, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Joseph Jackson Lister, was elected F.R.S. in 1900.

[Proc. Linn. Soc. 1909; Bradford Scientific Journal, vol. ii. 1909; Stratford Express, 25 July 1908 (with portrait); Nature, 6 Aug. 1908; The Times, 22 July 1908, 1 Sept. (will).] T. E. J.

LISTER, SAMUEL CUNLIFFE, first BARON MASHAM (1815–1906), inventor, born at Calverly Hall, near Bradford, on 1 Jan. 1815, was the fourth son in a large family of Ellis Cunliffe Lister-Kay (*d.* 1854) of Manningham and Farfield, D.L. and J.P., by the second of three wives, Mary, the daughter of William Kay of Cottingham. The original family name was Cunliffe; the father, Ellis Cunliffe, a wealthy manufacturer and the first M.P. for Bradford after the Reform Bill of 1832, assumed the name of Lister by the will of a cousin, Samuel Lister of Manningham, and the name Kay on the death of William Kay, father of his second wife.

Samuel's paternal grandmother, Mary, daughter of William Thompson, had bequeathed him in 1834 Addingham rectory on condition that he took orders; but, after education at a private school at Balham Hill, Clapham Common, he was placed, at his own request, in the employ of Sands, Turner and Co., merchants, of Liverpool, for whom while still young he made repeated visits to America, gaining an insight into American business methods. In 1837 his father built for him and his elder brother, John, a worsted mill at Manningham, opened

in 1838 under the style J. and S. C. Lister. The partnership lasted till 1845, when John retired, becoming his father's heir by the death of the eldest brother, William. From 1845 to 1864 Samuel was successively in partnership with J. Ambler and J. Warburton. He carried on the business alone from 1864 till 1889, when the Manningham Mills became a limited company, of which he remained the chief shareholder and chairman.

Lister devoted great part of his long career to invention, taking out over 150 patents, apart from early inventions not patented. His first invention, in 1841, was a swivel shuttle for inserting a silk figure on a plain ground; his earliest patent, in 1844, a method for fringing shawls. In 1841 also he first turned his attention to mechanical wool-combing, the object of which is to separate the long hairs from the short, the long making better cloth, the short being used for blankets and rough material. Previously such work was done by hand in conditions harmful to the workers. Lister in 1842 bought from George Edmund Donnisthorpe a wool-combing machine, which, like earlier machines patented by Edmund Cartwright [q. v.] in 1790, a French inventor named Heilmann, and others, proved unsatisfactory. Unable to resell it, he determined to improve it, and evolved by 1845 the Lister-Cartwright machine, with which he combed the first pound of Australian wool combed in England. Improvements in the machine itself and subsidiary processes led in 1846 to the 'square-motion' machine, a type to the invention of which Sir Isaac Holden [q. v. Suppl. I] had rival claims, and in 1850 to the 'square-nip' machine. The demand for this type was so great that machines built for 200*l.* were sold for 1200*l.*, and the profit was great. Involved in legal proceedings with the French inventor, Heilmann, who claimed that his patent rights had been infringed, Lister assured his position by purchasing the Heilmann machine, though he made little use of it, and in 1853 he acquired the Noble machine, an improved type invented by one of his own mechanics. For some years he commanded the wool-combing industry. His inventions in this connection made clothing permanently cheaper, brought prosperity to Bradford, and helped to create the Australian wool trade. Ultimately Sir Isaac Holden took Lister's place as chief controller of the industry.

About 1853 Lister devoted himself to further inventions with what seemed to be reckless zeal. In that year he took out nine patents, in 1855 twelve, all for textile processes. In 1855 also he first thought of utilising silk-waste. The stuff, which is produced when the fibre is reeled off the cocoon, was then purchasable at ½*d.* a pound. In 1859 Lister, though ignorant of the silk industry, invented a machine which answered his purpose, yet for years, despite continual improvements, spinners would not look at it. Bad business followed, and costly experiments brought him face to face with ruin. In 1864 his partner, Warburton, fearing bankruptcy, left him, and his loss on the machine reached a total of 250,000*l.* At last, in the latter half of that year, his machine established confidence, and he regained his financial standing. Silk waste, shipped from China, India, Italy, and Japan, and bought at 6*d.* a pound, was converted into silk velvets, carpets, imitation seal-skin, poplins, and other silk products. A second fortune was made. This was increased in 1878, when a velvet loom, bought in Spain in 1867, and developed through eleven years by experiments costing 29,000*l.*, at last began to pay. The old Manningham Mills, burnt down in 1871, had been replaced by new mills on a far larger scale, and by 1889 Lister's annual profit was 250,000*l.* He also invented in 1848, though he made no commercial use of it, a compressed-air brake for railways, anticipating by twenty-one years the Westinghouse patent (1869) in America. His last invention was a process of compressing corn for storing it by way of provision for time of war. In after years decreased profits, due to high American tariffs, made Lister an early advocate of tariff retaliation.

In later life Lister bought for nearly 1,000,000*l.* three adjoining estates in the north, Swinton Park, Jervaulx, and Middleham Castle. He also purchased Ackton Colliery at Featherstone, Yorkshire. Here during the coal strike of 1893 some of the colliery works were destroyed and the military fired on the rioters, causing loss of life. Under Lister's ownership the mine's coal-output multiplied twelve times.

Though a hard man of business, Lister was a generous benefactor to Bradford, presenting the city with, among other gifts, Lister Park. He also readily acknowledged the claims of all who in any way anticipated or helped in his inventions, contributing 47,500*l.* to the Cartwright Memorial Hall and the statue of Cartwright erected in Lister Park, and also commissioning the sculptor, Matthew Noble [q. v.], in 1875,

to make two busts of Donnisthorpe, one for his widow, the other to be placed at the entrance to Manningham Mills.

Lister owned pictures by Reynolds, Romney, Gainsborough, and other great painters. He was fond of every kind of sport, a good shot, and devoted to coursing, being a member of the Altcar Club from 1857. Though an ambition to win the Waterloo Cup was never gratified, he owned, among other successful greyhounds, 'Liverpool,' which in 1863 divided the Croxteth Stakes with N. B. Jones's 'Julia Mainwaring,' and 'Chameleon,' which out of seventy-nine courses in public lost only twelve, winning the Altcar Cup in its fourth season, and beating J. Lawton's 'Liberty' for the Waterloo purse in 1872.

Lister's great gifts received public recognition during his lifetime. In 1886 he was awarded the Albert medal of the Society of Arts. In 1887 he was offered, but refused, a baronetcy; and on 15 July 1891 he was made first Baron Masham. He was an hon. LL.D. of Leeds University, deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace in North and West Ridings, high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1887, and at one time colonel of the West Riding volunteers.

In old age Lister retained all his activity, and in 1905 he published 'Lord Masham's Inventions,' an account of his main labours. He died at Swinton Park on 2 Feb. 1906.

There is a statue (1875) of Lister by Matthew Noble in Lister Park, Bradford, a marble bust by Alfred Drury in the Cartwright Memorial Hall, Bradford, and portraits by Frank Holl [q. v.] and Hugh Carter [q. v. Suppl. II] in the possession of the family.

Lister married on 6 Sept. 1854 Annie (*d.* 1875), eldest daughter of John Dearden of Hollin's Hall, Halifax. He had two sons and five daughters.

[The Engineer (with portrait), and Engineering, 9 Feb. 1906; The Times, 3 Feb. 1906; Burke's Peerage, 1911; Lord Masham's Inventions, 1905; Encyc. Brit. 11th edit.] S. E. F.

LITTLER, Sir RALPH DANIEL MAKINSON (1835–1908), barrister, second son of Robert Littler, minister of the Lady Huntingdon Chapel at Matlock Bath, where he was born on 2 Oct. 1835. His father was cousin of Sir John Hunter Littler [q. v.], and his mother was Sarah, daughter of Daniel Makinson, cotton spinner and borough reeve of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire. He was educated at University College School and University College, London, where he graduated B.A. in 1854. Admitted to the Inner Temple on 14 Nov. 1854, he was called to the bar on 6 June 1857. He went the northern and afterwards the north-eastern circuit, but acquiring no large practice, he was appointed a revising barrister for Northumberland in 1868. In 1866 he contributed to a treatise by (Sir) John Henry Fawcett on 'The Court of Referees in Parliament' a chapter on engineering and a digest of the reports made by the referees. Turning his attention to the parliamentary bar, he obtained a position there. His interest in engineering proved useful as counsel for the railway companies, and he became an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1877. He took silk in 1873. He was made a bencher of the Middle Temple (to which he had been admitted *ad eundem* on 28 April 1870) on 24 Nov. 1882, and was treasurer 1900–1. He was created C.B. in 1890 and was knighted in 1902. From 1889 till death Littler was chairman of the Middlesex sessions. While anxious to assist the young offender to reform, he gave long sentences even for small offences to the habitual criminal, and his judicial action was often adversely criticised in the press. At the time of his death he was taking proceedings for libel against two newspapers, 'Reynolds's Newspaper' and 'Vanity Fair.' He was also chairman of the Middlesex county council from 1889, and in recognition of his long service in the two capacities he was presented in July 1908 with a testimonial amounting to 1300*l.* (*The Times*, 8 July 1908). As a freemason he attained the rank of past deputy grand registrar and past provincial grand senior warden for Middlesex. He died on 23 Nov. 1908 at his residence, 89 Oakwood Court, Kensington, and was buried at Hampstead.

Two portraits commissioned by Littler's fellow justices—one painted by Sir Hubert von Herkomer and the other by Miss B. O. Offer—are in the Guildhall, Westminster.

In addition to various pamphlets and the book already mentioned Littler wrote (with Richard Thomas Tidswell) a volume on 'Practice and Evidence in Cases of Divorce and other Matrimonial Causes' (1860), and (with Mr. Arthur Hutton) 'The Rights and Duties of Justices' (1899).

[The Times, 24 Nov. 1908; Law Journal, 28 Nov. 1908, Foster, Men at the Bar; Brit. Mus. Cat.; private information.]

C. E. A. B.

LIVESEY, Sir GEORGE THOMAS (1834–1908), promoter of labour co-partnership, born at Islington on 8 April 1834, was

the eldest of three children of Thomas Livesey (1806-1871) by his wife Ellen Hewes (1806–1886). His father, at first in the employ of the Gas Light and Coke Company, in Brick Lane, Shoreditch, was from 1839 till his death chief clerk and secretary of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, and inaugurated many reforms in the status of the workmen, starting a sick fund in 1842 and a superannuation fund in 1855. A younger brother, Frank (1844–1899), was chief engineer of the same company from 1882 to 1899.

George at the age of fourteen entered the South Metropolitan Gas Company, and gradually became expert in all branches of gas technics and soon devised many improvements in its manufacture and purification. He was made assistant manager in 1857, engineer in 1862, and on his father's death in October 1871 was appointed to the dual post of engineer and secretary. In that position he continued the beneficent policy inaugurated by his father towards the company's workmen, who thenceforth received, for example, an annual week's holiday with double pay. He became in 1882 a director and in 1885 chairman of the board. Under Livesey's long and energetic control the company prospered greatly. From 1862, when he became engineer, to his death in 1908 the annual gas output of the company rose from 350 million to 12,520 million cubic feet. Gradually the company absorbed almost all the London gas companies south of the Thames.

An engineer of great ability and originality, Livesey soon enjoyed a world-wide reputation on matters connected with the gas-industry; the modern design of gas-holders is based upon his models. But it was in the economic organisation of industry that Livesey's chief work was done. After adopting in 1876 the principle of the sliding scale, whereby a decrease or increase in the price of gas to consumers regulated inversely the shareholders' dividends, Livesey proved his growing faith in the community of all industrial interests by admitting in 1886 officers and foremen to a share in the profits along with consumers and shareholders. In 1889, a year of much labour unrest, of which the dockers' strike was the first outcome, Livesey felt that the time was ripe to inaugurate a system which he had long had in his mind of profit-sharing among his workmen. The national union of gas-workers with other trade unions opposed Livesey's policy, to which he resolutely adhered. In the result the unions ordered a strike in December, but after two months Livesey won a costly victory (5 Feb. 1890). Livesey's workmen were ultimately unanimous in favour of his plan, and in spite of opposition from trade unions outside, his system was permanently adopted, with very satisfactory results. In 1894 mere profit-sharing was replaced by the capitalising of the workmen's bonus; the workmen became shareholders, and entered into a well-considered scheme of labour co-partnership. Livesey's proposal for the betterment of industrial conditions culminated, after some struggle with the shareholders, in the election by the employees of two workmen shareholders to seats on the board of directors on 28 Oct. 1898. Two years later the salaried staff elected one of their number to the board. The innovation was fully justified by its success. In 1906 a record bonus of 9¾ per cent. was paid on wages and salaries; in 1910 nearly 5500 employees had more than 340,000*l.* invested in the company, and three of the number had seats on the board of ten directors. Subsequently all the London gas companies and a number of provincial gas companies accepted Livesey's industrial system. Thus Livesey by his strong personality, excellent judgment, and organising capacity, did much to promote industrial stability.

Livesey sat on the Labour Commission of 1891–4. He was also a member in 1906 of the war office committee for the employment of ex-soldiers. He was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (councillor 1906), of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, of the Institution of Gas Engineers, and many kindred societies. He was knighted in June 1902, on the coronation of King Edward VII. Livesey was a keen churchman, and contributed generously to religious and philanthropic movements. He erected in 1890, at his own cost, the 'Livesey' library, Old Kent Road, the first public library in Camberwell.

Livesey died at his residence, Shagbrook, Reigate, on 4 Oct. 1908; 7000 working men attended his burial in Nunhead cemetery. He married in 1859 Harriet, daughter of George and Harriet Howard; she died in 1909 without issue.

A portrait of Livesey (in oils) by W. M. Palin, presented in 1890 by the shareholders, is in the board room of the South Metropolitan Gas Co., Old Kent Road; a bronze statue by F. W. Pomeroy, A.R.A., subscribed for by shareholders and employees, was erected in 1910 in front of the company's

offices, and was unveiled by Lord Grey on 8 Dec. 1911. The Livesey Memorial Hall, erected in his memory on the premises of the South Suburban Gas Company at Lower Sydenham, was opened on 18 Aug. 1911. In May 1910 the 'Livesey professorship of coal gas and fuel industries' was founded at Leeds University, the endowment fund of 10,700*l.* being raised by subscriptions of gas engineers and manufacturers.

[*Engineering*, 9 Oct. 1908; *Journal of Gas Lighting*, 6 Oct. 1908; Gas World, 10 Oct. 1908; The Times, 2 Jan. 1897, 17 Feb. 1898, 5 Oct. 1908; Proc. Inst. Civil Engineers, 1907–8, vol. clxxiv. pt. iv.; Proc. Inst. Mech. Engineers, 1908; Trans. Inst. Gas Engineers, 1908; Edinburgh Review, April 1909; H. D. Lloyd, Labour Co-partnership, New York, 1898, ch. x. pp. 191–213 (summarised in N. P. Gilman's A Dividend to Labour, Boston, 1899, pp. 317–323); David F. Schloss, Methods of Industrial Remuneration, 3rd edit. 1898, pp. 358–9; R. H. I. Palgrave, Dict. of Political Economy, vol. iii., Appendix, 1908, arts. Co-partnership and Profit-sharing; Report on Gain Sharing, Bd. of Trade (Labour Department), c. 7848, 1895; numerous arts. by Livesey in Co partnership Journal publ. by South Metropolitan Gas Company, vols. i.–v. (1904–8); papers by Livesey in Proc. Brit. Assoc. of Gas Managers, Trans. Gas Institute, and Trans. Inst. Gas Engineers; private information.] W. B. O.

LOATES, THOMAS (1867–1910), jockey, born at Derby on 6 Oct. 1867, was a younger son in the family of eight children of Archibald Loates, an hotel keeper there. Two of his brothers, Charles (generally known as 'Ben') and Samuel (who, after he gave up riding, became a trainer of horses at Newmarket), were also professional jockeys. Tom Loates was apprenticed to Joseph Cannon (training at that time for Lord Rosebery at Primrose House, Newmarket) and was fifteen years of age when, in 1883, he rode his first winner, a filly belonging to Lord Rosebery, at Newmarket. During that season he had five mounts. Next year, when he rode in twenty-two races, he was again successful once only. In 1885 he rode four winners, in 1886 twelve, and in 1887 twenty-one. In 1888 he came into prominence by riding fifty-eight winners out of 288 mounts, and thenceforward held a foremost place. In 1889 he was victorious for the first time in a classic race, winning the Derby on the duke of Portland's Donovan, and in the same year headed the list of jockeys by riding 167 winners out of 674 mounts, a percentage of winners to mounts of 24·77. He again occupied the first place in 1890, and, after a two years' retirement, for a third time in 1893, his most successful season, when, with 222 winning mounts out of 857, he had the fine percentage of 25·90. He was attached to Jewitt's stable at the time, and in that year rode Isinglass for Harry McCalmont when he won the 'Triple Crown' (the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, and St. Leger), the Ascot cup, and other valuable races. In 1893 he also won the One Thousand Guineas on Sir Blundell Maple's Siffleuse, and rode Red Eyes in the dead-heat with Cypria for the Cesarewitch. Having accepted a retainer from Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, he rode St. Frusquin in 1896, when that horse won the Two Thousand Guineas, and again when it was beaten in the Derby by a neck by the Prince of Wales's (afterwards Edward VII) Persimmon. He rode sixteen seasons, had 7140 mounts, was placed first 1425 times, second 1145 times, and third 920 times. In all, Loates rode eight times in the Two Thousand Guineas. He twice won in that race as well as the One Thousand Guineas and the Derby: he won the St. Leger once. He rode nine times in the Oaks, without winning. For several seasons his chief rival was Mornington Cannon. If not to be classed among the great English jockeys, Loates showed many excellent qualities. A very resoureeful rider, he was quick to take advantage of openings that presented themselves during a race.

In 1900 Loates had trouble with his eyes, and relinquishing his licence at the end of that season, retired into private life. For some years he lived at Newmarket, nearly always in bad health. In 1909 he went to live at York Cottage, Aldbourne, near Brighton, where he died in a convulsive fit, on 28 Sept. 1910. He was buried at Brighton. His will was proved for 74,342*l.*, one of the largest fortunes ever accumulated by a jockey. He married in 1909 Isabella Dale, daughter of Charles Simpson Watt of Perth. He left no issue. A cartoon portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1890.

[*Sporting Life*, 29 Sept. 1910 and 14 Feb. 1911; Sportsman, 29 Sept. 1910; H. Sydenham Dixon, From Gladiateur to Persimmon, p. 186; Ruff's Guide to the Turf, vols. 1883–1900.] E. M.

LOCKEY, CHARLES (1820–1901), tenor vocalist, son of Angel Lockey of Oxford, was born at Thatcham, near Newbury, on 20 March 1820. After being a choir-

boy at Magdalen College, Oxford, from 1828 to 1836, he studied singing with Edward Harris at Bath, and afterwards became (in 1842) a pupil of (Sir) George Smart, then the fashionable 'coach' for singers. Lockey sang in the choirs of St. George's chapel, Windsor, and Eton College chapel. In 1843 he became a vicar-choral of St. Paul's Cathedral. His first public appearance in oratorio was in October 1842, when he sang in Rossini's 'Stabat Mater' for the Melophonic Society with excellent success. In 1848 he was appointed a gentleman of the Chapel Royal, and for the next ten years was much in demand at provincial festivals. The most noteworthy incident of his career was his being chosen to create the tenor part at the first production of Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' at Birmingham on 26 Aug. 1846, when he elicited the warmest praises of the composer. On the same occasion he sang at first sight a recitative which Mendelssohn had to vamp up hastily for an anthem of Handel (cf. *Musical Times*, 1846). Lockey retired from public life about 1862 on account of a throat affection, and entered into business at Gravesend and Dover. He nominally held his position at St. Paul's till his death, but for forty-three years Fred Walker, Joseph Barnby, and Edward Lloyd were his deputies. He died on 3 Dec. 1901 at Hastings. On 24 May 1853 he married Martha Williams, an excellent contralto singer, who predeceased him in 1897, leaving one son, John.

[Notice, by son, in Grove's Dictionary; private information.] F. C.

LOFTIE, WILLIAM JOHN (1839–1911), antiquary, born at Tandraghee, co. Armagh, Ireland, on 25 July 1839, was eldest son of John Henry Loftie of Tandraghee by his wife Jane, daughter of William Crozier. After private education he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1862. Taking holy orders in 1865, he served curacies at Corsham, Wiltshire (1865–7), St. Mary's, Peckham (1867–8), and St. James's, Westmoreland Street, London (1869–71). He was assistant chaplain at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, from 1871 to 1895, when he retired from clerical work. He was elected F.S.A. in 1872.

Loftie early devoted himself in London to literary and antiquarian study, and wrote voluminously in periodicals. At the outset he contributed frequently to the 'People's Magazine,' of which he became editor in 1872. He also wrote in the 'Guardian' from 1870 to 1876, joined the staff of the 'Saturday Review' in 1874, and of the 'National Observer' in 1894, and occasionally contributed to the 'Quarterly' and other reviews.

During many winter vacations in Egypt he visited out of the way parts of the country, and described one tour in 'A Ride in Egypt from Sioot to Luxor in 1879, with Notes on the Present State and Ancient History of the Nile Valley' (1879). He sent papers on Egyptology to the 'Archæological Journal,' and described a fine collection which he formed of scarabs in an 'Essay of Scarabs: with illustrations by W. Flinders Petrie' (1884).

Loftie at the same time issued many volumes on British art and architecture, editing from 1876 the 'Art at Home' series (twelve volumes). 'Inigo Jones and Wren: or the Rise and Decline of Modern Architecture in England' (4to, 1893) is a volume of merit. He found his chief recreation in exploring unrestored churches, and was one of the founders of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. It was on his advice that Kate Greenaway [q. v. Suppl. II] devoted her energies solely to the illustration of children's books.

The history of London was, however, Loftie's longest sustained interest. His books on the topic combine much research with an attractive style. The chief of them are his 'Memorials of the Savoy: the Palace, the Hospital, the Chapel' (1878) and 'A History of London' (2 vols. 1883–4; 2nd edit. enlarged, 1884). The latter work was a first attempt to give an accurate yet popular account of recent research in London history; the later periods are treated hurriedly, but the early chapters remain an indispensable authority.

Loftie died on 16 June 1911 at his residence, 3A Sheffield Terrace, Kensington, and was buried in Smeeth churchyard, Kent. He married on 9 March 1865, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Martha Jane, daughter of John Anderson and widow of John Joseph Burnett of Gadgirth, Ayrshire, and had issue one daughter. Mrs. Loftie was the author of 'Forty-six Social Twitters' (16mo, 1878), 'The Dining Room' in 'Art at Home' series (1878), and 'Comfort in the Home' (1895).

Besides the cited works on London, Loftie published: 1. 'In and Out of London: or the Half-Holidays of a Town Clerk,' 1875. 2. 'Round about London,' 12mo, 1877; 6th edit. 1893. 3. 'The Tourists' Guide through London,' 1881. 4. 'London' (in the 'Historic Towns' series), 1886. 5. 'Authorised Guide to the Tower,' 1886; revised edit. 1910. 6. 'Kensington,

Picturesque and Historical,' 1888. 7. 'Westminster Abbey.' 1890; abridged edit. 1894. 8. 'London City,' 1891. 9. 'The Inns of Court and Chancery,' 1893; new edit. 1895. 10. 'Whitehall' ('Portfolio' Monographs, No. 16). 1895. 11. 'London Afternoons,' 1901. 12. 'The Colour of London,' illustrated by Yoshio Markino, 1907.

Loftie's books on art include: 13. 'A Plea for Art in the House' 12mo, 1876. 14. 'Catalogue of the Prints and Etchings of Hans Sebald Beham,' 16mo, 1877. 15. 'Lessons in the Art of Illuminating: Examples from Works in the British Museum,' 4to, 1885. 16. 'Landseer and Animal Painting in England,' 1891. 17. 'Reynolds and Children's Portraiture in England,' 1891. 18. 'The Cathedral Churches of England and Wales,' 1892.

Other publications were: 19. 'A Century of Bibles, or the Authorised Version from 1611 to 1711,' 1872. 20. 'Windsor: a Description of the Castle, Park, Town, and Neighbourhood,' folio, 1886.

[The Times, 17 June 1911; Men of the Time, 1899; Allibone's Dict. of Eng. Lit. Suppl.; Crockford's Clerical Directory; private information.] W. B. O.

LOFTUS, Lord AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER (1817–1904), diplomatist, born at Clifton, Bristol, on 4 Oct. 1817, was fourth son of John Loftus, second marquis of Ely in the peerage of Ireland (1770–1845), by his wife Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, baronet, of Kirtlington Hall, Oxfordshire. His mother was lady of the bedchamber to Queen Adelaide, and his sister-in-law, Jane (daughter of James Joseph Hope-Vere), wife of his brother, John Henry Loftus, third marquis, held the same post in the household of Queen Victoria from 1857 till 1889. Having been privately educated by Thomas Legh Claughton [q. v. Suppl. I], afterwards bishop of St. Albans, Lord Augustus spent several months in 1836–7 abroad with his father, and saw King Louis-Philippe, Talleyrand, and other notabilities. He was early introduced at the court of King William IV, who undertook to 'look after him' in the diplomatic service. His first appointment, which he received from Lord Palmerston, was dated 20 June 1837, the day of the king's death, in the name of his successor, Queen Victoria.

Until 1844 he was unpaid attaché to the British legation at Berlin, at first under Lord William Russell, and from 1841 under John Fane, Lord Burghersh, afterwards eleventh earl of Westmorland [q. v.]. The intimate relations into which Loftus came with the Prussian court lasted, with a few interruptions, till 1871. In 1844 he was appointed paid attaché at Stuttgart. Russia was represented there by Prince Gortchakoff, with whom Loftus formed an enduring intimacy. The British legation was also accredited to Baden; and in the summer months Loftus accompanied his chief to Baden-Baden, where he maintained a summer residence till 1871.

Just before the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848 Loftus, at the request of Sir Stratford Canning (afterwards Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe) [q. v.], joined his special mission to several European courts, when on his way to Constantinople. He thus witnessed many episodes in the revolutionary movement at Berlin, Munich, and Trieste. He persuaded Canning to desist from attempting mediation at Venice between the insurgents and the government. During the Baden revolution of 1849 Loftus remained in Carlsruhe or Baden-Baden. In personal meetings with insurgents he showed himself cool and outspoken; and he witnessed amid personal peril the surrender of Rastatt to the Prince of Prussia, which ended the rebellion.

An appointment in 1852 as secretary of legation at Stuttgart, to reside at Carlsruhe, was quickly followed in February 1853 by promotion to the like post at Berlin. In September 1853 Loftus acted there as chargé d'affaires in the absence of the British minister, Lord Bloomfield [q. v.]. The moment was one of critical importance in European affairs. The Crimean war was threatening, and the direction of the foreign policy of Prussia was passing at the time into the hands of Bismarck, whom Loftus 'always considered to be hostile to England, however much he may have occasionally admired her' (*Reminiscences*, 1st ser. i. 207). With the diplomatic history of the Crimean war Berlin was little concerned. Loftus warmly repudiated the charge brought against him in the memoirs of Count Vitzthum of having obtained by surreptitious means the Russian plan of proposed operations at Inkerman; the plan was supposed to have been communicated by the Tsar to Count Münster, and by him to the King of Prussia (*ibid.* 1st ser. i. 251; Count Vitzthum, *St. Petersburg and London*, 1852–64, i. 90). At the close of the war, Loftus reported as to the British consulates on the German shores of the Baltic, several of which had been

denounced for slackness in reporting intelligence, especially as to the entrance into Russia of contraband of war. An appendix descriptive of the state of trade in the districts led to the subsequent foreign office regulation requiring all secretaries of embassies and legations to furnish annual reports on the trade and finance of the countries in which they resided.

In March 1858 Loftus left Berlin to become envoy extraordinary to the Emperor of Austria (Malmesbury, *Memoirs of an Ex-Minister*, 1885, p. 428). He did all that he could to avert the coming war between Austria and France, but owing to a shy and reserved manner he did not exercise much influence at Vienna. Acting under the successive instructions of the foreign secretaries, Lord Malmesbury [q. v.] and Lord John Russell [q. v.], he made clear to Count Buol, the head of the Austrian government, the sympathy felt in England for the cause of the national liberation of Italy (*Reminiscences*, 1st ser. i. 377). On the outbreak of the war with Italy in April 1859 Loftus continued to keep Austrian statesmen informed of the strength of the English feeling against Austria.

Towards the end of 1860 the legation at Vienna was converted into an embassy, and Loftus was transferred to the legation at Berlin, where the 'Macdonald' affair was causing friction. Loftus was instructed to restore friendly relations, but he was soon immersed in the Schleswig-Holstein crisis, in which at first he frankly expressed personal views which were favourable to Denmark (*ibid.* 1st ser. i. 298 seq.). In September 1862 he met Lord John Russell, his chief, at Gotha during Queen Victoria's visit to Rosenau, and was informed of the intention of the government to raise the legation at Berlin to the rank of an embassy. He was disappointed in the well-grounded expectation that he would himself be immediately named ambassador. The office was conferred on Sir Andrew Buchanan [q. v.], and in January 1863 Loftus began a three years' residence at Munich, where Lord Russell considerately made the mission first class. At Munich he formed the acquaintance of Baron Liebig, the chemist, of whose beneficent inventions he made useful notes.

In February 1866 he returned to Berlin as ambassador. He at once perceived the determination of Prussia to solve her difficulties with Austria by 'blood and iron' (*Reminiscences*, 2nd ser. i. 43). The crisis soon declared itself. Loftus records a midnight talk with Bismarck on 15 June 1866, in the course of which the latter, drawing out his watch, observed that at the present hour 'our troops have entered' the territories of 'Hanover, Saxony and Hesse-Cassel,' and announced his intention, if beaten, to 'fall in the last charge.' On the British declaration of neutrality, which immediately followed the outbreak of the Austro-Prussian war Loftus commented: 'We are, I think, too apt to declare hastily our neutrality, without conditions for future contingencies' (*ibid.* i. 78). In July 1866 Loftus was created a G.C.B. under a special statute of the Order. During his residence at Berlin he was offered, subject to the Queen's permission to accept it, the Order of the Black Eagle, but steadily declined the honour. In March 1868 he was accredited to the North German Confederation; and in November of the same year he was made a privy councillor. Loftus anxiously watched the complications which issued in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–1, and when the conflict began he was faced by many difficulties. Bismarck took offence at the ready acceptance by the British government of the request that French subjects in Germany should be placed under its protection during the war; averring that 'there is already a feeling that Her Majesty's government have a partial leaning towards France, and this incident will tend to confirm it' (*ibid.* ii. 288). Loftus and his secretary, Henry Dering, managed the complicated system of *solde de captivité* for the 300,000 French prisoners of war in Germany to the satisfaction of those concerned.

Already in 1861 Loftus had sagaciously urged in a communication to Lord Clarendon that England and France should take the initiative in ridding Russia of the obnoxious article in the Treaty of Paris which excluded ships of war from the Black Sea (*ibid.* 1st ser. i. 213). Russia's endeavour to abrogate the article by her sole authority in 1870 produced critical tension with England, which would have been averted had Loftus's advice been taken.

After the creation of the German Empire fresh credentials had to be presented to its sovereign ruler at Berlin. Loftus, who was desirous of a change, was at his own suggestion removed to St. Petersburg in February 1871, where he remained eight years. The moderation and humane disposition of Alexander II, and the marriage of his daughter Marie to the Duke of Edinburgh in January 1874

seemed to favour peace between England and Russia; but the period proved to be one of diplomatic difficulty. Loftus attended the Tsar on his visit to England in 1874; but subsequently disturbances in the Balkan provinces of the Turkish empire brought the Russian and British governments to the verge of war. In October 1876 Loftus was sent to the Crimea to confer with Prince Gortchakoff, the chief Russian minister, then in attendance upon Alexander II at Livadia, as to the basis of a conference for the preservation of peace to be held at Constantinople. But the proposal of a conference was rejected by the Porte; and war between Turkey and Russia broke out in June 1877.

During the progress of the war Loftus was often an object of suspicion to the Russian government (*Reminiscences*, 2nd ser. ii. 230–8). Before the Congress of Berlin met in July 1878, he wisely suggested a preliminary Anglo-Russian understanding; and this, notwithstanding some doubts on the part of de Giers, Russian assistant minister for foreign affairs, was brought about by means of a discussion of the San Stefano Treaty between Count Schouvaloff, Russian ambassador in London, and Lord Salisbury [q. v. Suppl. II], then British foreign secretary. In the course of a leave of absence at Marienbad during 1878 he met, at Baden-Baden, Gortchakoff, now released from the regular conduct of foreign affairs, and they discussed the Russian mission to Kabul, which de Giers had denied at St. Petersburg. The mission was subsequently withdrawn after the Treaty of Berlin.

Early in 1879 Loftus expressed to Lord Salisbury his desire for a more genial climate and less arduous duties. Accordingly Lord Dufferin [q. v. Suppl. II] succeeded him at St. Petersburg, and he was appointed governor of New South Wales and Norfolk island. He held office in Australia from 1879 to 1885. During his first year there he opened the first international exhibition held at Sydney. In 1881 he entertained Princes Albert Edward and George (afterwards King George V) of Wales, while on their tour round the world in the Bacchante. To Loftus's suggestion was due the sending of a New South Wales contingent of troops to the Sudan expedition in 1884.

After his return home he wrote at Linden House, Leatherhead, his 'Diplomatic Reminiscences' (1837–62, 2 vols. 1892; second series, 1862–99, 2 vols. 1894). The personal element in these is small, and the chronological order is not always precise. Without literary pretensions, the reminiscences have few rivals among later English records as a continuous narrative of diplomatic life and letters extending over more than forty years. He died at Englemere Wood Cottage, near Ascot, the house of his sister-in-law, Lady Eden, on 7 March 1904. He was buried at Frimley. Loftus married at Fulham, London, on 9 Aug. 1845, Emma Maria (*d.* 1902), eldest daughter of Admiral Henry Francis Greville, C.B. He had issue three sons and two daughters. His elder daughter, Evelyn Ann Francis, died at Berlin on 28 Sept. 1861, and in her memory her parents began the building of the English church at Baden-Baden, which was completed with the aid of the Empress Augusta and Mrs. Henry Villebois. The eldest son, Henry John, joined the diplomatic service, and the third, Montagu Egerton, M.V.O., is British consul at Cherbourg.

[The Times, 10 March 1904; Loftus's Diplomatic Reminiscences (with portrait); H. Kohl, Anhang zu den Gedanken u. Erinnerungen von Fürst Bismarck, i. 126; Lord Fitzmaurice, Life of Lord Granville, 2 vols. 1905; Memoirs and Letters of Sir Robert Morier, 2 vols. 1911; Count Vitzthum von Eckstädt, London, Gastein und Sadowa, Stuttgart, 1899, 2 series, 1892-4; Burke's Peerage; private information.]

A. W. W.

LOHMANN, GEORGE ALFRED (1865–1901), Surrey cricketer, second of five children of Stewart Lohmann, member of the London Stock Exchange, by his wife Frances Watling, of a Gloucestershire family, was born at Kensington on 2 June 1865. After education at Louvain school, Wandsworth, he was for a time employed in the settlement department of the Stock Exchange. He showed early promise as a cricketer with the Church Institute Club at Wandsworth Common (1876–8); in 1883 he attracted the notice of Walter William Read [q. v. Suppl. II], and turning professional, first appeared for Surrey at the Oval in 1884. As a medium pace bowler he met with great success in 1885, when he took 150 wickets with an average of 14½ runs a wicket. His most brilliant seasons were from 1888 to 1890, when in first-class cricket he took 209, 202, and 220 wickets respectively. Lohmann played in the Gentlemen *v.* Players matches from 1886 to 1896. He visited Australia thrice: in 1886–7 and 1887–8, both times with Shaw and Shrewsbury's teams, and in 1891–2 with Lord Sheffield's team. His best bowling performances were against the Australians at Sydney, where in February 1887 he took

8 wickets for 35 runs, in Jan. 1892, 8 for 58, and in Feb. 1888, with John Briggs [q. v. Suppl. II], he bowled unchanged through both innings. As a bowler he took the Australian cricketer Spofforth as his model, and cultivated great variety of pace; he had a high delivery and a swinging run, and was largely responsible for the cultivation of the off theory. He had no equal as a 'head' bowler, with his command of subtle devices for getting batsmen out, and a unique capacity for fielding his own bowling. As a batsman he was a good hitter, and in May 1889 at the Oval he scored 105 for Surrey *v.* Essex, adding with Sharpe 149 for the last wicket. As a fieldsman his catches at coverslip were marvellous, and gave that position a new importance in first-class cricket. His fine all-round play was largely the means of restoring Surrey to her leading position among the cricketing counties.

Lung trouble in 1892 compelled him to go to South Africa, where he remained in 1893–4. On his return he played for Surrey in 1895 and 1896. In 1896 he finally appeared at Lord's for England *v.* Australians. Differences with the Surrey club in that year led to his retirement from first-class cricket. He subsequently returned to South Africa, and died unmarried of consumption at Matjesfontein on 1 Dec. 1901. There in 1902 the Surrey Cricket Club erected a marble tombstone to his memory.

[The Times, 2 Dec. 1901; Daft's Kings of Cricket (with portrait, p. 233); Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack, 1902, p. liii; W. G. Grace's Cricketing Reminiscences, 1899; Giants of the Game, ed. R. H. Lyttelton, pp. 58–61; Pycroft's Cricket Chat, 1886, pp. 32–5; private information; notes from Mr. P. M. Thornton.] W. B. O.

LONGHURST, WILLIAM HENRY (1819–1904), organist and composer, son of James Longhurst, organ-builder, was born at Lambeth on 6 Oct. 1819. In 1821 his father started business in Canterbury, and Longhurst began his seventy years' service for the cathedral there when he was admitted a chorister in January 1828. He had lessons from the cathedral organist, Highmore Skeats, and afterwards from Skeats's successor, Thomas Evance Jones. In 1836 he was appointed under-master of the choristers, assistant-organist, and lay clerk. He was the thirteenth successful candidate for the fellowship diploma of the College of Organists, founded in 1864. In 1873 he succeeded Jones as organist of Canterbury Cathedral, and held the post until 1898. His services were recognised by the dean and chapter in granting him, on his retirement, his full stipend, together with the use of his house in the Precincts. The degree of Mus.Doc. was conferred on him by the archbishop of Canterbury in 1875. He died at Harbledown, Canterbury, on 17 June 1904.

As a composer Longhurst devoted himself chiefly to church music. His published works include twenty-eight short anthems in three books, and many separate anthems; a morning and evening service in E; a cantata for female voices, 'The Village Fair'; an 'Andante and Tarantella' for violin and piano; many hymn tunes, chants, songs, and short services. An oratorio, 'David and Absalom,' and other works remain in MS.

[Musical Age, Aug. 1904 (with portrait); Grove's Dict. of Music; Brit. Musical Biog.; Musical Times, June 1906.] J. C. H.

LOPES, SIR LOPES MASSEY, third baronet (1818–1908), politician and agriculturist, born at Maristow, Devonshire, on 14 June 1818, was eldest son of Sir Ralph Lopes, second baronet, by his wife Susan Gibbs, eldest daughter of Abraham Ludlow of Heywood House, Wiltshire. [For his descent see LOPES, Sir MANASSEH MASSEH, first baronet.] Henry Charles Lopes, first Baron Ludlow [q. v. Suppl. I], was a younger brother. Educated at Winchester College and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842 and proceeded M.A. in 1845, he adopted a political career, and in 1853 unsuccessfully contested in the conservative interest the borough of Westbury, which his father had represented at intervals for twenty years. Elected for that constituency in 1857, he held it until 1868, when he was invited to contest South Devon against Lord Amberley [see RUSSELL, JOHN, VISCOUNT AMBERLEY]. Winning the seat, he kept it until 1885, when owing to ill-health he retired from parliament.

Lopes joined a group of members, including Mr. Henry Chaplin, Albert Pell [q. v. Suppl. II], and Clare Sewell Read [q. v. Suppl. II], who supported farming interests, and was chairman of the agricultural business committee. In several successive sessions he urged the grievance of the increasing burden of local taxation; and on 16 April 1872 he carried against Gladstone's government, by a majority of 100 (259 votes to 159), a resolution declaring that it was unjust to impose taxation for national objects on real property only, and demanding the transfer to the

exchequer in whole or in part of the cost of administering justice, police, and lunatics (*Hansard*, ccx. cols. 1131–1403; *The Reminiscences of Albert Pell*, edited by Thomas Mackay, p. 259). Lopes's speech showed mastery of his subject. Relief came to landowners and farmers in the Agricultural Ratings Act, passed by the conservative government in 1879. Lopes was also the author of an amendment to the public health bill of 1873, transferring to the national exchequer the payment of half the salaries of medical officers and inspectors of nuisances. He advocated, but vainly, the division of local rates between owner and occupier.

When Disraeli came into power in 1874 Lopes was appointed civil lord of the admiralty, and retained that office until 1880. He was chairman of a committee which reorganised the admiralty office, and added to the efficiency of the Naval College, Greenwich, by causing the property of the foundation to give a better return. Ill-health compelled him in 1877 to refuse the secretaryship to the treasury in succession to William Henry Smith [q. v.]. On his retirement from parliamentary life in 1885 he was sworn of the privy council, but declined a peerage.

Lopes, who had been high sheriff of Devonshire in 1857, continued to make his influence felt in local politics, though his public appearances were not numerous. From 1888 to 1904 he was an alderman of the Devonshire county council, and in the last year he resigned a directorship of the Great Western railway, which he had held for forty years. A liberal supporter of the charitable institutions of Plymouth, he endowed the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital to the amount of 14,000*l.*, besides other donations. He was also a large subscriber to Church of England extension and endowment. A scientific farmer of much sagacity, he greatly increased the value of his estates at Maristow. On his accession to the property he had to rebuild throughout, owing to the system of long leases which prevailed; he computed that in forty years he spent 150,000*l.* on improvements. By prize-giving he encouraged the raising of sound stock, and he instituted a pension system for the aged poor.

Lopes died at Maristow on 20 Jan. 1908 after a few days' illness. His portrait by Mr. A. S. Cope, R.A., painted in 1900, is in the committee-room of the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth. A cartoon portrait by 'Ape' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1875. He married twice: (1) Bertha (*d.* 1872), daughter of John Yarde-Buller, first Lord Churston; (2) Louisa (*d.* 27 April 1908), daughter of Sir Robert W. Newman, first baronet, of Mamhead, Devonshire. He had three children by his first wife, Henry Yarde Buller Lopes, fourth and present baronet, and two daughters.

[The Times and Western Morning News, 21 Jan. 1908; Royal Agricultural Society Journal, 1887, xxiii. 23; Albert Pell's Reminiscences, p. 267.] L. C. S.

LORD, THOMAS (1808–1908), congregational minister, born of poor parents at Olney, Buckinghamshire, on 22 April 1808, was son of John Lord by his wife Hannah Austin. Mainly self-taught, he was apprenticed to a shoemaker. After his family removed to Northampton in 1816 he became a Sunday school scholar and teacher. Having preached in the villages for some years he was ordained for the congregational ministry on 14 Oct. 1834. He filled successively the pastorates of Wollaston, Northamptonshire (1834–45), Brigstock (1845–63), Horncastle (1863–66), Deddington, Oxfordshire (1866–73). In 1873 he accepted a call to Great Bridge, Staffordshire, and resigning that pastorate in 1879 continued to live there, and frequently delivered occasional sermons. In 1899 he returned to Horncastle, where his only daughter, Mrs. Hodgett, resided, and still pursued his career as preacher. His hundredth birthday was celebrated at Horncastle in 1908, when he received a congratulatory telegram from King Edward VII. In his 101st year he occupied the pulpits at Horncastle, Peterborough, Lincoln, Alford, Louth, Wainfleet, Skegness, Boston, Kirkstead, and Tuddenham near Ipswich. When unable to read he recited the scriptures.

He was one of the founders of the Congregational total abstinence association, and a member of the Peace Society from its foundation and of the Liberation Society. He is said to have preached over 10,000 sermons. He died at Horncastle after a few hours' illness on 21 Aug. 1908, aged 100 years and 121 days. He married in 1830 Elizabeth Whimple (*d.* 1889) and left two sons and a daughter.

Lord published in 1859 a memorial sermon on Sir Arthur de Capell Broke of Great Oakley Manor, Northamptonshire, who maintained an open-air mission at Stanion, a neighbouring village. Lord also printed 'Heavenly Light, The Christian's

Desire' (1861), and 'Precept and Practice' (1864).

[Congregational Year Book, 1909, p. 179, with engraving of portrait taken on his 100th birthday; The Times, 22 Aug. 1908; private information.] C. F. S.

LOTBINIÈRE. [See JOLY DE LOTBINIÈRE, SIR HENRY GUSTAVE (1829–1908), lieut.-governor of British Columbia.]

LOVELACE, second EARL OF. [See MILBANKE, RALPH GORDON NOEL (1839–1906), author.]

LOVETT, RICHARD (1851–1904), author, son of Richard Deacon Lovett and Annie Godart his wife, was born at Croydon on 5 Jan. 1851. Nine years of boyhood (1858–67) were spent with his parents at Brooklyn in the United States. Leaving school there at an early age, he was employed by a New York publisher. In 1867 he returned to England, and in 1869 entered Cheshunt College, the president of which, Dr. Henry Robert Reynolds [q. v. Suppl. I], powerfully influenced him. He graduated B.A. with honours in philosophy at London University in 1873, and proceeded M.A. in 1874, when he left Cheshunt and was ordained to the ministry of the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion. He began ministerial work at Bishop's Stortford, also acting as assistant master at the school there.

In 1876 he accepted an independent charge as minister of the Countess of Huntingdon church at Rochdale. Lovett was a thoughtful, able preacher, and he made many friends in Lancashire. But his leaning was towards authorship rather than pastoral work, and in 1882 he was appointed book editor of the Religious Tract Society in London. In his new office Lovett's interest in foreign missions grew. He became a director of the London Missionary Society, and wrote the society's history for its centenary, a task which he completed in 1899 after three years of strenuous labour. Interest in missionary work brought him into close touch with James Chalmers of New Guinea [q. v. Suppl. II] and James Gilmour of Mongolia, both of whose lives he wrote. He revisited the United States as a delegate to the œcumenical missionary conference of 1900.

A close student of all that concerned the English printed Bible, and more particularly the works of William Tindale, Lovett, on the foundation of the Rylands library at Manchester, gave advice in regard to the biblical section, and compiled its bibliographical catalogue of Bibles. He formed for himself a good collection of early English Bibles and kindred works, which was dispersed after his death. In 1899, on the retirement of Samuel Gosnell Green [q. v. Suppl. II], Lovett became one of the secretaries of the Religious Tract Society, being specially charged with the Society's continental interests, while retaining much of his former work as book editor. Towards the end of his life the affairs of Cheshunt College, of which he acted as honorary secretary, occasioned him anxiety, and he was among the early workers for the reconstitution of the Congregational Union. Incessant labour impaired his health, and he died suddenly of heart failure at Clapham, London, on 29 Dec. 1904.

He married on 29 April 1879 Annie Hancock, daughter of William Reynolds of Torquay, who, with one son and two daughters, survived him.

Lovett, although warmly attached to his own communion, was far from sectarian in sympathies and outlook. He was a prolific author, contributing freely to periodical literature. His chief books were: 'Norwegian Pictures' (1885); 'Pictures from Holland' (1887); 'Irish Pictures' (1888); 'London Pictures' (1890); 'United States Pictures' (1891); 'James Gilmour of Mongolia' (1892); 'The Printed English Bible' (1895); 'The History of the London Missionary Society' (1899); 'The English Bible in the John Rylands Library' (1899); 'James Chalmers' (1902); and 'Tamate: the Life of James Chalmers for Boys' (1903).

[*Christian World*, 5 Jan. 1905; private information and personal knowledge.] A. R. B.

LOW, ALEXANDER, LORD LOW (1845–1910), Scottish judge, born on 23 Oct. 1845, was son of James Low of The Laws, Berwickshire, by his wife Jessy, daughter of George Turnbull of Abbey St. Bathans, Berwickshire. After education at Cheltenham College and at St. Andrews University, he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. with a first class in the moral science tripos in 1867. He studied law at Edinburgh University and passed to the Scottish bar on 22 Dec. 1870, joining the Juridical Society on 18 Jan. 1871. For some time he edited the 'Scottish Law Reporter,' and, becoming known as a sound lawyer and judicious pleader, rose steadily. He was a conservative, but never active in politics. In 1889 he was appointed sheriff of the counties of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland, and

in 1890 was raised to the bench. As a judge he was even more successful than as an advocate. One most important lawsuit which came before him, when sitting as a judge of first instance, was that in which the property of the 'Free Church' was claimed by members of that body who objected to its union with the 'United Presbyterians' (1900). Low decided against this claim, and his judgment was adhered to by the inner house of the court of session, whose decision was, however, reversed on appeal to the House of Lords (1904). He resigned, owing to bad health, in the autumn of 1910, died at The Laws on 14 October of that year, and was buried at Whitsome, Berwickshire. Low, who married (1875) Annie, daughter of the Hon. Lord MacKenzie (Scottish judge), left one son, Mr. James A. Low, C.A., Edinburgh, and two daughters. A portrait of him by Fiddes Watt is at The Laws.

[Scotsman and The Times, 15 Oct. 1910; Roll of the Faculty of Advocates; Records of the Juridical Society.] G. W. T. O.

LOW, Sir ROBERT CUNLIFFE (1838–1911), general, born at Kemback, Fifeshire, on 28 Jan. 1838, was second in a family of four sons and two daughters of Sir John Low [q. v.], general in the Indian army, by his wife Augusta, second daughter of John Talbot Shakespeare, of the East India Company's civil service. His eldest brother is Mr. William Malcolm Low, formerly of the Bengal civil service, who was M.P. for Grantham from 1886 to 1892.

After education at a private school Low received a commission as cornet in the Indian army on 26 Aug. 1854, and was posted to the 4th Bengal cavalry. His first service was in the expedition against the Santals, and won him promotion to lieutenant on 29 Sept. 1855. On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny his regiment joined the rebels, and Low was subsequently attached to the Delhi field force. He took part in the action at Badli-ke-Serai on 8 June 1857 and in the brilliant victory of John Nicholson [q. v.] at Najafghar (25 Aug.). During the siege and fall of Delhi (20 Sept.) he served as A.D.C. to General (Sir) Archdale Wilson [q. v.], and was mentioned in despatches (*Lond. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 1857). After accompanying Sir Colin Campbell (afterwards Lord Clyde) [q. v.] on his march to the second relief of Lucknow (19 March 1858), Low was appointed brigade-major to the Agra field force, and rendered useful service in the pursuit and capture of rebels in Central India. At the end of the campaign he received the medal with two clasps and the thanks of the governor-general of India.

Promoted captain on 1 Jan. 1862, he commanded a company in the second Yusafzai expedition under Sir Neville Chamberlain [q. v. Suppl. II], and was awarded the medal with clasp. He attained the rank of brevet-major on 15 Feb. 1872 and of lieut.-colonel on 8 Feb. 1878. The following year he commanded the 13th Bengal lancers in the campaign against the Zakha Khel Afridis of the Bazar valley. On the renewal of the Afghan war Low shared in the punitive expedition against the Zaimukhts in Dec. 1879, and was present at the assault of the Zava heights. In June 1880 Sir Frederick (afterwards Lord) Roberts secured his appointment as director of the transport service. Under Low's energetic and intelligent management the transport organisation worked smoothly and efficiently (Lord Roberts, *Forty-one Years in India*, 30th edit. 1898, p. 465); and his services on the march from Kabul to Kandahar were generously acknowledged by the commander-in-chief (*Lond. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 1879, 3 Dec. 1880). He was rewarded with the C.B., the medal with clasp, and the bronze star.

Low became colonel on 8 Feb. 1882, and was nominated brigadier-general in May 1886 to command the second-class district of Bareilly. In the following July he was detached for service in Upper Burma, where a desultory armed resistance was prolonged for two years after the annexation of the country. He was given the command of a brigade at Minbu, and during the period of pacification he was incessantly engaged in arduous guerrilla warfare. He was mentioned in despatches (*Lond. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 1887), received the thanks of the governor-general of India, and was created K.C.B. In 1888 he resumed charge of the Bareilly district, and held the command of the first-class district of Lucknow from 1892 to 1895. Meanwhile he was promoted major-general on 5 Oct. 1893.

His proved capacity for organisation led to his nomination as commander-in-chief of the Chitral relief expedition. Advancing from Nowshera in the spring of 1895 Low concentrated his whole force on the Malakand pass, and on 3 April stormed the heights, which were held by 5000 Pathans. The enemy were again defeated at the Panjkora, and a flying column, despatched by Low under Sir William Gatacre [q. v. Suppl. II], reached Chitral on 15 May

after a most arduous passage of the Lowari pass. But meanwhile the garrison had already been relieved by Colonel Kelly's force from Gilgit. It was generally recognised that the favourable issue of the campaign was mainly due to the soundness of Low's dispositions and the rapidity of his movements. For his services he received the thanks of the governor-general of India (*Lond. Gaz.* 15 Nov. 1895). Next year he was promoted lieut.-general and advanced to G.C.B. From 1898 to 1903 he commanded the Bombay army, and after attaining the rank of general in 1900 he retired from the service in 1905. In 1909 he succeeded Sir Hugh Henry Gough [q. v. Suppl. II] as keeper of the crown jewels at the Tower of London. He died there on 6 Aug. 1911, and was buried at Dorchester. He married in 1862 Mary Constance (*d.* 1900), daughter of Captain Taylor of the East India Company's service, and left issue two sons and three daughters. A portrait by Miss E. Taylor, painted in 1907, is in the possession of his eldest son, Lieut.-colonel Robert Balmain Low, D.S.O., of the 9th Bengal lancers. A brass tablet has been erected in the church of St. Peter-ad-Vincula in the Tower of London.

[The Times, 7 Aug. 1911; Sir W. Lee-Warner, Memoirs of Sir Henry Norman, 1908; W. H. Paget, Record of Expeditions against the North-West Frontier Tribes, 1884; H. B. Hanna, The Second Afghan War, vol. iii. 1910; G. J. and F. E. Younghusband, The Relief of Chitral, 1895; Sir George Robertson, Chitral, 1898; private information from Mr. W. M. Low.] G. S. W.

LOWE, SIR DRURY CURZON DRURY-. [See DRURY-LOWE, SIR DRURY CURZON (1830–1908), lieut.-general.]

LOWRY, HENRY DAWSON (1869–1906), journalist, novelist and poet, eldest son of Thomas Shaw Lowry, bank clerk at Truro, afterwards bank manager at Camborne, by his wife Winifred Dawson of Redhill, was born at Truro on 22 Feb. 1869. He was educated at Queen's College, Taunton, and at Oxford University (unattached), where he graduated in the honour school of chemistry in 1891. His original purpose was to devote himself to chemistry, but his literary predilections gradually conquered his scientific inclinations. After contributing to the 'Cornish Magazine,' he was encouraged by the acceptance, in 1891, of his Cornish stories by W. E. Henley [q. v. Suppl. II] for the 'National Observer.' He continued to write for the 'National Observer' so long as Henley remained editor; and coming to London in 1893, he obtained a connection with the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' joining the staff in 1895. Subsequently he went to 'Black and White.' Early in 1897 he became editor of the 'Ludgate Magazine,' and the same year he joined the staff of the 'Morning Post.' Latterly he also wrote as 'Independent' in the 'Daily Express,' and he was an occasional contributor to other papers. He died, unmarried, at Herne Hill on 21 Oct. 1906. Warm-hearted, impulsive, and sociable, he was popular with his colleagues and friends.

It is in his short stories, dealing with Cornish life, which he thoroughly knew, that Lowry is at his best. Refined, sympathetic, and emotional, he was also a facile writer of tasteful verse. His works are: 1. 'Wreckers and Methodists,' 1893. 2. 'Women's Tragedies,' 1895. 3. 'A Man of Moods,' 1896. 4. 'Make Believe,' 1896. 5. 'The Happy Exile,' 1897. 6. A book of poems, 'The Hundred Windows,' 1904.

[Men and Women of the Time; Morning Post, 23 Oct. 1906; information from Mr. James Greig of the *Morning Post* and Mr. John Lane, publisher.] T. F. H.

LOWTHER, JAMES (1840–1904), politician and sportsman, born at Swillington House, Leeds, on 1 Dec. 1840, was younger son in a family of two sons and a daughter of Sir Charles Lowther, third baronet (1803–1894), of Swillington House, Leeds, and Wilton Castle, Redcar, by his wife Isabella (*d.* 1887), daughter of Robert Morehead, rector of Easington. His grandfather, Sir John (created a baronet in 1824), was second son of Sir William Lowther [q. v.], who succeeded his cousin as Baron and Viscount Lowther in 1802, and was created Earl of Lonsdale in 1807. James Lowther was educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1863 and proceeding M.A. in 1866. He entered at the Inner Temple on 1 Nov. 1861, and was called to the bar on 17 Oct. 1864, but never practised.

His interests were divided between public affairs and sport. Through life he championed the uncompromising principles of conservatism in which he was bred. In 1865 he stood for York city in the conservative interest, and was returned at the head of the poll. His maiden speech was delivered in opposition to the abortive reform bill brought in by Lord Russell's government in 1866. In the following year Lord Derby's government produced their reform bill. This

also Lowther opposed, denouncing it as an extremely bad measure and speaking disrespectfully of Disraeli, its framer. But his independent action did not prevent him from being offered nor from accepting the post of parliamentary secretary to the poor law board in Disraeli's first administration (1867–8). At the general election of 1868 he was again returned at the head of the poll at York, and in the following years he took a vigorous part in opposition to Gladstone's government in Parliament. He was never afraid of controversy with the prime minister, and was one of the minority of eleven against 442 in the division on the second reading of the Irish land bill (1870). At the general election of 1874 he was for a third time returned for York, but on this occasion second at the poll. When Disraeli formed his second administration in 1874 he appointed Lowther under-secretary for the colonies. In 1878 Disraeli, now Lord Beaconsfield, gave further proof of his confidence in Lowther by nominating him chief secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland in succession to Sir Michael Hicks Beach. He was sworn of the privy council at the same time. This was Lowther's highest official appointment, and his last. It caused surprise at the time. His character and temperament always appeared to greater advantage in the freedom of opposition than under the restraint of office, and it was remembered to his detriment in Ireland that he had voted against the land bill of 1870. He showed no lack of ability in conducting the business of his department, nor any vacillation in dealing with the spirit of disorder which was becoming manifest in the country. But the duke of Marlborough was lord-lieutenant; Lowther was not in the cabinet, and consequently was not charged with full responsibility. He held the appointment till the general election of 1880, which was fatal alike to the government and himself. He lost his seat at York after a fifteen years' tenure of it. For eight years his efforts to re-enter the House of Commons proved unsuccessful. In Feb. 1881 he stood and was beaten in East Cumberland, and in September in North Lincolnshire. At the general elections of 1885 and 1886 he was defeated in the Louth division of Lincolnshire and the Eskdale division of Cumberland. In 1888 he was returned at a bye-election for the Isle of Thanet, and that constituency he represented until his death. On his return to the house he made a reputation as a rare survival of old toryism. He deplored Ritchie's bill for the establishment of county councils (1888), which he was not in the house in time to resist. He was always an unwavering advocate of protection, and welcomed the prospect, which was realised in his last year in parliament, of tariff reform becoming an accepted principle of his party. He had great knowledge of parliamentary procedure and paid constant attention to forms and precedent. He was popular among all parties in the house. It was his annual habit during his last years in parliament to oppose the sessional order of the house prohibiting lords-lieutenant and peers from taking part in elections, on the ground that it was an anomaly and that it was not rigidly enforced. It continued to be passed until 1910, when it was finally dropped.

Outside politics Lowther had many public interests. He served as alderman of the county council for the North Riding of Yorkshire and on the Tees Fishery Board, and he was one of the founders and sometime president of the Darlington Chamber of Agriculture. On his father's death in 1894 he inherited Wilton Castle, Redcar, and took personal interest in his estate. In 1873 he began to breed horses at Wilton Castle, and registered his colours—blue and yellow hoops, red cap. He trained at Newmarket with Joseph Enoch, who was Lord Zetland's private trainer. Enoch died in 1902, and thenceforth Lowther trained with John Watts and, after Watts's death, with Golding. During these years Lowther won many races, but none of first-rate importance. His first success was in 1877, when he won the Gimcrack Stakes with *King Olaf*, ridden by Archer. His most successful horse was King Monmouth, who began by winning the Great Yorkshire Handicap in 1885, and ended with a record in 1889 of twenty-three races and upwards of 11,000*l.* in stakes. Lowther's best year was in 1889, when he won fourteen races and over 7000*l.* in stakes. He ran his horses regularly in the north of England, and was a constant attendant at meetings at York, Stockton, and Redcar. Lowther's reputation did not, however, depend only or mainly on his achievements as an owner. He did not bet, and was known to be a good judge of racing and to demand as high a standard of honesty in its conduct as was required in any other occupation. He became a member of the Jockey Club in 1877; he first served as a steward in 1880. When senior steward in 1889 he was appointed a member of a special commission with Prince Soltykoff and Lord March (duke of

Richmond) to inquire into the charge of slander brought by Sir George Chetwynd against Lord Durham in consequence of words uttered in a speech at the Gimcrack Club dinner. Sir George claimed 20,000*l.* damages. The trial was held under unusual circumstances at the Law Courts in London, and attracted much attention. The verdict, which exonerated the plaintiff of the graver charges, laid the damages at one farthing (29 June 1889). In 1903 Lowther's health was obviously failing. He sold his horses and was obliged to forgo active work in parliament. There was no appreciable recovery, and on 12 Sept. 1904 he died at Wilton Castle. His body was cremated at Darlington, and his ashes were deposited in Wilton churchyard.

He was unmarried. At his death Wilton Castle passed to his nephew, Mr. John George Lowther.

His portrait, painted by Mr. E. Miller after his death, is at Wilton Castle. Caricature portraits by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1877 and 1900.

[The Times, Yorkshire Post, Yorkshire Herald, Yorkshire Daily Observer, Sportsman, all of 13 Sept. 1904; Field, 17 Sept. 1904; private sources.] R. L.

LÖWY, ALBERT or ABRAHAM (1816–1908), Hebrew scholar, born on 8 Dec. 1816, at Aussee in Moravia, was the eldest son of thirteen children (seven sons and six daughters) of Leopold Löwy by his wife Katty. His father's family had been settled for several generations at Aussee, and had produced many learned men, after one of whom, Rabbi Abraham Leipnik, author of a MS. account (in Hebrew) of the destruction of the synagogue in Aussee in 1720, Löwy was called. In 1822 his father left Aussee for Friedland, on the border of Silesia, where he owned a brewery. In 1829 Albert left home for schools in Leipzig, Jägendorf, and Olmütz, and eventually attended the University of Vienna. Among his friends and fellow students there were Moritz Steinschneider, the German Hebraist, and Abraham Benisch [q. v.].

Löwy intended, on the completion of his studies, to migrate to Italy, where Jews enjoyed much liberty. But in 1838, with his two friends, Steinschneider and Benisch, he founded 'Die Einheit,' a society of some two hundred students of the Vienna University, most of them Jews, who were endeavouring to promote the welfare of the Jews, one of their aims being to establish colonies in Palestine. In 1840 Löwy visited England to seek support for the scheme, and there he settled for life. A section of the Jewish community in London was at the time seeking to reform both ritual and practice. The reformers seceded from the main body of their co-religionists, opening on 27 Jan. 1842 the West London Synagogue of British Jews, in Burton Street. Löwy became one of the first two ministers; David Woolf Marks [q. v. Suppl. II] was the other. With his colleague he edited the prayer-book of the new congregation, which he served until 1892.

In 1870, under the guidance of Löwy and Benisch, the Anglo-Jewish Association was formed in London to champion the cause of persecuted Jews and to maintain Jewish schools in the Orient. In 1874 Löwy, after attending a Jewish conference at Königsberg on the Russo-Jewish question, was sent by the Anglo-Jewish Association on a secret mission to Russia. His report on the position of the Russian Jews was published as an appendix to the 'Annual Statement of the Anglo-Jewish Association' for 1874. Löwy was secretary of the Anglo-Jewish Association from 1875 until his resignation in 1889. On 31 Oct. 1892 he resigned his ministry at the West London Synagogue, but he took part in public affairs until his death in London on 21 May 1908; he was buried at the Ball's Pond cemetery of the West London Synagogue of British Jews.

Löwy was an accurate and erudite Hebrew scholar. In 1872 Lord Crawford entrusted him with the preparation of a catalogue of his unique collection of Samaritan literature, and in 1891 he completed his chief task as a scholar, the 'Catalogue of Hebraica and Judaica in the Library of the Corporation of the City of London.' He engaged in the controversy over the Moabite stone at the Louvre, the genuineness of which he warmly contested. In 1903 he printed for private circulation 'A Critical Examination of the so-called Moabite Inscription in the Louvre.' Löwy also won repute as a teacher of Hebrew, and among his pupils were Archbishop Tait, the Marquess of Bute, and Thomas Chenery, editor of 'The Times.' He was a member of the council of the Society of Biblical Archæology, and founded in 1870 the Society of Hebrew Literature (continued until 1877), and edited its publications. In 1893 he was made honorary LL.D. of St. Andrews.

In January 1851 Löwy married Gertrude (died January 1879), eldest daughter of Israel Lovy Lindenthal, minister of the

New Synagogue, Great St. Helen's, by whom he had nine children. His daughter, Bella Löwy, edited the English translation of Graetz's 'History of the Jews' (5 vols. 1891).

A tablet in the hall of the West London Synagogue, Upper Berkeley Street, W., commemorates Löwy's fifty years' ministry. An oil painting by Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., belongs to his son Ernest.

[Jewish Chronicle, 15 Feb. 1907 and 22 May 1908; private information.] M. E.

LOYD-LINDSAY. [See LINDSAY, ROBERT JAMES, BARON WANTAGE (1832–1901), soldier and politician.]

LUARD, SIR WILLIAM GARNHAM (1820–1910), admiral, born on 7 April 1820 at Witham, Essex, was eldest son in a family of five sons and six daughters of William Wright Luard (1786–1857) of Witham, by his wife Charlotte (*d.* 1875), daughter of Thomas Garnham. The family was of Huguenot origin and had migrated to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the chief branch settling at Blyborough, Lincolnshire, in 1747. To the elder line belonged Henry Richards Luard [q. v.], John Luard [q. v.], John Dalbiac Luard [q. v.], and Charles Edward Luard (1839–1908) of Ightham, Kent, who served in the royal engineers, becoming colonel in 1886 and major-general in 1887.

William was educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and in 1835 was rated midshipman and appointed to the Actæon frigate. By his service as mate during the first China war he earned his commission as lieutenant, dated 4 May 1841. He was present in the squadron under Sir Gordon Bremer at the storming of Fort Taecocktow on 7 Jan. 1841, and at the capture of the Bogue Forts on 25 Feb., when the ships silenced the batteries of Anunghoy and on North Wantong, which the Chinese believed to be impregnable. As a lieutenant he served in the Isis, of 44 guns, on the Cape station, in the Grecian, sloop, on the south-east coast of America, and in April 1848 was appointed first lieutenant of the Hastings, of 72 guns, flagship of Sir Francis Collier [q. v.] in the East Indies. On 29 Sept. 1850 he was promoted to commander, and was appointed on the same day to command the Serpent, of 12 guns, in which he continued during the second Burmese war, taking part in the capture of Rangoon in April 1852, of Pegu in the following June, and other operations. He was mentioned in despatches and received the medal with the clasp for Pegu. He subsequently commanded the Star, sloop, on the south-east coast of America, and from her was in August 1855 moved into the flagship as executive officer. On 11 March 1857 he was promoted to captain. In July 1860 he was appointed flag captain to the commander-in-chief at the Nore, and in November to the screw line-of-battleship Conqueror for the China station. In her he took part in the operations in Japan, superintending the landing of storming parties at the destruction of the Nagato batteries in the Straits of Shimonoseki in Sept. 1864, for which service he received the C.B. and 4th class of the legion of honour. In Jan. 1869 he became flag-captain to the admiral superintendent of naval reserves, and was captain-superintendent of Sheerness dockyard from May 1870 until he was promoted to flag rank on 1 Jan. 1875.

Luard had no employment afloat as a flag-officer, but was superintendent of Malta dockyard from March 1878 until promoted to vice-admiral on 15 June 1879. He afterwards served as chairman of several departmental committees, including that which inquired into the bursting of the Thunderer's gun in Jan. 1879, and in Nov. 1882 succeeded Sir Geoffrey Hornby [q. v. Suppl. I] as president of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. He reached the rank of admiral on 31 March 1885, and a week later was placed on the retired list under the age clause; but he held his appointment at Greenwich for six months after retirement. He was a deputy-lieutenant and J.P. for Essex, and in 1897 received the K.C.B.

Luard died at Witham on 19 May 1910 as the result of a carriage accident, and was buried at All Saints' Church there.

He married in 1858 Charlotte, third daughter of the Rev. Henry du Cane of Witham, Essex, by whom he had three sons and eight daughters. Commander Herbert du Cane Luard, R.N., is the second surviving son. A portrait painted by Sidney Luard in 1905 is at 'Ivy Chimneys,' Witham.

[The Times, 20 and 25 May 1910; Burke's Landed Gentry.] L. G. C. L.

LUBY, THOMAS CLARKE (1821–1901), Fenian, born in Dublin in 1821 (RUTHERFORD, *Fenian Conspiracy*, i. 46, says 1828), was the son of James Luby, a clergyman of the established Church of Ireland. He attended Mr. Murphy's school, and with a view to entering the church

he matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, as a pensioner and a protestant on 2 July 1839, Thomas Luby [q. v.] being his college tutor. He graduated B.A. in 1845 (*Cal. of Graduates in the University of Dublin*), but falling under the influence of the Young Ireland propaganda he abandoned his theological studies and became an occasional contributor to the 'Nation' newspaper. In 1848 he was involved in the revolutionary movement headed by William Smith O'Brien [q. v.]. With his friend Eugene O'Reilly he planned a rising on the borders of Dublin and Meath, and after the failure of what was known as the Blanchardstown affair (Duffy, *Four Years of Irish Hist.*, pp. 671–5) he went south to join O'Brien in Tipperary. Undismayed by O'Brien's defeat at Ballingarry, he and several others of the party conceived a plan for a fresh rising in 1849. The rising proved a fiasco, but Luby was captured at Cashel and suffered a short imprisonment. After his release he is said (Rutherford) to have gone to Australia, whence he returned to Europe about 1853 to assist James Stephens [q. v. Suppl. II], who was at that time in Paris, in starting a new conspiracy, known subsequently as the Fenian movement. The next two years were spent by Luby in Stephens's company, travelling about Ireland and collecting information as to the state of public opinion. Finding that beneath the apparent tranquillity the embers of the rebellion were still aglow, he was detached to assist Charles Joseph Kickham [q. v.] in the editorship at Dublin of the short-lived revolutionary 'Tribune' newspaper. In 1858 the Irish Republican Brotherhood, a secret society, of which the members were bound together by an oath formulated by Luby (O'Leary, *Fenians and Fenianism*, i. 120), was founded for the purpose of forcibly separating Ireland from England. During Stephens's absence in America in 1858–9 the work of extending the society in Ireland was energetically carried on by Luby. Numerous 'circles' were established by him at this time and the following years in Leinster and Munster. The funeral of Terence Bellow MacManus [q. v.] in 1861, followed closely by the 'Front' affair, gave a great impetus to the movement, and Luby was despatched by Stephens as special envoy to America in 1863 for the purpose of procuring the necessary funds. He landed at New York on 25 Feb. During the next four months he covered, in his own words, '6000 miles of space,' generally in the company of John O'Mahony [q. v.], the 'head centre' of the Fenian brotherhood, addressing public meetings at Philadelphia, Crawfordsville, Chicago, and other places.

His mission from a pecuniary point of view was not a success, and, returning to Ireland at the end of July, he found the movement languishing there. Luby's energy restored confidence, and the 'Irish People' newspaper was successfully launched at Dublin as the organ of the party. He accepted the post of co-editor along with John O'Leary [q. v. Suppl. II] and Kickham. The paper was nationalistic as well as revolutionary and was therefore boycotted by the catholic clergy. Nevertheless it had a large sale in the east and south of Ireland and was both a pecuniary and literary success. Luby's contributions can generally be distinguished by their inordinate length and sanguine tone (O'Leary, i. 257). The first number of the paper appeared on 28 Nov. 1863, the last was dated 16 Sept. 1865. On the evening of the previous day the offices of the 'Irish People,' in Parliament Street, were raided by the police. Luby, O'Leary, and the principal members of the conspiracy, with the exception of Stephens and Kickham, were arrested nearly at the same time and removed to Richmond prison. The trials commenced at Green Street police court on 27 Nov. before a special commission presided over by Justices Keogh and Fitzgerald. Luby was the first to be called up, and after a three days' trial he was condemned to twenty years' penal servitude for treason-felony. In 1869, by way of protest against the continued misgovernment of Ireland, it was proposed to nominate him a candidate for the representation of county Longford (O'Connor, *Parnell Movement*, p. 219), but John Martin (1812–1875) [q. v.] was substituted and was defeated. By the exertions of the Amnesty Association, presided over by Isaac Butt [q. v.], Luby, with other political prisoners, was restored to liberty in 1871, but not being allowed to return to Ireland he settled with his wife and family in New York, where he devoted himself to journalism. He continued to take a lively interest in Irish affairs and, according to Le Caron (*Secret Service*, pp. 104, 120, 137–8), was one of the founders of the Irish Confederation and a trustee of the so-called skirmishing fund. But he ceased to play an active part in Irish-American politics. Like O'Leary and the Fenians generally, he regarded the home rule movement under Butt and Parnell with

distrust, and he was open in his condemnation of the Land League agitation. Apart from his journalistic work he wrote 'The Lives and Times of Illustrious and Representative Irishmen' (New York, 1878; vol. i. only), and in 1882 he contributed a series of articles on the Fenian movement to the New York 'Irish Nation.' O'Leary dedicated his 'Recollections of Fenians and Fenianism' to him in acknowledgment of the assistance rendered by him in its composition; a portrait in vol. i. confirms the description of him in the Dublin papers in 1865 as 'a quiet-faced, pale and somewhat sad-looking man.' He died in New York on 1 Dec. 1901.

[The chief authorities for Luby's Life are his own reminiscences incorporated in O'Leary's Recollections of Fenians and Fenianism. See in addition to the authorities mentioned Report of Proceedings at the Special Commission, Dublin, for trial of Thomas Clarke Luby and others for Treason Felony, Dublin, 1866; The Times, 3 Dec. 1901.] R. D.

LUCKOCK, HERBERT MORTIMER (1833–1909), dean of Lichfield, born on 11 July 1833, at Great Barr, Staffordshire, was second son of the Rev. Thomas George Mortimer Luckock by his wife Harriet, daughter of George Chune of Madeley, Shropshire. Educated at Marlborough College (1848–50) and Shrewsbury School (1850–3), he was elected to a scholarship at Jesus College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. with a second class in the classical tripos in 1858, proceeding M.A. in 1862 and D.D. in 1879. In 1859, 1861, and 1862 he won the members' prize for an essay. In 1860 he was placed in the first class of the theological examination (middle bachelors), and won the Carus and Scholefield prizes for proficiency in the Greek Testament and the Septuagint. In 1861 he was awarded the Crosse scholarship; in 1862 the Tyrwhitt Hebrew scholarship. Ordained deacon in 1860 by the bishop of Oxford, he worked for a time at Clewer with T. T. Carter [q. v. Suppl. II], and as a private tutor at Eton. In 1862 he was elected to a fellowship at Jesus College, took priest's orders, and was appointed to the college living of All Saints, Cambridge. From 1863 to 1865 he was rector of Gayhurst with Stoke-Goldington, Buckinghamshire, but returned to the vicarage of All Saints in 1865, held it for ten years, and completed a new church for the parish. He was select preacher at Cambridge in 1865, 1874, 1875, 1883, 1884, 1892, and 1901.

In 1873 Bishop Woodford of Ely (three volumes of whose sermons he afterwards edited) appointed Luckock one of his examining chaplains, made him hon. canon of Ely in 1874, and entrusted him with the organisation of Ely Theological College. He was principal of the college from 1876 to 1887, exercising a marked influence on the men under his care. He was residentiary canon of Ely from 1875 to 1892, and warden of the society of mission preachers in the diocese. In 1892 he was appointed dean of Lichfield, where he advanced the character of the cathedral services, and promoted the restoration of the fabric, rebuilding at his own cost St. Chad's Chapel. He died at Lichfield on 21 March 1909, and was buried there in the cathedral close.

He married in 1866 Margaret Emma (*d.* 1890), second daughter of Samuel Henry Thompson of Thingwall, Liverpool; of eight children six survived him.

A decided high churchman, though standing aloof from party organisations, a born teacher, unemotional and precise, Luckock exercised a wide influence, largely through his books. The more important were: 1. 'After Death,' an examination of the testimony of primitive times respecting the state of the faithful dead and their relation to the living, 1879; 5th edit. 1886. 2. 'Studies in the History of the Book of Common Prayer,' 1881. 3. 'Footprints of the Son of Man as traced by St. Mark,' 1885; 3rd edit. 1890. 4. 'The Divine Liturgy,' 1889. 5. 'The Intermediate State,' a sequel to 'After Death,' 1890; 2nd edit. 1891. 6. 'The Church in Scotland,' 'National Churches' series, 1892. 7. 'The History of Marriage, Jewish and Christian, in relation to Divorce and certain Forbidden Degrees,' 1894; 2nd edit. 1895. 8. 'Footprints of the Apostles as traced by St. Luke in the Acts,' 1897; 2nd edit. 1905. 9. 'Special Characteristics of the Four Gospels,' 1900. 10. 'Spiritual Difficulties in the Bible and Prayer Book, with Helps to their Solution,' 1905. 11. 'Eucharistic Sacrifice and Intercession for the Departed both consistent with the Teaching of the Book of Common Prayer,' 1907.

[Guardian, 31 March 1909; Church Times, 26 March 1909; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Cambridge University Calendar; private information.] A. R. B.

LUDLOW, JOHN MALCOLM FORBES (1821–1911), social reformer, second son of Colonel John Ludlow, C.B., of the East India Company's service, by his wife Maria Jane Brown, daughter of Murdoch Brown of Tellicherry, Madras, was born at Nimach in India on 8 March 1821. His father was a younger brother of Edmund Ludlow, head of the

Hill Deverell branch of the Wiltshire family, to which Edmund Ludlow [q. v.] the regicide belonged. Major-general John Ludlow (1801–1882), to whom the suppression of widow-burning in Rajputana was chiefly due, was his first cousin. Ludlow's mother was in Boulogne when war broke out after the peace of Amiens, and was detained with her governess, but allowed to reside in Paris for purposes of education. The intimacy with France thus formed led to her living there after her husband's death, and thus her son witnessed the revolution of 1830. He was sent in 1832 to the Collège Bourbon in Paris, where he obtained many prizes, and graduated bachelier ès lettres of the University of France on 10 July 1837. His education inclined him to wish to become a French subject, but his father's wish that he should be an Englishman determined him to leave France. He paid a visit to Martinique, where he acquired a horror of slavery, and thence returned to England, read law in the chambers of Bellenden Ker, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn on 21 Nov. 1843. He practised as a conveyancer from 1843 to 1874, but had many interests outside the law. One of the first of these was the British India Society, an association for promoting reforms in India. At its inaugural meeting he heard and admired Daniel O'Connell. He attended a conference on the abolition of slavery, where Thomas Clarkson [q. v.] presided, and elsewhere became familiar with the speaking of Lyndhurst and Brougham, and heard Carlyle lecture. In 1841 he visited Manchester, where he became acquainted with John Bright [q. v.], Richard Cobden [q. v.], and R. R. R. Moore [q. v.], and a little later he became a member of the anti-corn law league. In the same year he paid a second visit to the West Indies, and in 1844, after an attack of hæmoptysis, spent a winter in Madeira. When the revolution of 1848 broke out he went to Paris to look after his two surviving sisters, who lived there. He mixed with the populace, was struck by the general good-humour, and made one or two speeches from a chair in the streets. From 1847 onwards he sought in London to interest young men in looking after the poor. He had called upon F. D. Maurice, then chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, in relation to work in his district. On 10 April 1848 Charles Kingsley called upon him on the suggestion of Maurice, and Ludlow went with Kingsley to see the Chartists on their way from Kennington Common. They walked back to the house of Maurice to give him the news that Feargus O'Connor [q. v.] had advised the people to disperse quietly. In May 1848 'Politics for the People' was issued, and this was the starting-point of the Christian Socialist movement. The paper only lasted till July, but the founders, with Charles Mansfield, Archibald Campbell, Frank Penrose, and others, continued to meet, generally in Ludlow's chambers, and a result of their discussions was the foundation of a night school in Little Ormond Yard. Thomas Hughes [q. v. Suppl. I] joined in the work soon after it started, and always continued to be a friend of Ludlow. In the last week of Dec. 1849 these associates, with W. J. Evelyn of Wotton and two working men, met together with the object of encouraging work for mutual profit, and co-operative production in certain trades. Ludlow afterwards presented the Labour Co-partnership Association with a table bearing an inscription on a brass plate recording that it was 'the one used by the Christian Socialists when drawing up the first code of rules for a workmen's co-operative productive society,' in 1848. The table is now at 6 Bloomsbury Square, London. He founded and edited in 1850 a penny weekly paper called the 'Christian Socialist.' Lectures and classes were held in 1853 for working men and women in Castle Street East (by Oxford Street), and Ludlow conducted there a successful French class. From these, and partly in consequence of a resolution of a conference of delegates from co-operative bodies, the Working Men's College in Great Ormond Street arose in November 1854. Ludlow was the chief practical worker in its foundation. He lectured there on law, on English, and on the history of India. These last lectures were published in two volumes in 1858. He wrote a pamphlet in the same year on the war in Oude, and in 1859 'Thoughts on the Policy of the Crown towards India'; several parts of 'Tracts for Priests and People' (1861–2); 'A Sketch of the History of the United States' (1862); 'Woman's Work in the Church' (1865); 'Popular Epics of the Middle Ages' (2 vols. 1865); 'President Lincoln self-portrayed' (1866); 'A Quarter Century of Jamaica Legislation' (1866); 'Progress of the Working Classes' (1867); 'The War of American Independence' (1876), besides articles in 'Good Words' (1863–4), on slavery, in the 'Edinburgh Review,' 'Fraser's' and 'Macmillan's Magazine,' the 'Fortnightly' and the 'Contemporary Review,' and other periodical publications. He contributed biographies to the 'Dictionary of Christian Biography' and to the 'Bio-

graphical Dictionary' of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. In 1869 he was active in originating the first co-operative congress in London. He was secretary of the royal commission on friendly and benefit societies from 1870 to 1874. On the death of John Tidd Pratt [q.v.] he was made registrar of friendly societies in England on 27 Feb. 1875, and was appointed to the newly created office of chief registrar of friendly societies on 13 Aug. 1875, an office which he held till 1891 and in which he rendered laborious services to the friendly societies of the United Kingdom, the value of which they several times publicly acknowledged. He was created C.B. on 20 June 1887. After his retirement he still continued to take interest in the causes which he had begun to serve in his youth, and a few days before his death signed a manifesto with Lord Courtney and others in favour of the adoption of co-partnership as a remedy for existing disturbed conditions of labour. He died at 35 Upper Addison Gardens, Kensington, of a pneumonic attack, on 17 Oct. 1911. He married on 20 March 1869 Maria Sarah, youngest daughter of Gordon Forbes of Ham Common. She died without issue in 1910.

Ludlow was a small, slightly built man of gentle manners. He had a finely shaped head and brown eyes of peculiar brightness. He was active in mind and body to the end. The 'constans et perpetua voluntas' of Justinian animated his whole life. He was always ready to sacrifice everything in support of his principles. His reputation for knowledge of the part of the law which interested him was high. He was learned in both men and books, and knew more than a dozen languages. His political creed was based on faith in the people. He was firmly attached to Christianity, and his deep religious feelings were apparent in his speeches, writings, and conduct, and are illustrated in a short account which exists in manuscript of seven great crises in his spiritual and moral life.

[The manuscript notes of Ludlow's reminiscences have been kindly lent for the purpose of this life by his executor, Mr. Urquhart A. Forbes; see also The Times, 19 Oct. 1911; Working Men's College Journal, Nov. 1911 and Feb. and March 1912; Co-Partnership, Sept. and Nov. 1911; Commonwealth, Nov. 1911; Co-operative News, 21 and 28 Oct. 1911; Scottish Co-operator, Oct. 1911; F. Maurice, Life of F. D. Maurice, 2 vols., 4th edit. 1885; Charles Kingsley, Letters and Life, by his wife, 1908; The Working Men's College (1854–1904), 1904 (with portrait, p. 13); Sir Henry Cotton, Indian and Home Memories, 1911; personal knowledge.] N. M.

LUKE, MRS. JEMIMA (1813–1906), hymn-writer, daughter of Thomas Thompson, was born at Islington, London, on 19 Aug. 1813. Her father was one of the pioneers of the Bible Society, assisted in the formation of the Sunday School Union, and helped to support the first floating chapel for sailors. In 1843 she married Samuel Luke, a congregational minister, who died in 1873. After his death she resided at Newport, Isle of Wight, where she died on 2 Feb. 1906. An ardent nonconformist, she was an active opponent of the Education Act of 1902, and was summoned among the Isle of Wight 'passive resisters' in September 1904—the oldest 'passive resister' in the country.

Mrs. Luke, who edited 'The Missionary Repository,' published among other books: 'The Female Jesuit' (1851), 'A Memoir of Eliza Ann Harris of Clifton' (1859), and 'Early Years of my Life' (1900), an autobiography. She is best known by her children's hymn, 'I think when I read that sweet story of old,' which became classical. It was written in 1841 while Mrs. Luke was travelling in a stage-coach between Wellington and Taunton, prompted by a previous hearing at the Normal Infant School in Gray's Inn Road, London, of the tune associated with it. The hymn was printed first in the 'Sunday School Teachers' Magazine' (1841); in 1853 it appeared, anonymously, in 'The Leeds Hymn Book,' and has since been admitted to all hymn-books of repute.

[Private information; Julian's Dictionary of Hymnology; British Weekly, 8 Feb. 1906; Musical Times, February 1905.] J. C. H.

LUPTON, JOSEPH HIRST (1836–1905), scholar and schoolmaster, born at Wakefield on 15 Jan. 1836, was second son of Joseph Lupton, headmaster of the Greencoat School at Wakefield, Yorkshire, by his wife Mary Hirst, a writer of verse, some of which is included in 'Poems of Three Generations' (privately printed, Chiswick Press, 1910). In the cathedral at Wakefield Lupton placed a stained glass window, by Kempe, in memory of his parents. Educated first at Queen Elizabeth grammar school, Wakefield, and then at Giggleswick school, where he became captain, he was admitted on 3 July 1854 to a sizarship at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1858 he graduated B.A., being bracketed fifth in the first class in the classical tripos. In June of the same year he was awarded one of the members' prizes for a Latin essay.

After assisting the headmaster of Wake-

field grammar school Lupton was appointed, in 1859, second classical master in the City of London school, then in Milk Street, Cheapside. Among his pupils there were Henry Palin Gurney [q. v. Suppl. II] and James Smith Reid, now professor of ancient history at Cambridge. Ordained deacon in 1859 and priest in 1860, he served as curate at St. Paul's church, Avenue Road, N.W., and afterwards to W. Sparrow Simpson, rector of St. Matthew's church, Friday Street, E.C. Proceeding M.A. in 1861, he succeeded to the fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge, vacated by (Sir) John Eldon Gorst on 19 March 1861. In 1864 he was appointed sur-master and second mathematical master in St. Paul's school, London, then in St. Paul's churchyard, and from 1884 at Hammersmith. He remained sur-master for thirty-five years, the high masters being successively Herbert Kynaston [q. v.] and Frederick William Walker [q. v. Suppl. II]. In 1897 Lupton became Latin master of the upper eighth and honorary librarian. After his retirement in 1899 the Lupton prize (for a knowledge of the Bible and Book of Common Prayer) was founded to commemorate his long service at the school.

Lupton, who had published in 1864 'Wakefield Worthies,' an account of the town and its chief inhabitants, subsequently devoted his leisure to researches into the life and works of Dean Colet, the founder of St. Paul's school. He published for the first time the following works of Colet: 'De Sacramentis Ecclesiæ' (1867) from the MS. in the library of St. Paul's; 'On the Hierarchies of Dionysius' (1869); 'Exposition of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans' (1873); 'Exposition of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians' (1874); and 'Letters to Radulphus on the Mosaic Account of the Creation, together with other Treatises' (1876). Each of these volumes (save the first) included a translation and an erudite introduction. There followed, in 1883, a translation of the letters of Erasmus to Jodocus Jonas (1519), containing the lives of Johan Vitrier, warden of the Franciscan convent at St. Omer, and of Colet. In 1887 Lupton's chief original work, 'The Life of Dean Colet' (new edit. 1909), gave a scholarly presentment of Colet's aims and career.

Lupton was Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge in 1887, became preacher to Gray's Inn in 1890, won the Seatonian prize for a sacred poem at Cambridge in 1897, and proceeded B.D. in 1893 with a thesis on 'The Influence of Dean Colet upon the Reformation of the English Church,' and D.D. in 1896 with a dissertation on Archbishop Wake's 'Project of Union between the Gallican and Anglican Churches (1717–1720).' He died at Earl's Terrace, Kensington, on 15 Dec. 1905, and was buried in Hammersmith cemetery.

Lupton married twice: (1) on 30 Aug. 1864 Mary Ann (*d.* Oct. 1879), daughter of Thomas St. Clair MacDougal, a colleague at the City of London school (by her he had three sons and two daughters); (2) in 1884 Alice (*d.* 1902), daughter of Thomas Lea of Highgate.

In memory of his first wife Lupton erected a drinking fountain at Brook Green and founded the 'Mary Lupton' prizes for French and German at St. Paul's School for Girls. In memory of his second wife he founded the 'Alice Lupton' prizes for music at St. Paul's School for Girls, and for scripture and church history at the North London Collegiate School for Girls.

Lupton, whose speech and writing were both characterised by a graceful dignity, published, besides the works already mentioned: 1. 'St. John of Damascus' in the 'Lives of the Fathers for English Readers' series, 1882. 2. 'An Introduction to Latin Elegiac Verse Composition,' 1885; with key, 1886; reprinted, 1888; with vocabulary, 1893. 3. 'An Introduction to Latin Lyric Verse Composition,' 1888; with a key, 1888. 4. 'Commentary on the First and Second Books of Esdras in the Apocrypha.' He also edited More's 'Utopia' in Latin from the edition of March 1518, and in English from the first edition of 1551; with introduction, notes and facsimiles (1895); and 'Erasmi Concio de Puero Jesu,' a sermon on the Child Jesus by Desiderius Erasmus, in an old English version of unknown authorship, with introduction and Notes (1901). He was a contributor to this Dictionary, to Smith and Wace's 'Dictionary of Christian Biography,' to Hastings's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' and to 'Notes and Queries.'

[Private information; the Eagle (St. John's College, Cambridge), vol. xxvii. No. 139, March 1906; Pauline (St. Paul's School magazine, published at the school, West Kensington), July 1899, pp. 95–97, and April 1906, pp. 12–19; Res Paulinæ (the eighth half-century of St. Paul's School, 1859–1909), pp. 28, 104, 112, 221, and 223; the Paulina (St. Paul's (Girls) School magazine, Hammersmith), March 1906.]

F. W.

LUSK, SIR ANDREW, first baronet (1810–1909), lord mayor of London, born on 18 Sept. 1810 at Pinmore, in the parish of Barr, Ayrshire, was son of John Lusk, a small farmer and a strict presbyterian, by his wife Margaret, daughter of John Earl, of Knockdolian. Brought up at home in strong religious principles, Lusk was educated at the parish school. At twenty-five he left home with his brother Robert to start a small wholesale grocery business in Greenock, where he gained some experience in journalism. The business, helped by the rapidly expanding sugar trade of Greenock, greatly prospered, and Andrew, leaving it in charge of his brother, came to London. In 1840 he opened premises at 63 Fenchurch Street as a dealer, first in groceries for export (*P.O. London Directory*, 1846) and afterwards in ships' stores. A wide connection was soon built up, and the firm still exists under the style of Andrew Lusk & Co. Lusk was chairman of the Imperial Bank in Lothbury from its establishment in 1862 until its incorporation with the London Joint Stock Bank in 1893, when he joined the board of the last-named bank. He was for many years chairman of the General Life Insurance Company, which under his supervision became prosperous.

In 1857 Lusk was elected common councilman for Aldgate ward, and on 8 Oct. 1863 alderman of that ward; he removed to Bridge Without on 12 Feb. 1892. In 1860–1 he served as sheriff, with alderman Abbiss as his colleague, and on Michaelmas Day 1873 was chosen lord mayor. During his mayoralty he raised a fund of 150,000*l.* for the relief of the Bengal famine; entertained Sir Garnet Wolseley at the Mansion House on his return from the Ashanti campaign; presided at the banquet given by the corporation at Guildhall on 18 May 1874 to the Tsar Alexander II, after his daughter's marriage with the Duke of Edinburgh; and on 4 Aug. 1874 received a baronetcy. As a City magistrate he was shrewd and genial. He was a prominent member of the Fishmongers' Company, then a stronghold of City liberalism, and served as prime warden in 1887. He was twice master of the Company of Spectacle Makers, in 1869–70 and 1870–1. He was also J.P. for Middlesex.

On 13 July 1865 Lusk was elected liberal M.P. for Finsbury, then one of the largest constituencies in London, as a colleague of William McCullagh Torrens [q. v.]. He retained the seat until the division of the constituency in November 1885, when he retired. Lusk was a useful member of committees and a critic of the estimates, but took little part in the debates. After the liberal split on the home rule question in 1886 he became a liberal unionist.

Lusk, who resigned his alderman's gown on 24 Sept. 1895, died in his ninety-ninth year at his residence, 15 Sussex Square, Hyde Park, on 21 June 1909, and was buried in Kensal Green. He had no issue, and the baronetcy became extinct. Of his estate (96,659*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* in gross value) he left over 15,000*l.* to charitable institutions. He married on 24 Oct. 1848 Elizabeth, daughter of James Potter of Grahamstown, Falkirk, by Jane his wife, daughter of John Wilson of Falkirk. Lady Lusk died on 28 Jan. 1910.

In 1888 a marble bust of Lusk by H. McCarthy was placed at the expense of the corporation in the corridor of the Guildhall council chamber. A portrait by T. MacKinley, painted in 1868, belongs to Sir Andrew's nephew, Mr. Andrew Lusk. A cartoon portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1871.

[J. Ewing Ritchie, Famous City Men, 1884, 75–82; A. B. Beaven's Aldermen of the City of London, 1908; Corporation Pocket Book; Welch, Modern Hist. of the City of London; F. H. McCalmont, Parl. Poll Book; Burke's Peerage; Dod's Parl. Companion, 1884; Men of Note in Finance and Commerce, 1900; Bankers' Mag. 1887, xlvii. 1111–14 (with portrait); The Times, 22 and 25 June, and 5 Aug. 1909; J. R. Dicksee, Cat. of Works of Art belonging to the Corporation, 1893, p. 52; information from Mr. Andrew Lusk.] C. W.

LUTZ, WILHELM MEYER, commonly known as MEYER LUTZ (1829–1903), musical composer, was born probably in 1829, though other dates have been given, at Münnerstadt, near Kissingen, Bavaria, where his father was organist and harmony professor at the Schullehrer Anstalt. Meyer Lutz, growing up in a musical atmosphere, became a good pianist in childhood, and at twelve years old played in public with orchestral accompaniment. He afterwards studied at the Gymnasium, Würzburg, passing in due course to the university, and pursued his musical studies under Eisenhofer and Keller. In 1848 he was in England, where he remained for life. He was organist of St. Chad's, Birmingham, and then of St. Ann's, Leeds. He conducted at the Surrey Theatre, London, 1851–5, and went on tours through the provinces with Italian operatic artists and the Pyne-Harrison company. He finally settled in London as conductor at the newly opened Gaiety

Theatre. He held the office from March 1869 till 1896. He was also organist and choirmaster at St. George's Roman catholic cathedral, Southwark. For the church he composed several grand masses, five Magnificats (published), a *Tantum Ergo*, and much other music. He edited a complete collection of motets for the ecclesiastical year, including some of his own, which were rather trivial. He was far better known by the very many settings of the lightest kind of musical entertainments which he composed for the Gaiety Theatre (cf. for details, the *Sketch*, 18 April 1894). His most successful tune was the 'Pas de Quatre' in 'Faust Up to Date' (1888). In a rather larger style he produced the operettas 'Faust and Marguerite' (1855), 'Blonde and Brunette' (1862), 'Zaida' (1868), 'Miller of Milburg' (1872), 'Legend of the Lys' (1893), and a concert-cantata 'Herne the Hunter' (1863). He left also unpublished works in the more ambitious forms of instrumental music. Lutz died in West Kensington, London, on 31 Jan. 1903. He married in succession two sisters, whose maiden name was Cooke.

[Meyer Lutz's works in Brit. Mus. Library; Grove's Dict. of Music; John Hollingshead's Gaiety Chronicles, 1898 (*with portrait*); Musical Times, and Musical Herald, March 1903; information from Dr. Hornsey Casson and Mr. Leopold Stern.] H. D.

LYALL, Sir ALFRED COMYN (1835-1911), Anglo-Indian administrator and writer, born on 4 Jan. 1835 at Coulsdon in Surrey, was second son in the family of seven sons and four daughters of the Rev. Alfred Lyall. His father and two uncles, William Rowe Lyall, dean of Canterbury [q. v.], and George Lyall [q. v.], chairman of the East India Company, are already noticed in this Dictionary. Lyall's mother was Mary, daughter of James Broadwood of Lyne, Sussex. His younger brother, Sir James Broadwood Lyall, was at one time lieutenant-governor of the Punjab. The families of both father and mother had originally lived on the Scottish Border; but, on the mother's side, there was also a Swiss derivation from the Tschudis of Glarus, and a Highland from the Stewarts of Appin.

Lyall passed his childhood and early youth with his family first at Godmersham and then at Harbledown in East Kent. He was at Eton as a foundation scholar from 1845 to 1852. In 1853 he obtained a nomination for the Indian civil service at Haileybury College. Arriving in India on 2 Jan. 1856, he held his first appointment at Bulandshahr in the Doab. This district borders on the Meerut and Delhi districts, so that when the Mutiny broke out at Meerut on 10 May 1857 Lyall found himself near the heart of the troubles, and one of his early Indian experiences was that of riding away from his own bungalow, fired at by the rebels. Lyall then joined at Meerut a corps of volunteer cavalry, and fought in several minor actions, in one of which his horse was killed under him. On the day after the storming of Delhi (20 Sept. 1857) he rode into that city with Sir George Campbell [q. v. Suppl. I]. Later in the month he joined Greathed's column, which was charged with clearing the road to Agra, and took part, together with Frederick (afterwards Lord) Roberts and (Sir) Henry Norman [q. v. Suppl. II], in an action near Bulandshahr, where he remained in his civil capacity in a district still seething with disaffection when the column marched on. In 1858 he volunteered for the campaign in Rohilcund and on the borders of Oudh. He was noticed for these services in Lord Canning's Minute of July 1859, and received the Mutiny medal.

Subsequently Lyall rose rapidly in the Indian civil service. He was sent to the Central Provinces in 1864. In 1865 he was appointed to act as commissioner of Nagpur, and in 1867 he was made commissioner of West Berar. His 'Statistical Account or Gazetteer of Berar' was considered to be an excellent piece of work, and was one of the earliest, if not the first, of its kind. In 1873 Lyall was appointed by Lord Northbrook [q. v. Suppl. II] to be home secretary to the government of India, but in 1874 was made the governor-general's agent in Rajputana. Here, amid other work, he carried out important negotiations with native states relative to the salt treaties, and again distinguished himself with his pen by drawing up the 'Statistical Account or Gazetteer of Rajputana.'

In 1878 Lyall was appointed by Lord Lytton [q. v.] to the very important post of foreign secretary to the government of India, and held this office during the critical period of the Afghan war and the subsequent settlement, serving under Lord Lytton until the resignation of that viceroy in April 1880, and then under the Marquis of Ripon [q. v. Suppl. II]. Both viceroys testified to the value of his services. Lyall visited Kabul early in 1880, when the negotiations which led to the accession of Abdurrahman to the Afghan throne were in

progress, and was sent by Lord Ripon to Kandahar in the autumn of the same year, when it was a question whether the plan of Lord Lytton to make the province of Kandahar a separate state under the Wali Sher Ali should be maintained or abandoned. On Lyall's report of the Wali's weakness and desire to leave Kandahar, and in view of other considerations of policy, that scheme was abandoned. Lyall was a strong advocate of the retention of Quetta and the Sibi and Pishin districts, a step which, after some delay, was sanctioned by the imperial government. On retiring from the foreign secretaryship in 1881 Lyall wrote a note strongly advocating the policy of a definite treaty with Russia with regard to the position of Afghanistan, a policy which eventually prevailed, and led up to the convention of 1907 between England and Russia, with results beneficial to both Asia and Europe. In recognition of his services he was made C.B. in 1879 and K.C.B. in 1881.

In 1881 Lyall was appointed lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, now called the United Provinces, and entered upon that office in April 1882. 'During nearly six years' (in the words of Sir William Hunter) 'he laboured with unflagging devotion for the welfare of the people. It fell to him to introduce Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government in towns and districts. He carried out, by means of the supreme legislative council, a reform of the land laws in Oudh, for the protection of tenants. . . . Through his influence a separate legislative council was created for what are now the United Provinces, and a new university was founded at Allahabad' (*The Times*, April 1911). These institutions were intended, Lyall wrote 'to be important steps towards a kind of provincial autonomy, which I hold to be one of the cardinal points of our constitutional policy in India.' His administration was also marked by an extension of railways and other public works.

Lyall retired from the Indian civil service in Dec. 1887, and immediately on his return to England was appointed to be a member of the India Council in London. This post he held for the unusually long period of fifteen years, being re-appointed in 1897 by the secretary of state at the close of the ten years which then formed the usual term. In the India Council he adhered consistently to his views both as to Indian foreign policy and as to the extension of local self-government, or devolution of powers, in India. Lord Knutsford, then colonial secretary, offered him in 1888 the governorship of Cape Colony, but this he declined. In Feb. 1887 he had been made a K.C.I.E., and in 1896 he was promoted to be a G.C.I.E. On his retirement from the India office in 1902 he was made a privy councillor by King Edward VII.

During the twenty-three years between his return from India and his death Lyall was one of the best-known and most distinguished men in English society. His many-sided character brought him into relation with statesmen, soldiers, officials, philosophers, historians, and poets, and he was also the friend of many cultivated women; he belonged to such dining clubs as The Club, the Literary Society (1888), Grillion's, as well as to Grant Duff's Breakfast Club (1890), and was also a member of the Athenæum Club. He was one of the earliest members of the Synthetic Society formed in June 1896, with a view to the discussion of religious and philosophic questions. The members included E. S. Talbot, then bishop of Rochester, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Frederic Myers, Lord Rayleigh, R. H. Hutton, Canon Scott Holland, and others. His social position was due to his original genius, his singular personal charm, and to the wide range of his interests. In a rare way he united the faculty for, and experience of, the active life with a philosophic mind tinged by melancholy, a poetic imagination, and the power of vivid and realistic expression. Lyall's cousin, the Countess Martinengo di Cesaresco, in her 'Outdoor Life in Greek and Roman Poets' (1912), recognised in Lyall a counterpart of the Roman public servant, who could both think and do. 'He was the only man I have ever known,' the countess writes, 'who gave me the idea that he would have been at home in the Roman world.'

From an early period in his Indian career Lyall had made himself known by occasional poems and by essays upon Indian subjects contributed to the London reviews. Both the poems and the essays revealed an imaginative genius by which he was able to enter into the minds and feelings of men of remote races. The poems after a period of private circulation were published in 1889 in a volume called 'Verses written in India,' and, with some later additions, have gone through several editions. The sixth edition was published in 1905. The best-known and most popular of these poems are, perhaps, those entitled 'The Old Pindaree,' 'Theology in Extremis,' 'The Rajput Chief,' and the 'Meditations of a Hindu Prince.'

Lyall's chief prose essays were collected in 1882 under the title of 'Asiatic Studies,' of which the first essay had appeared in the 'Fortnightly Review' under John (afterwards Viscount) Morley's editorship in Feb. 1872. Hindu religion and custom were here treated by an administrator who had seen how these things actually worked out in real life. 'He drew attention,' it has been said, 'to the necessity of examining Hinduism not only from the evidence in the Sacred Books, but as a popular religion actually existing and undergoing transformation before our eyes.' A second series of the 'Asiatic Studies' was published in 1899. This series included the Rede lecture, 'Natural Religion in India,' which Lyall delivered at Cambridge in 1891, and also three 'letters 'originally published under the pseudonym of Vamadeo Shastri. Lyall represented the author to be 'an orthodox Brahmin, versed in the religion and philosophy of his own people, who is chiefly interested in the religious situation, and who surveys from that standpoint the moral and material changes that the English rule is producing in India.' This series also includes an interesting chapter on the relations between history and fable.

'Asiatic Studies' is mainly a masterly contribution to the comparative study of religions. History came next to that study in Lyall's intellectual interests. His 'Rise and Expansion of the British Dominion in India' (1893), which was developed in successive editions, is, like Seeley's 'Expansion of England,' a luminous essay upon determining causes and their results rather than mere narration. Other books were the short life of Warren Hastings (1889) in the 'English Men of Action' series; a critical appreciation in the 'Men of Letters' series (1902) of Tennyson, of whom he had been a friend from 1881 until the poet's death; and the 'Life of the Marquis of Dufferin' (2 vols. 1905). In 1908 he delivered the Ford lectures on Indian history at Oxford, and he gave an address at Oxford in the same year to the 'Congress of Religions' over which he presided. He was a frequent contributor to the 'Edinburgh Review' upon subjects connected with Indian history and philosophy, and with general literature. In recognition of his position as both a distinguished public servant and a man of letters and of philosophic intellect he received the D.C.L. degree from Oxford in 1889 and the LL.D. degree from Cambridge University in 1891; and he became an honorary fellow of King's College, Cambridge in 1893, a fellow of the British Academy in 1902, and a member of the Academic Committee of the Royal Society of Literature in 1910. He was a governor of Dulwich College from 1891, and became chairman of that board in April 1907. He was appointed a trustee of the British Museum in 1911.

In home politics Lyall was a liberal unionist, a strong free trader, and an active opponent of the movement for extending the suffrage to women. In his last years he took an active part in the central administration of the Charity Organisation Society.

Lyall died suddenly from heart disease on 10 April 1911 at Farringford in the Isle of Wight, where he was on a visit to Lord Tennyson, the son of his friend the poet-laureate. He was buried at Harbledown near Canterbury, the home of his boyhood, after a funeral service in the cathedral. He married in 1863 Cora, daughter of P. Cloete of Cape Colony, and left two sons and two daughters.

Of four portraits in oils, one, by J. J. Shannon, R.A. (1890), is at Allahabad University; a second, by Mr. Christopher Williams (1908), is at Dulwich College; and two, respectively by Lady Stanley (1889) and by Lady Walpole (1896), are in Lady Lyall's possession. A memorial tablet is to be affixed in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral.

[The Times, 11 April 1911; Sir C. P. Ilbert in Proc. of British Academy, vol. v. 1911; Dr. G. W. Prothero in Proc. of Academic Committee of Royal Soc. of Lit. 1912; Grant Duff, Notes from a Diary, 1886–1901; private information. A Life by Sir Mortimer Durand is in preparation.] B. H. H

LYALL, EDNA, pseudonym. [See BAYLY, ADA ELLEN (1857–1903), novelist.]

LYNE, JOSEPH LEYCESTER, 'FATHER IGNATIUS' (1837–1908), preacher, born in Trinity Square in the parish of All Hallows Barking, on 23 Nov. 1837, was the second son of seven children of Francis Lyne, merchant of the City of London, by his wife Louisa Genevieve (*d.* 1877), daughter of George Hanmer Leycester, of White Place, near Maidenhead, Berkshire, who came of the well-known Cheshire family, the Leycesters of Tabley. In October 1847 Lyne entered St. Paul's school under Herbert Kynaston [q. v.]. In 1852, after suffering corporal punishment for a breach of discipline, he was removed, and his education was completed at private schools at Spalding and Worcester. He early developed advanced views of sacramental doctrine. An acquaint-

ance with Bishop Robert Eden [q. v.] procured his admission to Trinity College, Glenalmond. There he studied theology from 1856 to 1858 under William Bright [q. v. Suppl. II], and impressed the warden, John Hannah [q. v.], by his earnest piety. After a year's lay work as catechist at Inverness, where his eccentricity and impatience of discipline brought him into collision with Bishop Eden, Lyne was ordained in 1860, on the express condition that he should remain a deacon, and abstain from preaching for three years. He became curate to George Rundle Prynne [q. v. Suppl. II], vicar of St. Mary's, Plymouth, and soon started a guild for men and boys with himself as superior. Encouraged by Priscilla Lydia Sellon [q. v.], and largely influenced by Edward Bouverie Pusey [q. v.], who presented him with his first monastic habit, he projected a community house on a monastic pattern, when illness interrupted his activities. At Bruges, where he went to recruit, he studied the rule of the Benedictine order. On his return in 1861 he replaced Alexander Heriot Mackonochie [q. v.] as curate of St. George's-in-the-East, London, and took charge of St. Saviour's mission church. Now convinced of his monastic vocation, he assumed the Benedictine habit. The innovation was challenged by Charles Fuge Lowder [q. v.], his ritualist vicar, and after nine months Lyne resigned rather than abandon his monastic dress.

In 1862 Lyne, who henceforth called himself 'Father Ignatius,' issued a pamphlet in favour of the revival of monasticism in the Church of England. This publication excited vehement controversy. Together with one or two kindred spirits Lyne formed at Claydon, near Ipswich, a community, which was frequently menaced by protestant violence. The bishop of Norwich, John Thomas Pelham [q. v.], refused him a licence to preach and subsequently inhibited him. In 1863 Lyne acquired premises at Elm Hill, near Norwich, in face of local opposition. Special masses celebrated for the community by the sympathising vicar in the church of St. Lawrence, Norwich, at Lyne's instigation, produced further conflicts between him and the bishop. Lyne's appeal for support to Bishop Samuel Wilberforce [q. v.] only elicited a recommendation of submission. Forcing himself upon public notice by addressing the Bristol Church Congress of 1863, he could only secure a hearing through the interposition of Bishop Charles John Ellicott [q. v. Suppl. II]. His life at Norwich was varied by a mission in London and by quarrels within the community. In 1866, owing to a flaw in the title-deeds, Lyne found himself dispossessed of his Elm Hill property, and he retired to a house at Chale lent him by Dr. Pusey, who remained his friend. In 1867 he removed to Laleham, and at Feltham near by he started a Benedictine community of Anglican sisters, who subsequently seceded to Rome. From 1866 to 1868 he preached regularly at St. Bartholomew's, Moor Lane, and other City churches. But his conduct was so extravagant that he was suspended by Archibald Campbell Tait [q. v.], bishop of London.

In 1869 Lyne purchased land in the Black mountains, South Wales, and built Llanthony Abbey. The cost of the buildings, which remained incomplete, was defrayed by friends and the pecuniary returns of Lyne's mission preaching. Accounts of miracles and supernatural visitations enhanced the local prestige of the monastery, of which 'Father Ignatius' constituted himself abbot. But the life of the community never ran smoothly. Few joined the order; in many cases those who joined soon fell away. In 1873 Lyne was summoned before Vice-chancellor Sir Richard Malins [q. v.] for detaining Richard Alfred Todd, a ward in chancery, as a novice at Llanthony, and was ordered to release the young man (*The Times*, 26 July 1873). His difficulties were increased by family quarrels. His father, who had persistently opposed his son's extreme Anglican practices, repudiated him altogether after his mother's death in 1877, and publicly denounced his conduct and doctrines.

'Father Ignatius' combined the profession of a cloistered monk with the activities of a wandering friar. When the churches were closed to him, he preached in lecture halls and theatres, and impressed the public everywhere by his eloquence. On 12 Dec. 1872 he appeared as the champion of Christianity in an interesting public encounter with Charles Bradlaugh [q. v.] at the Hall of Science in Old Street, London.

In 1890–1 he made a missionary tour through Canada and the United States. He was cordially invited to preach in the churches of all denominations; but his zeal for heresy-hunting was not appreciated by the episcopal church of America. On his return he initiated a petition to the archbishops and convocation for coercive measures against the higher critics of the scriptures; and at the Birmingham Church Congress of 1893 he denounced Dr. Gore

for his essay on inspiration in 'Lux Mundi' (1889). In 1898 he was irregularly admitted to the priesthood by the Syrian Archbishop and Metropolitan for the Old Catholics of America, Mar Timotheus (Joseph Villatte). He died unmarried at Camberley on 16 Oct. 1908, and was buried at Llanthony Abbey. The abbey was left to the few remaining monks, subject to the right of an adopted son, William Leycester Lyne; in 1911 it passed into the hands of the Anglo-Benedictine community of Caldey. A caricature by 'Ape' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1887.

'Father Ignatius's' effort to revive monasticism in England bore little fruit. His persuasive oratory and his courage in the face of persecution were combined with extravagance of conduct and an impatience of authority which rendered him unable to work even with sympathisers. Of versatile talent, Lyne composed sacred music, and wrote a volume of verse, 'The Holy Isle: a legend of Bardsey' (1870); and two monastic tales, 'Brother Placidus, and why he became a Monk' (1870) and 'Leonard Morris, or the Benedictine Novice' (1871). Two volumes of addresses, 'Mission Sermons' (1886; 2nd ed. 1890) and 'Jesus only' (1889), were edited by J. V. Smedley.

[Baroness de Bertouche, Memoir of Father Ignatius, 1904; Father Michael, O.S.B., Father Ignatius in America, 1893; The Times, 17 Oct. 1908; Guardian, 21 Oct.; Church Times, 23 Oct.; Life of Samuel Wilberforce, 1883, iii. 165; Life of Archibald Campbell Tait, 1891, i. 502–5; Charles Bradlaugh, his Life and Work, 1894, i. 342; Edmund Yates, Celebrities at Home, 2nd ser., 1878, p. 207 seq.; The other side, being the award of Augustus A. Leycester in the matter of arbitration between Francis Lyne and Rev. J. L. Lyne (i.e. father and son), 1886.] G. S. W.

LYONS, Sir ALGERNON McLENNAN (1833–1908), admiral of the fleet, born at Bombay on 30 August 1833, was second son of Lieut.-general Humphrey Lyons, Indian army, by his first wife, Eliza Bennett. Admiral Sir Edmund (Lord) Lyons [q. v.] was his uncle. After education at a private school at Twickenham, he entered the navy in 1847. His first service was in the Cambrian, frigate, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore (Sir) James Hanway Plumridge [q. v.] on the East Indies and China station, and on the return of the ship to England in Nov. 1850 Lyons joined the Albion, of 90 guns, in the Mediterranean. In Oct. 1853 he was promoted to mate, and on 28 June 1854 was transferred, as acting lieutenant, to the Firebrand, paddle-frigate, Captain Hyde Parker [q. v.]. The Crimean war was in progress, and Parker, with the Vesuvius and a gunboat, had for some weeks been blockading the mouths of the Danube; on 27 June he had destroyed the Sulineh batteries. He now decided to try to destroy the guard houses and signal stations higher up the river, through which communication was maintained with all the Russian forts, and on 8 July entered the river with the ship's boats, one division of which was commanded by Lyons. The first station reached was defended by a stockade and battery, and the banks were lined by Cossacks, who maintained a heavy fire. Parker fell, shot dead, and the command of the Firebrand's boats devolved on Lyons. The attack was successful, five signal stations being destroyed and the Cossacks dispersed. Lyons was mentioned in despatches for his gallant conduct on this occasion, and, his promotion to lieutenant having already been confirmed, he was noted for future consideration. On 17 Oct. the Firebrand took an important part in the bombardment of Sevastopol, towing into action the Albion, flagship of his uncle, Sir Edmund Lyons. The Albion being set on fire by the batteries was for some time in a dangerous position, and the Firebrand had a difficult task to tow her off. In Dec. 1854 Sir Edmund Lyons became commander-in-chief, and chose his nephew to be his flag-lieutenant. Lyons shared in the further operations in the Black Sea, especially at Kertch and at Kinburn, and was promoted to commander on 9 Aug. 1858 in his uncle's hauling down vacancy.

In 1861–2 Lyons commanded the Racer on the North America station during the civil war, a duty which called for the exercise of tact in the protection of British interests. On 1 Dec. 1862 he was promoted to captain, and, after waiting, as was then customary, for employment, was appointed in Jan. 1867 to command the Charybdis in the Pacific, where he remained till 1871. In Oct. 1872 he was appointed to the Immortalité, frigate, and acted as second in command of the detached squadron. From 1875 he was for three years commodore in charge at Jamaica, and in April 1878 took command of the Monarch on the Mediterranean station, where he served till promoted to rear-admiral on 26 Sept. of that year. In Dec. 1881 Lyons was appointed commander-in-chief in the Pacific, on 27 Oct. 1884 he became vice-admiral, and in Sept. 1886 assumed command of the North America and West Indies station, whence he was recalled home by promotion to admiral on 15 Dec. 1888. For three years from June 1893 he was commander-

in-chief at Plymouth; he rose to be admiral of the fleet on 23 Aug. 1897, and reached the age for retirement on 30 Aug. 1903. Lyons was made K.C.B. in 1889, and G.C.B. in June 1897. In Feb. 1895 he was appointed first and principal naval aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria. He died on 9 Feb. 1908 at Kilvrough, Parkmill, Glamorganshiro, of which county he was a deputy lieutenant and a J.P.

Lyons married in 1879 Louisa Jane, daughter and heiress of Thomas Penrice of Kilvrough Park, Glamorganshire. She survived him with two sons and two daughters.

[The Times, 10 Feb. 1908.] L. G. C. L.

LYTTELTON, ARTHUR TEMPLE (1852–1903), suffragan bishop of Southampton, born in London on 7 Jan. 1852, was fifth son of George William Lyttelton, fourth Baron Lyttelton [q. v.], by his first wife Mary, daughter of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne (eighth baronet). Educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was placed in the first class of the moral science tripos in 1873, graduated B.A. in 1874, proceeding M.A. in 1877 and D.D. in 1898. After a year at Cuddesdon Theological College he was ordained deacon in 1876 and priest in 1877. From 1876 to 1879 he served the curacy of St. Mary's, Reading; and from 1879 to 1882 was tutor of Keble College, Oxford, receiving the Oxford M.A. degree in 1879. His work at Keble was designed to prepare him for becoming the first Master of Selwyn College, a similar foundation at Cambridge. In 1882 he was appointed Master of Selwyn at the age of thirty, but its rapid growth was largely due to the confidence he inspired. A pronounced liberal in politics, he helped to draw up in December 1885 a declaration on disestablishment signed by liberal members of the Cambridge senate. He acted as examining chaplain to the bishop of Ripon, Dr. Boyd Carpenter (1884–8), and to Bishop Creighton both at Peterborough (1891–6) and at London (1896–8). In 1891 he was Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge.

Desiring pastoral work, Lyttelton in 1893 left Selwyn College to become vicar of Eccles, Lancashire; he was made rural dean, was elected in 1895 proctor for the clergy in York convocation, and in 1898 was appointed to an honorary canonry of Manchester. He put into practice in his parish some of his liberal views on Church reform. In his youth Lyttelton had been a page at the court of Queen Victoria. In 1895 she made him an hon. chaplain, and in 1896 a chaplain in ordinary. In 1898 the bishop of Winchester, Dr. Randall Davidson, invited him to become his suffragan, and he was consecrated bishop of Southampton in St. Paul's Cathedral on 30 Nov. 1898. In the same year he was made provost of St. Nicholas's College, Lancing, which gave him authority over the southern group of the Woodard schools, and in 1900 he was appointed archdeacon of Winchester. Lyttelton seemed marked out for the highest office in the church, but in 1902 he fell ill of cancer, died at Castle House, Petersfield, on 19 Feb. 1903, and was buried at Hagley, Worcestershire. He married in 1880 Mary Kathleen, daughter of George Clive of Perrystone Court, Herefordshire; she died on 13 Jan. 1907, leaving two sons and a daughter.

Lyttelton gave everywhere the impression of a noble character, strong in a faith held rigidly though without intolerance. In politics a liberal, ecclesiastically a high churchman, he was distinguished by broad general culture but attempted no specialised study. For many years a contributor to periodical literature, and the author of an essay on the Atonement in 'Lux Mundi' (1889), he also published: 'College and University Sermons' (1894) and 'The Place of Miracles in Religion' (1899), being the Hulsean lectures for 1891. After his death there appeared 'Modern Poets of Faith, Doubt and Unbelief, and other Essays' (1904), with portrait.

[Memoir by E. S. Talbot, bishop of Winchester, prefixed to 'Modern Poets of Faith,' &c., 1904; The Times, 21 Feb. 1903; Guardian, 25 Feb. 1903; Church Times, 27 Feb. 1903; Louise Creighton, Life and Letters of Mandell Creighton, 1904, i. 349; Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage, ed. 1911.]

A. R. B.

M

MACAN, SIR ARTHUR VERNON (1843-1908), gynæcologist and obstetrician, born at 9 Mountjoy Square, Dublin, on 30 Jan. 1843, was eldest of three sons in a family of five children of John Macan, of a co. Sligo family, who was formerly a scholar of Trinity College, Dublin (1809), and became a leading Q.C. on the Connaught circuit, and first commissioner in bankruptcy in the High Court in Ireland. His mother, Maria Perrin, was daughter of a Liverpool merchant of Huguenot extraction. Of his brothers Jamesen John Macan (*d.* 1910) for several years assisted in editing the 'British Gynæcological Journal'; and Reginald Walter Macan became Master of University College, Oxford, in 1906.

Arthur Macan was educated at St. Columba's College (1858-9), co. Dublin, entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1859, and graduated B.A. in December 1864. He studied medicine in the School of Physic, Trinity College, and at the House of Industry Hospital. He proceeded M.B. and M.Ch. in 1868, and took the degree of M.A.O. in 1877. Having joined a class in London with a view to entering the army medical service, he changed his mind, and early in 1869 he went to Berlin. The next three years were spent in intermittent study abroad, working under Langenbeck, Hebra, Braun, Rokitansky, and others. He varied his work by prolonged walking tours, in one of which he walked from Berlin to Milan and thence to Vienna. A tour through Sicily and Greece brought him to Constantinople. In 1870 he served as volunteer with the Prussian army, and was at Versailles when the royal palace was used as a German military hospital. Returning to Dublin in 1872, he was appointed assistant physician at the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, and after three years' tenure of this post was elected gynæcologist to the City of Dublin Hospital.

In 1877 he was elected fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, and in 1878 was appointed lecturer in midwifery in the Carmichael school of medicine. His chief opportunity came in 1882, when he succeeded Lombe Atthill [q. v. Suppl. II] as master of the Rotunda Hospital, a post which is the prize of the obstetric profession in the United Kingdom.

Macan, who throughout life was a radical and a reformer, found, on his return from abroad, obstetric practice in the United Kingdom far behind that on the Continent. He set himself to introduce the newer methods, in face of the opposition of the profession. He and other progressives were dubbed the 'German band,' and treated with scant courtesy at medical meetings. But their teachings have become the commonplaces of obstetric practice. Macan was one of the earliest in the kingdom to apply Listerian principles in midwifery, and later substituted, as far as possible, aseptic for antiseptic methods. He became master of the Rotunda Hospital at a time when there was serious debate whether the very existence of maternity hospitals was justified, on account of the terrible mortality from puerperal sepsis. Macan vigorously developed the reforms which had been instituted by his predecessor, Atthill. He improved the system of nursing. In the last eighteen months of his term of office there was no death from septic causes. Just before the usual term of seven years at the Rotunda Hospital expired, Macan was elected king's professor of midwifery in the School of Physic, Trinity College, a post which carried with it the duties of obstetric physician and gynæcologist to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. From 1902 to 1904 he was president of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, and in 1903 he was knighted. He was also president of the British Gynæcological Society (1890), of the section of obstetrics of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland (1886-7; 1899-1901), and of the obstetric section of the British Medical Association in 1887. He was honorary president of the obstetric section of the International Congress of Medicine in Berlin in 1890, and of the Congress of Gynæcology and Obstetrics in Geneva in 1896, and in Amsterdam in 1899. It was by Macan's personal force of character that he mainly influenced the development of obstetrics in the United Kingdom. Although he wrote no book, he published between 1872 and 1908 no fewer than seventy reports and communications from his pen in the 'Dublin Journal of Medical Science' alone. Many others appeared elsewhere.

He died on 26 Sept. 1908 of heart failure at his residence, 53 Merrion Square, Dublin. He was buried in Mount Jerome cemetery, Dublin. Of robust physique, he was fond

of outdoor sports. A portrait in oils by Miss Sara Purser, R.H.A., is in the possession of his son, Mr. A. V. Macan.

Macan married, on 30 Jan. 1877, Mary Agnes, daughter of John Bradshaw Wanklyn, of Cheam, Surrey. She died in 1886 of puerperal sepsis, the disease which few had done more to combat than Macan. There were three sons and four daughters of the marriage.

[Journal of Obstetrics and Gynæcology of the British Empire, Nov. 1908; Dublin Journal of Medical Science (by Sir J. W. Moore), Nov. 1908; Todd's Cat. of Graduates in Dublin Univ.; MS. Entrance Book, Trin. Coll., Dublin; private information; personal knowledge.] R. J. R.

McARTHUR, CHARLES (1844–1910), politician and writer on marine insurance, born at Kingsdown, Bristol, in May 1844, was son of Charles McArthur of Port Glasgow by his wife Harriet. Educated at Bristol grammar school, McArthur entered the office of North, Ewing & Co., underwriters and marine insurance brokers, Liverpool, in 1860. He made his mark in his profession by the publication in 1871 of 'The Policy of Marine Insurance popularly explained, with a Chapter on Occasional Clauses' (2nd edit. 1875). In 1874 he went into business on his own account as an average adjuster, with Mr. Court as partner, and established the firm of Court & McArthur of Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, and Cornhill, London. In 1885 he published 'The Contract of Marine Insurance' (2nd edit. revised, 1890). McArthur became chairman of the Association of Average Adjusters of Great Britain, and was made chairman of the commercial law committee of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce in 1887, vice-president of the chamber in 1888, and president from 1892 to 1896. In 1892 he read an important paper on bills of lading reform at the international conference at Genoa on the codification and reform of the law of nations. In 1895 he advised the government in regard to the marine insurance bill and the Companies Amendment Act. His services were acknowledged by the presentation at Liverpool on 8 Sept. 1896 of a service of plate.

McArthur entered parliament in Nov. 1897 as liberal-unionist member for the Exchange division of Liverpool, after a close contest with Mr. Russell Rea. He was re-elected by an increased majority in 1900, but lost the seat in 1906, when he stood as a conservative free-trader. He was returned for another division of Liverpool (Kirkdale) in September 1907, was re-elected in January 1910, and retained the seat till his death. In the House of Commons he was an active champion of shipping and commercial interests. Though a convinced free trader, he advocated subsidies to British shipping companies to enable them to meet foreign state-aided competition, and the meeting of bounties by bounties. He also urged the improvement of the status of the merchant service by the establishment of training-ships on the coasts and a pension scheme for sailors, and the transference of the cost of lighthouses and beacons to the board of trade. He was on the committee of 1904–5 which reported in favour of the application of British statutory regulations to foreign ships in British ports. As a strong evangelical, McArthur played in parliament a persistent, if not very effective, part in church questions. In May 1899 he moved unsuccessfully the second reading of a bill 'to secure a prompt and inexpensive means' for settling ritual disputes. He proposed to overrule the episcopal veto on prosecutions by a lay court and to substitute inhibition for imprisonment in case of contumacy. He resisted the appointment of the royal commission on ecclesiastical discipline in 1904, but in 1908 he introduced the ecclesiastical disorders bill, in which he claimed to give effect to the commission's report. To the bill for amending the royal accession declaration (carried in 1909) he offered a stout resistance.

McArthur died rather suddenly at his London residence on 3 July 1910, and was buried at Wallasey cemetery, Liverpool. His wife Jessie, youngest daughter of John Makin, survived him without issue.

Besides his works on marine insurance, McArthur published 'The Evidences of Natural Religion and the Truths established thereby' (1880).

[The Times, 4, 7 July 1910; Liverpool Daily Post, 4 July (with portrait); Hansard's Parliamentary Debates; Who's Who, 1910; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. Le G. N.

MACARTNEY, Sir SAMUEL HALLIDAY (1833–1906), official in the Chinese service, born near Castle Douglas on 24 May 1833, was youngest son of Robert Macartney of Dundrennan House, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer Halliday of Slagnaw. He belonged to the Macartneys of Auchinleck in Kirkcudbrightshire, to which Earl Macartney [q. v.],

ambassador to China in 1792–93, also belonged. Educated at the Castle Douglas Academy, Halliday, at the age of fifteen, went as a clerk into a merchant's office in Liverpool, and in 1852 entered Edinburgh University in order to study medicine. In 1855, while still a medical student, he joined the medical staff of the Anglo-Turkish contingent in the Crimean war, and was with them at the occupation of Kertch. He graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1858, and, joining the army medical department, was in Sept. of that year gazetted to the 99th regiment as third assistant surgeon. The regiment was under orders for India, in consequence of the Mutiny, and he went with it to Calcutta, where it remained through 1859. Early in 1860 it was ordered to China, and he served in the Chinese war of that year, taking part in the advance on Pekin. Thus began his connection with China which lasted through life. From Dec. 1860 he was stationed for fifteen months with part of the regiment in Canton, and at the end of February 1862 he went with two companies to Shanghai, which was then threatened by the Taipings. He served under General (Sir) Charles William Dunbar Staveley [q. v.], but seeking a wider career than that of an army doctor, in October 1862 he resigned the army medical service (being gazetted out in January 1863), in order to join the Chinese service. In Nov. 1862 he became military secretary to Burgevine, when the latter succeeded Ward in command of the 'Ever Victorious Army.' On Burgevine's dismissal in Jan. 1863, Macartney was spoken of as a possible successor, and at a later date, when 'Chinese' Gordon contemplated resigning the command, he offered the reversion of it to Macartney, who was prepared to take it. Macartney, however, desired not so much to take up a temporary appointment as permanently to enter the Chinese government service in the capacity of interpreter and adviser, for which he had qualified himself by learning the language.

He became closely attached to Li Hung Chang, and was by him appointed, with the grade of colonel in the Chinese service, to command a separate contingent of Chinese troops which co-operated with Gordon. In the late summer of 1863 he took Fung Ching and Seedeng. At this time also he turned to account his knowledge of chemistry acquired at Edinburgh 'by instructing experts in the manufacture of gunpowder, percussion caps, and munitions of war' (Mossman, pp. 200–1). With Li Hung Chang's support, he made at Sungkiang the beginning of an arsenal, which was developed at Soochow, when that place had been recaptured from the Taipings; finally, after the close of the rebellion it was permanently established in 1865 at Nankin.

Macartney's diplomatic tact and knowledge of Chinese language and character were brought into play when he was called upon to act as intermediary between Gordon and the Chinese generals, especially Li Hung Chang, with whom Gordon was incensed for the treacherous murder of the Taiping leaders at Soochow after the surrender of that city. Macartney's intervention aroused Gordon's resentment. Gordon denounced Macartney in a letter which was published in a blue book in 1864, but subsequently made full apology; intimate friendship between the two men was renewed, and Gordon by his Woolwich connection helped the starting of the Chinese arsenal. Gordon said of Macartney that he 'drilled troops, supervised the manufacture of shells, gave advice, brightened the Futai's intellect about foreigners, and made peace, in which last accomplishment his forte lay' (Boulger, *Life of Gordon*, i. 90; *Life of Macartney*, 75).

Macartney was in charge of the arsenal at Nankin for ten years, 1865–75, during which he paid a short visit to Europe in 1873–4. In 1875 his appointment was terminated owing to disagreement with the Chinese authorities, but the murder at Manwein of Augustus Raymond Margary [q. v.] in the same year led to the sending next year of a Chinese mission to London and the permanent appointment of a Chinese representative at the Court of St. James. Macartney was appointed secretary to the embassy, with which he reached England in Jan. 1877. He never returned to China, but remained in Europe, helping to organise the diplomatic relations of the Chinese government, visiting Paris and St. Petersburg, and for nearly thirty years, from 1877 to 1906, holding the position first of secretary and then of councillor and English secretary to the Chinese legation in London. In that capacity he advised the Chinese government in all negotiations and entirely identified himself with Chinese interests. He was made a mandarin of the second degree, with the distinction of the peacock's feather, and was given the first class of the Chinese order of the Paten Sing. He was made a C.M.G. in 1881, and K.C.M.G. in 1885. He retired at the beginning of 1906. He died at his home at Kenbank, Dalry, Kirkcud-

brightshire, on 8 June in that year, and was buried in the family burying ground at Dundrennan.

In appearance he was tall and fair, with a calm expression and deliberate manner, possibly the result of long contact with the East. He married (1) at Soochow in 1864 a Chinese lady who died in 1878, leaving one daughter and three sons; the eldest son is Mr. George Macartney, C.I.E., British consul-general at Kashgar; and (2) in 1884 a French lady, Jeanne, daughter of M. Léon du Sautoy of Fontainebleau, who died in 1904, leaving one daughter and three sons.

[Life by Demetrius Charles Boulger, 1908; The Times, 9 June 1906; London and China Telegraph, 11 June 1906; Annual Register, 1906; A. J. Sargent's Anglo-Chinese Commerce and Diplomacy, 1907; Life of Gordon by D. C. Boulger, 1896; General Gordon's private diary of his exploits in China amplified by S Mossman, 1885; authorities cited]. C. P. L.

MACAULAY, JAMES (1817–1902), author, born in Edinburgh on 22 May 1817, was eldest son of Alexander Macaulay (1783–1868), M.D. and F.R.C.S. Edinburgh, who in his later years removed from Edinburgh to practise in London, and was author of a 'Dictionary of Medicine designed for Popular Use' (Edinburgh, 1828; 14th edit. 1858). James was educated at the Edinburgh Academy; A. C. Tait [q. v.], the future archbishop, was among his schoolfellows. He then proceeded to Edinburgh University, where after taking the arts course, he devoted himself to medicine. With his fellow-student and lifelong friend, Edward Forbes [q. v.], he went to Paris in 1837–8, and witnessed François Majendie's experiments on animals. Both, according to Macaulay, left the room 'disgusted less by the cruelty of the professor than by the heartlessness of the spectators.' He was thenceforth a strenuous opponent of vivisection. Macaulay graduated both M.A. and M.D. at Edinburgh in 1838, and next year published 'An Essay on Cruelty to Animals,' which he followed up in later life with 'A Plea for Mercy to Animals' (1875; new edit. 1889) and 'Vivisection: is it scientifically useful or morally justifiable?' (1881); both questions were answered in the negative.

On leaving the university, Macaulay travelled as a tutor in Italy and Spain, and spent some months in Madeira, contributing careful 'Notes on the Physical Geography, Geology and Climate' of the island to the 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal' for Oct. 1840. He supplied the letterpress to 'Madeira, illustrated by A. Picken,' and edited 'The Stranger' (Funchal), both published in the same year. Macaulay was elected F.R.C.S. Edinburgh on 7 July 1862; but meanwhile he had abandoned medicine for literature and journalism. Settling in London, he joined the staff of the 'Literary Gazette' in 1850. In 1858 he became editor of two weekly periodicals, the 'Leisure Hour' (founded in 1852) and 'Sunday at Home' (founded in 1854), and held the posts till 1895. Both papers had moral and religious aims, and long enjoyed a wide circulation among young readers. Macaulay's contributors to the 'Leisure Hour,' who were usually anonymous, included at the outset Archbishop Whately [q. v.], and afterwards Frank Buckland [q. v.], Canon Rawlinson [q. v. Suppl. II], and Arminius Vambéry. Macaulay was also for many years general editor of the Religious Tract Society. The 'Boy's Own Paper' and the 'Girl's Own Paper' were founded in 1879 and edited under his direction.

In 1871 Macaulay travelled through the United States of America, and wrote a series of resonate articles in the 'Leisure Hour,' called 'First Impressions of America,' which were collected as 'Across the Ferry' (1871; 3rd edit. 1884). A visit to Ireland next year produced 'Ireland in 1872: a Tour of Observation, with Remarks on Irish Public Opinion' (1873; new edit. 1876). The author advocated a restricted home rule.

Macaulay's independent publications were thenceforth chiefly narratives of adventure for boys and girls; a series of anecdotes of great men, Gordon, Luther, Livingstone, Whitefield, and Cromwell, proved popular. He died at 41 Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, on 18 June 1902. He married in 1860 a daughter of the Rev. G. Stokes, vicar of Hope, Hanley.

Besides the works mentioned and many other collections of tales of adventure, Macaulay published: 1. 'What Great Englishmen have said concerning the Papacy,' 1878 (reissued as 'Witness of Great Englishmen,' 1900). 2. 'All True: Records of Peril and Adventure by Sea,' 1879 (new edit. 1880). 3. 'Sea Pictures drawn with Pen and Pencil,' 1882 (new edit. 1884), a work praised highly by Ruskin. 4. 'Gray Hawk: Life and Adventures among the Red Indians,' 1883 (reissued

1909), a story founded on fact. 5. 'Stirring Stories of Peace and War by Land and Sea,' 1885 (now edit. illustrated in colour by George Soper, 1910). 6. 'Victoria, R.I.: Her Life and Reign,' 1887 (5 portraits). 7. 'From Middy to Admiral of the Fleet: the Story of Commodore Anson retold,' 1891. He also edited 'Speeches and Addresses of the Prince of Wales [Edward VII]' (1889).

[Men of the Time, 1899; Lists of Edinburgh medical graduates and fellows of Roy. Coll. Surg. Edinb.; Daily News, 20 June 1902; British Weekly, 25 June; The Times, 19 Feb. 1868; Literary World (Boston, Mass.), 1885, p. 348; Seed Time and Harvest (R.T.S.), Aug. 1902; Introd. to Index vol. of Leisure Hour, 1852–76; Allibone's Dict. Eng. Lit. vol. ii and Suppl.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. Le G. N.

MACBAIN, ALEXANDER (1855–1907) Celtic scholar, born at Glenfeshie, Badenoch, Inverness-shire, on 22 July 1855, was son of John Macbain, crofter, of Glenfeshie. Educated at the schools of Insch and Alvie, he became a pupil-teacher; subsequently for a short time he was engaged on the Ordnance Survey in Wales. In 1874 he entered the grammar school of Old Aberdeen, and in 1876 matriculated as a bursar at King's College, Aberdeen. He won distinction in both classics and philosophy, and graduated in 1880 with honours. For a brief period he acted as assistant at his Aberdeen school, and in 1881 was appointed rector of Raining's School, Inverness, under the government of the Highland Trust. In 1894 the school was transferred to the Inverness school board to form a higher grade school, and was incorporated with the high public school, where Macbain taught till his death. His leisure was devoted to Celtic studies. In 1901 Aberdeen University conferred upon him the hon. degree of LL.D., and he received on 1 April 1905, on the recommendation of Mr. A. J. Balfour, then prime minister, a civil list pension of 90*l*. He died of apoplexy in an hotel at Stirling on 6 April 1907. He was buried in Rothiemurchus churchyard, Badenoch. A study for a picture-portrait of him was made in 1885 by Colin J. Mackenzie, and was in possession of F. Maciver, Inverness. He was unmarried.

Macbain was recognised as one of the most learned Celtic scholars of his time. His first book, 'Celtic Mythology and Religion,' was published at Inverness in 1885. His useful book, 'Personal Names and Surnames of the Town of Inverness,' was issued at the same place in 1895, as was also 'An Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language' in 1896. Macbain's 'Dictionary,' which occupied him from 1882 till 1896, contains 6900 words, traced etymologically with great erudition. The first edition was exhausted in a year; and Macbain was arranging for a new edition at his death. In 1892 he edited Dr. Cameron's 'Reliquiæ Celticæ,' and in 1900 he edited and recast Alexander Mackenzie's 'History of the Mathesons,' which had come out in 1882. Macbain also edited Skene's 'Highlanders,' 'The Book of Deer,' and MacEachen's 'Gaelic Dictionary,' all of which were published at Stirling. He edited the 'Celtic Magazine' (Inverness) from 1886 till 1888, and was joint editor of 'The Highland Monthly' (Inverness) from 1889 till 1902. He was a frequent contributor to these magazines and to the 'Proceedings' of various societies, notably the Inverness Gaelic Society and the Inverness Scientific Society and Field Club. He wrote on the Picts in 'Chambers's Encyclopædia.'

[Inverness Courier, 9 April 1907; Northern Chronicle, 10 April 1907; Celtic Monthly, April 1907; private information.] A. H. M.

MACBETH, ROBERT WALKER (1848–1910), painter and etcher, born at Glasgow on 30 Sept. 1848, was second son of Norman Macbeth [q. v.], R.S.A. He received his general education partly in Edinburgh, partly at Friedrichsdorf in Germany. Returning home, he studied art in the schools of the Royal Scottish Academy. In 1871 he came to London, where with his friend Edward John Gregory [q. v. Suppl. II] and (Sir) Hubert (von) Herkomer he joined the staff of the newly founded 'Graphic' newspaper and entered the Royal Academy schools. His early practice was chiefly in water-colour, and in 1874 he was elected a member of the Royal Water Colour Society. He was also a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy, where his work showed something of the influence of Frederick Walker [q. v.]. At the Academy he exhibited, among other oil paintings which attracted attention, 'A Lincolnshire Gang' (1876), 'Potato Harvest in the Fens' (1877), and 'A Fen Flood' (1883). His 'Cast Shoe' was purchased by the Chantrey bequest in 1890 for 630*l*. It was however as an etcher that Macbeth was most widely known. During the vogue enjoyed by reproductive etching from 1880 onwards, he etched a series of large plates after pictures by Velazquez and Titian, in the Prado Gallery, Madrid.

They are remarkable for the vigour and richness with which they suggest the colour and handling of their originals. He also etched the 'Le Chant d'Amour' of Burne-Jones (R.A. 1896).

Macbeth was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1883, at the same time as Gregory, and a full academician in 1903, and became an original member of the Society of Painter-Etchers.

During his latter years he lived chiefly at Washford, near Dunster, and hunted with the Exmoor staghounds. His London studio was in Tite Street, Chelsea. He died at Golder's Green on 1 Nov. 1910, and was buried there.

Macbeth married in 1887 Lydia, eldest daughter of General Bates of the Bombay native cavalry. His widow survived him with a daughter, Mrs. Reginald Owen. A portrait in oils was painted by Carlo Pellegrini [q. v.].

Some of his work was shown at the winter exhibition of the Royal Academy in January 1911.

[Men and Women of the Time; Hodgson and Eaton, Royal Academy and its Members, 1905, p. 359; Graves, Royal Academy Exhibitors; The Times, 3, 4, and 8 Nov. 1910; private information.] W. A.

MACCALLUM, ANDREW (1821–1902), landscape painter, born at Nottingham in 1821, of Highland descent, was son of an employé at Messrs. William Gibson & Sons' hosiery manufactory in that town. Living in boyhood near Sherwood Forest, he early developed a love of landscape art, of which his family disapproved. Being apprenticed against his will to his father's business, he devoted his leisure to drawing, and was encouraged by Thomas Bailey [q. v.], father of Philip James Bailey [q. v. Suppl. II] the poet, who allowed him to copy pictures in his collection.

On his twenty-first birthday young MacCallum left his uncongenial home, it is said, without a shilling. He maintained himself by teaching, and is stated to have sold his first picture to W. Enfield, then town clerk of Nottingham. At the age of twenty-two he became a student in the recently founded Government School of Art at Nottingham. He exhibited a view of Flint Castle at the British Institution in London in 1849, and probably in the same year became a student at the Government School of Design at Somerset House, where J. R. Herbert [q. v.], R. Redgrave [q. v.], and J. C. Horsley [q. v. Suppl. II] were among his instructors. In 1850 he first exhibited at the Royal Academy. From that year till 1852 he was assistant master at the Manchester School of Art, and from 1852 to 1854 he was headmaster of the School of Art at Stourbridge, where he resided at the Old Parsonage, New Street. In 1854 he went to Italy with a travelling studentship awarded by the Science and Art Department. Part of his time was devoted to procuring facsimiles of mural decorations for use in schools of art. His manuscript 'Report of a Sojourn in Italy from the year 1854 to 1857' is in the library of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Returning to England in 1857, he decorated the western exterior of the Sheepshanks Gallery at the South Kensington Museum with panels of sgraffito. Thenceforth he devoted himself to landscape, which he had practised in Italy, and he found congenial subjects at Burnham Beeches and in Windsor Forest. Among purchasers of his pictures were John Phillip, R.A. [q. v.], and James Nasmyth [q. v.], and he was awarded a silver medal by the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts. Towards the end of 1861 he painted at Fontainebleau; in 1864 he worked in Switzerland and on the Rhine; in 1866 he was in Italy; in the winter of 1866–7 he was in the neighbourhood of Paris. Between 1870 and 1875 he paid several visits to Egypt. About 1875 he was commissioned by Queen Victoria to paint five views near Balmoral.

MacCallum sent fifty-three pictures to the Royal Academy (1850–1886) and a few to the British Institution, Society of British Artists, and International Exhibitions (1870–1). Special exhibitions of his paintings were held at the Dudley Gallery in 1866 (6 water-colours and 29 oils, including his large 'Charlemagne Oak, Forest of Fontainebleau,' and 'A Glade in Sherwood Forest') and at Nottingham in 1873. His 'Sultry Eve' was shown at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. His reputation rests mainly upon his woodland subjects, but he also produced imaginative compositions such as 'The Eve of Liberty' (1876). He endeavoured to exemplify in his paintings the compatibility of breadth and detail. His presentation of trees betrayed a laborious fidelity which is hardly known elsewhere, but his meticulous attention to intricate branching and other details exposed him to the criticism that he lacked spiritual power and imagination. He not infrequently used water-colour, and he drew in pastel and in gold, silver, and

copper point. He sometimes lectured on art subjects.

He died on 22 Jan. 1902 at 5 The Studios, Holland Park Road, Kensington. He had lived in the neighbourhood since 1858 when he leased from Thomas Webster, R.A. [q. v.], his house in The Mall, Kensington. He was twice married: (1) to Miss Tetlow (*d. c.* 1875) of Altrincham, a cultured lady of independent means; and (2) to Miss Salway of Ludlow, by whom he had two sons, who both served in the South African war. His portrait was painted by J. H. Sylvester in 1888.

The Tate Gallery has his 'Silvery Moments, Burnham Beeches' (1885), and 'The Monarch of the Glen'; to the Victoria and Albert Museum belong 'In Sherwood Forest—Winter Evening after Rain' (1881), 'S. Maria delle Grazie, Milan' (1854), 'Rome from the Porta San Pancrazio' (1855–6), 'The Burning of Rome by Nero, and the Massacre of the Christians' (1878–9), a 'Head of Christ' after Daniele Crespi, two pencil and two water-colour studies of trees, and numerous drawings of ornament; and at the City of Nottingham Art Gallery are 'The Major Oak, Sherwood Forest' (1882), which measures about 9 ft. by 12 ft., and 'The Opening Scene in Bailey's "Festus."'

[Private information; Illustr. London News, 23 June 1866; Art Journ. 1866, p. 218, and 1877, pp. 321–324 (illustr. art. by J. Dafforne); Fine Arts Quarterly Review, 1866, i. 373; Clement and Hutton, Artists of the Nineteenth Century; Sir H. Cole, Fifty Years of Public Work, 1884, i. 329; P. G. Hamerton, in English Painters of the Present Day (1871), pp. 60, 61; G. H. Shepherd, Minor Masters of the old British School, 39; Müller and Singer, Allg. Künstler-Lexicon; Graves, Dict. of Artists, Roy. Acad. Exhibitors, and British Institution; Cat. Tate Gallery, Victoria and Albert Museum (oils and water-colours), Nottingham Art Gall., and Dudley Gall. (1866); The Times, 31 Jan. 1902.] B. S. L.

McCALMONT, HARRY LESLIE BLUNDELL (1861–1902), sportsman, born on 30 May 1861, was only son (in a family of three children) of Hugh Barklie Blundell McCalmont (1836–1888), barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, living at Hampton Court, by his wife Edith Florence, daughter of Martin Blackmore of Bonchurch, Isle of Wight. From Eton, Harry passed in 1881 into the 6th foot, and in 1885 was gazetted to the Scots guards, from which he retired in 1889. Meanwhile he became heir of an immense fortune left him by his great-uncle, Hugh McCalmont, of Abbeylands, co. Antrim, who died unmarried on 20 October 1887, leaving an estate valued at 3,121,931*l.* The residuary estate, amounting to about 3,000,000*l.*, was left in trust to pay 2000*l.* a year to his grand-nephew for seven years after the testator's death, and then the capital and interest were to be transferred to the heir. In 1894 McCalmont thus came into possession of some 4,000,000*l.* A keen sportsman, he engaged largely in racing, yachting, and shooting. He purchased from John James Robert Manners, seventh duke of Rutland [q. v. Suppl. II], the Chevoley estate at Newmarket, where game was very plentiful, and he delighted in hospitality and benevolence.

On the turf McCalmont placed himself under the guidance of Captain Machell [q. v. Suppl. II]. One of the first horses he owned was Timothy, who in 1888 carried his colours (light blue and scarlet, quartered; white cap) to victory in the contests for the Gold Cup and Alexandra Plate at Ascot. From Machell he purchased for 500*l.* the Wenlock mare Deadlock, who, bred to Isonomy, produced in 1890 the colt Isinglass. During the four seasons this horse was in training he won the huge sum of 57,455*l.*—as a two-year-old 4577*l.*, at three years old 18,860*l.*, at four 31,498*l.*, and at five 2520*l.* This is the largest amount won by any one horse on the English turf. In 1893 Isinglass was successful in the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, and St. Leger; the following year he won the Princess of Wales's Stakes of 10,911*l.*, the Eclipse Stakes of 9285*l.*, and the Jockey Club Stakes of 11,302*l.*, and in 1895 he carried off the Ascot Cup. At the stud Isinglass became the sire of two 'classic' winners—Cherry Lass, who won the One Thousand Guineas and Oaks in 1905, and Glass Doll, who won the Oaks in 1907. One of his sons, Rising Glass, ran second in the Derby and St. Leger, and won the Jockey Club Stakes as his sire had done. Among many other good horses that carried the colours of McCalmont were Suspender (winner of the Royal Hunt Cup), Amphora (winner of the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood), and St. Maclou, who won the Lincolnshire Handicap, beating Scoptro, finished second in the Cambridgeshire, and won the Manchester November Handicap in 1902.

McCalmont, who was elected a member of the Jockey Club in 1893, was returned as conservative M.P. for the Newmarket division of Cambridgeshire in 1895 and was re-elected in 1900. At the time of

the latter election he, as colonel of the 6th battalion of the Royal Warwickshire regiment, was serving in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State during the South African war; for his South African services he was made C.B.

On 16 Jan. 1902 he moved in the House of Commons the address in reply to the King's speech. On 8 Dec. 1902 he died suddenly from heart failure at his house, 11 St. James's Square, and was buried in the churchyard at Cheveley.

He was twice married: (1) to Amy, daughter of Major John Miller, who died in 1889; and (2) in 1897 to Winifred, daughter of Sir Henry de Bathe. He left no issue, and the bulk of his fortune passed to his second cousin, Dermot McCalmont, son of his father's first cousin, Colonel Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B. Cartoon portraits by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1889 and 1896.

[Burke's Landed Gentry; The Times, and Sportsman, 9 Dec. 1902; Ruff's Guide to the Turf; Baily's Mag. 1895 (portrait); H. Sydenham Dixon, From Gladiateur to Persimmon; Badminton Mag., Feb. 1903.]

E. M.

McCLEAN, FRANK (1837–1904), civil engineer and amateur astronomer, born at Glasgow on 13 Nov. 1837, was only son of John Robinson McClean, M.P., F.R.S., a civil engineer of repute, who besides receiving many commissions from the British government, carried out works in Paris for Emperor Napoleon III, and was one of the engineers invited by the Viceroy of Egypt to report upon the Suez Canal. His mother was Anna, daughter of William Newsam. On 18 Jan. 1850 Frank was admitted to Westminster school as a 'home-boarder,' his family living in the neighbourhood. From Westminster he passed in 1853 to the university of Glasgow, and thence in 1855 to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship and graduated as twenty-seventh wrangler in 1859. In the same year he was articled to Sir John Hawkshaw [q. v. Suppl. I], the engineer, and in 1862 was made a partner in his father's engineering firm of McClean and Stileman. For four years he was resident engineer of the Barrow docks and of the Furness and Midland railway, and other work of the firm fell to his control, but in 1870 he withdrew from his profession in the enjoyment of a large income. Thenceforth he divided his time between a town residence in South Kensington and a country house near Tunbridge Wells.

On his retirement McClean occupied himself with natural science and with the collection of illuminated manuscripts, early printed books, ancient coins, enamels, and ivories. In order to perfect his collections he studied foreign languages and visited the museums and galleries of the Continent.

His scientific interest at first inclined to electrical work, but he soon turned to astronomy, and in 1875 he completed an observatory at his country house at Ferncliffe, near Tunbridge Wells, where he devoted himself to astronomical spectroscopy. A star spectroscope designed by him and named after him still figures in instrument makers' catalogues. In 1884, when he built a new country residence at Rusthall, he arranged a laboratory there, and an ingenious apparatus comprising a heliostat for spectroscopic observation of the sun. He described his first results in papers contributed to the Royal Astronomical Society (1887–91).

In 1895 McClean began astronomical spectroscopic work of another kind, and with a telescope of 13 inches aperture made by Sir Howard Grubb, with a prism placed in front of the object-glass, he began a systematic survey of the spectra of all the stars brighter than magnitude 3½ in the northern heavens. This was completed in 1896, and in 1897 McClean at the invitation of Sir David Gill took the prism to the Cape of Good Hope Observatory, and having mounted it on a similar telescope belonging to that observatory, extended his survey to the whole sky. The account of the northern survey is published in the 'Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society' (vol. cxci.) and of the southern in a quarto volume, 'Spectra of Southern Stars' (1898). For this work he received the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1899. It was characteristic of McClean that he did with his own hand the routine photography which his astronomical work entailed, instead of leaving it to an assistant.

McClean generously employed his ample fortune in the advancement of astronomy. In 1894 he presented to the Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope a photographic telescope of 24 inches aperture, with a twin visual telescope of 18 inches aperture having a slit spectroscope and an object-glass prism attached. This instrument, called the Victoria telescope, is housed at McClean's expense in an excellent dome with a rising floor. A still more munificent gift was the foundation, at a cost of 12,500*l.*, of the Isaac Newton studentships in the

university of Cambridge for the encouragement of study and research in astronomy and physical optics. This foundation has proved eminently successful. In 1911 five important government positions in astronomy were filled by former Isaac Newton students.

McClean joined the Royal Astronomical Society in 1877, and served on the council from 1891 until his death. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the university of Glasgow in 1894. He was elected F.R.S. in 1895. He died at Brussels, from pneumonia, on 8 Nov. 1904, and was buried at Kensal Green cemetery. He bequeathed his collection of illuminated manuscripts and early printed books and a large part of his art treasures to the FitzWilliam Museum at Cambridge, and made large money bequests to that university, to the university of Birmingham, to the Royal Institution, and to the Royal Astronomical Society for furthering astronomical and physical science. In 1865 he married Ellen, daughter of John Greg of Escowbeck, Lancaster, and by her had two daughters and three sons. The youngest, Frank Kennedy McClean, is an observing astronomer and an aviator.

[Proc. Roy. Soc. vol. lxxviii.; Roy. Astron. Soc. Monthly Notices, Feb. 1905, vol. lxv.]

H. P. H.

McCLINTOCK, Sir FRANCIS LEOPOLD (1819–1907), admiral, born at Dundalk on 8 July 1819, was the eldest son of Henry McClintock, formerly of the 3rd dragoon guards, by his wife Elizabeth Melesina, daughter of the Ven. George Fleury, D.D., archdeacon of Waterford. He entered the navy in 1831 and passed his examination in Oct. 1838; but promotion at that date was slow and uncertain, and McClintock remained a mate for nearly seven years. He was made lieutenant on 29 July 1845, when serving in the Gorgon on the South American station, and a few days later was moved into the Frolic, sloop, on board which he served for two years in the Pacific. On 7 Feb. 1848 he was appointed to the Enterprise, Captain Sir James Clark Ross [q. v.], for a voyage to the Arctic; and in Feb. 1850 he was chosen to be first lieutenant of the Assistance [see Ommanney, Sir Erasmus, Suppl. II], proceeding on a similar voyage of discovery. In these expeditions he established his reputation as an Arctic traveller, more especially by making an unprecedented sledge journey of 760 miles in 80 days in the winter and spring of 1851, when the Assistance was frozen up at Griffith Island. On his return home he received his promotion to commander, dated 11 Oct. 1851. In Feb. 1852 a larger Arctic expedition of five ships was fitted out and placed under the command of Captain Sir Edward Belcher [q. v.]. Two of the ships had auxiliary steam power, and McClintock was given the command of one of these, the Intrepid, which was officially described as tender to the Resolute, Capt. Kellett, under whose immediate orders he was. The Intrepid wintered on the south side of Melville Island, whence many sledge expeditions were sent out. McClintock himself made a journey of 1210 geographical miles in 105 days, during which he examined and charted the west coast of Prince Patrick Island and Ireland's Eye. The comparative perfection to which Arctic sledge travelling attained was in great measure due to improvements introduced by McClintock. In the summer of 1854 Belcher decided to abandon the Intrepid and three other ships, and the party returned home in the North Star and two relief ships. On 22 Oct. 1854, a day after McClintock received his promotion to captain, Dr. Rae arrived with the first certain intelligence of the fate of Franklin's expedition [see Franklin, Sir John]. The Admiralty was satisfied of the truth of the news and took no action to confirm it, but Lady Franklin determined on a search expedition. For this purpose she bought the Fox yacht and had her fitted out, principally at her own cost, giving the command to McClintock who, like the other officers of the expedition, offered his services gratuitously. McClintock published in 1859 an account of this service, entitled 'The Voyage of the Fox in the Arctic Seas: a Narrative of the Fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions,' a work which has gone through many editions. The expedition returned to England in 1859, bringing with it the written memorandum of Franklin's death, of the abandonment of the ships, and of the fate of the whole party. In recognition of his success McClintock was allowed by the Admiralty to count the period of his command of the Fox as sea-time, and in 1860 he was knighted.

From Feb. 1861 to Dec. 1862 McClintock commanded the Doris, frigate, in the Mediterranean, and in Nov. 1863 commissioned the Aurora for service with the Channel squadron. In her he cruised in the North Sea during the Danish war of 1864, and on 9 May of that year, by his presence at Heligoland, prevented the

development of what might have been a serious problem in international law. From 1865 he was for three years commodore in charge at Jamaica, and on 1 Oct. 1871 he reached flag rank. From April 1872 to May 1877 he served as admiral superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, and on 5 Aug. 1877 was promoted to vice-admiral. In Nov. 1879 McClintock was appointed commander-in-chief on the North American and West Indies station, where, with his flag in the Northampton, he remained for the customary three years. This was his last active service. In Feb. 1884 he was elected an elder brother of the Trinity House, and on 7 July of the same year reached the rank of admiral, one day before being overtaken by the age for retirement. He was created a K.C.B. in the birthday honours of 1891.

McClintock offered himself as candidate for Drogheda at the general election of 1868, but withdrew in consequence of dangerous rioting. He died in London on 17 Nov. 1907, and was buried at Kensington cemetery, Hanwell. He married in 1870 Annette Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Foster Dunlop of Monasterboice, co. Louth. One son, John William Leopold, entered the navy and was promoted commander in 1905.

Two portraits of McClintock, painted by Stephen Pearce, are in the collection of Arctic explorers at the National Portrait Gallery; one was painted in 1856. A third portrait by Frederick Yates (1901) belongs to Lady McClintock.

[A Life, with portrait from photograph, was published by Sir Clements R. Markham in 1909; see The Times, 18 and 23 Nov. 1907; and Journal of Roy. Geograph. Soc., Jan. 1908.] L. G. C. L.

McCOAN, JAMES CARLILE (1829–1904), author and journalist, born at Dunlow, co. Tyrone, Ireland, on 14 July 1829, was only son of Clement McCoan of Charlemont, Armagh, by Sarah, daughter of James Carlile of Culresoch, Moy.

After education at Dungannon school and Homerton College, London, he matriculated at London University in 1848. Having entered at the Middle Temple on 15 November 1851, he was called to the bar on 17 November 1856, and joined the south-eastern circuit. But he did not seek practice in England. Engaging in journalism, he acted as war correspondent for the 'Daily News' during the Crimean war. At the close of the war McCoan travelled in Georgia and Circassia, and afterwards settled at Constantinople, where he practised in the supreme consular court until 1864, and founded and edited the first English newspaper in Turkey, the 'Levant Herald,' which was for a time subsidised by the English government. In 1870 McCoan disposed of the paper, and, returning to England, embodied full information which he had collected during visits to Egypt in his exhaustive and readable 'Egypt as it is' (1877). 'Egypt under Ismail: a Romance of History,' with appendix of official documents (1889), carried on the story. Some articles which McCoan contributed to 'Fraser's Magazine,' after the conclusion of the Anglo-Turkish convention of 1878, he expanded into 'Our New Protectorate: Turkey in Asia, its Geography, Races, Resources, and Government, with Map showing existing and projected Public Works' (2 vols. 1879).

McCoan represented Wicklow county as a protestant home-ruler in the parliament of 1880–5. In 1881 he volubly attacked the government's coercive legislation (cf. Lucy, *Diary of the Gladstone Parliament*, pp. 117, 118). On 3 February McCoan was among the home-rulers suspended for defying the authority of the Speaker. Subsequently he disavowed sympathy with the illegal action and unconstitutional methods of the Land League, and supported Gladstone's land bill, while endeavouring to amend it. Denounced for disloyalty to his party by Patrick Egan, treasurer of the Land League (cf. Hansard, 20 May 1881), McCoan thenceforth gave an independent support to the liberal government. He frequently spoke at length on the politics of the Near East, championing the Turks from personal knowledge.

McCoan was an unsuccessful liberal candidate for the Lancaster division in 1885, for Southampton in 1886, and for the Macclesfield division in 1892. He died at his residence, 42 Campden Hill Square, Kensington, on 13 January 1904, and was buried at Kensal Green.

He married on 2 June 1857 Augusta Janet, the youngest daughter of William Jenkyns of Elgin, and left one son, and a daughter who married the Rev. J. C. Bellew. Besides the works mentioned he was author of 'Protestant Endurance under Popish Cruelty: a Narrative of the Reformation in Spain' (1853), and 'Consular Jurisdiction in Turkey and Egypt' (1873).

[Private information; Foster's Men at the Bar; The Times, 15 Jan. 1904; Daily News, 16 Jan. 1904; Levant Herald, 25 Jan.; Hansard's Parl Debates; Brit. Mus. Cat.;

Allibone's Dict. Eng. Lit. (Suppl.); Lucy's Memories of Eight Parliaments, pp. 303–4; Northern Whig (weekly), 23 Jan. 1904.]

G. Le G. N.

MACCOLL, MALCOLM (1831–1907), divine and author, born at Glenfinnan, Inverness-shire, on 27 March 1831, was the son of John MacColl of Glenfinnan by his wife Martha, daughter of Malcolm Macrae of Letterfearn in Kintail. His childhood passed mainly at Kintail and Ballachulish. At about fifteen he was at school at Dalkeith, and on 14 Sept. 1854 he entered the theological department of Trinity College, Glenalmond. Ordained deacon in 1856 and priest in 1857 by the bishop of Glasgow, he was in 1856–7 in charge of Castle Douglas. He was curate of St. Mary's, Soho, London (1858–9); in 1860 curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico; in 1861 of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge; in 1862–3 chaplain at St. Petersburg; in 1864–7 again at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge; in 1867–9 chaplain in Southern Italy; and in 1869 curate of Addington, Buckinghamshire. While at Glenalmond he attracted the notice of Gladstone, with whose political and religious views he identified himself through life. In 1865 he published (as 'Scrutator') a pamphlet in Gladstone's support, 'Mr. Gladstone and Oxford.' A book, 'Science and Prayer,' which reached a fourth edition in 1866, also aided his progress. In 1868 he published 'Is there not a Cause?' (2nd edit. 1869), a defence of Gladstone's Irish church policy. In 1870 he was chaplain to Lord Napier and curate of St. Giles's, Camberwell. In 1871 he was presented by Gladstone to the City living of St. George's, Botolph Lane. The church was closed in 1891, but MacColl continued to receive the stipend. In 1875, during the controversy over the Public Worship Regulation Act, he issued a clever attack on the judicial committee of the privy council, entitled 'Lawlessness, Sacerdotalism and Ritualism.' In the same year he was present at the second Bonn conference on reunion. In 1876 he visited eastern Europe with Henry Parry Liddon [q. v.], and joined Liddon in denouncing Bulgarian atrocities which they believed they had seen (Johnston's *Life and Letters of H. P. Liddon*, pp. 210–11). He gave evidence before the Ecclesiastical Courts Commission of 1881. In 1884 he was presented by Gladstone to a residentiary canonry at Ripon. He defended that statesman's Irish policy in 'Reasons for Home Rule' (1886, nine edits.). Few political or ecclesiastical controversies escaped his pen. In 1899 he received the hon. D.D. degree from Edinburgh University, and published 'The Reformation Settlement' (10th edit. 1901). He gave evidence (with parts of which he was afterwards dissatisfied) before the royal commission appointed in 1904 to inquire into ritual excess. In 1903 he formally left the liberal party over its education policy. He died suddenly in London on 5 April 1907. He married in 1904 Consuelo Albinia, youngest daughter of Major-general W. H. Crompton-Stansfield, of Esholt Hall, Yorkshire, who survived him without issue.

MacColl was largely self-educated, and raised himself by industry, resolution, and literary aptitude. Controversy was the breath of his nostrils. Gladstone called him 'the best pamphleteer in England,' but apparently distrusted his learning (A. C. Benson, *Life of E. W. Benson*, ii. 657). In addition to many contributions to periodicals, various pamphlets, and works referred to, MacColl published: 1. 'Life Here and Hereafter,' sermons, 1891. 2. 'Christianity in Relation to Science and Morals,' 1889, 4th edit. 1890. 3. 'England's Responsibility towards Armenia,' 1895. 4. 'The Sultan and the Powers,' 1896. 5. 'The Royal Commission and the Ornaments Rubric,' 1906.

[The Times, 6 April 1907; Guardian, 10 April 1907; A. Macrae, History of the Clan Macrae (in proof), p. 471; Men of the Time, 1887; D. C. Lathbury, Correspondence on Church and Religion of W. E. Gladstone, 1910, ii. 62, 318; Clergy List, 1857 and following years, and Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1880 and following years, where the dates of MacColl's ordination and early preferments are variously given; private information.] A. R. B.

MACCOLL, NORMAN (1843–1904), editor of the 'Athenæum' and Spanish scholar, born on 31 August 1843 at 28 Ann Street, Edinburgh, was only child of Alexander Stewart MacColl by his wife Eliza Fulford of Crediton. His grandfather, Donald MacColl, clergyman of the Scottish episcopal church, became, later, factor to the duke of Gordon on his Lochaber estates. MacColl's father, a good classical scholar, kept a private school of repute in Edinburgh, and his mother was an accomplished woman. Norman was brought up at home together with his first cousin, Alice Caunter, now widow of James R. Jackson. He entered at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1862, but migrated next year to Downing, and was elected a scholar there in 1865. He took a high second class in the classical tripos of 1866, a disappointing position, due partly to ill-health, partly, as his coach,

Richard Shilleto [q. v.], recognised, to reading outside examination subjects. He was in 1869 elected a fellow of Downing, having won the Hare prize in 1868 with an essay on 'Greek Sceptics from Pyrrho to Sextus,' which was published and indicated the bent of his mind. He graduated B.A. in 1866 and proceeded M.A. in 1869. He became a student of Lincoln's Inn on 21 Jan. 1872, and was called to the bar on 17 Nov. 1875.

At Cambridge MacColl began an acquaintance with Sir Charles Dilke [q. v. Suppl. II] proprietor of the 'Athenæum,' and in 1871 Dilke appointed him editor of that paper. He held the office to the end of 1900, working without any regular assistance till 1896.

As editor of the 'Athenæum' MacColl, whose general knowledge was great and whose interests were wide, was faithful to sound ideals of criticism, thorough, independent, and well-informed. An artist in language, he kept a keen eye on the style of his contributors. He was cautious in his policy, but, once having settled it, was not easily moved. He claimed to be something of a tactician, when new ideas, as in the case of Darwin, made changes of view imperative, and he allowed his reviewers when they were wrong to be corrected in published correspondence.

His temperament encouraged independence and a certain measure of isolation, partly from reserve and shyness, partly from his unwillingness to associate himself with any clique, and partly from a horror of self-advertisement; he went comparatively little into society, although he visited occasionally Westland Marston's Sunday parties, went regularly in later life to the Athenæum Club, was one of Leslie Stephen's Sunday tramps, and played a steady game of golf. His private generosity was notable, and much kindness lay underneath a somewhat sardonic humour.

MacColl travelled much on the Continent in his vacations, making one Spanish tour. He devoted himself seriously to the study of Spanish from 1874. He published in 1888 'Select Plays of Calderon,' with introduction and notes; in 1902 a translation of Cervantes' 'Exemplary Novels' (Glasgow, 2 vols.), and at the time of his death he was engaged on an edition of the 'Miscellaneous Poems of Cervantes' which was published posthumously (1912). His Spanish publications reflect his scrupulous methods of scholarship. He died suddenly at his residence, 4 Campden Hill Square, Kensington, on 16 Dec. 1904, from heart failure, and was buried at Charlton cemetery, Blackheath, in the same grave with his parents. He was unmarried.

A portrait by Clegg Wilkinson, painted shortly before his death, belongs to his cousin, Mrs. Jackson, who presented a replica to Downing College, now in the Combination Room. A small but vivid sketch occupies the centre of Harry Furniss's view of literary characters at the reading-room of the British Museum (*Punch*, 28 March 1885). He endowed by will a lectureship at Cambridge in Spanish and Portuguese which bears his name, and left to the university library his Spanish books.

[Information from Mrs. Jackson and college authorities; personal knowledge; Athenæum, 24 Dec. 1904; Morning Leader, 17 Dec. 1904; Publishers' Circular, 10 Feb. 1905; Cambridge University Reporter, 8 June 1905; J. C. Jeaffreson, Book of Recollections; memoir by Fitzmaurice Kelly, before Miscellaneous Poems of Cervantes, 1912.] V. R.

MACCORMAC, SIR WILLIAM, first baronet (1836–1901), surgeon, the elder son of Henry MacCormac [q. v.], a physician of Belfast, and Mary Newsham his wife, was born at Belfast on 17 Jan. 1836. The younger son, John, became a director of the Northern Linen Company at Belfast.

William, after education at the Belfast Royal Academical Institution, studied at Dublin and Paris. In October 1851 he entered Queen's College, Belfast, as a student of engineering and gained engineering scholarships there in his first and second years. He then turned aside to the arts course, graduating B.A. in the old Queen's University in 1855 and proceeding M.A. in 1858. He won the senior scholarship in natural philosophy in 1856, and next year was admitted M.D., subsequently receiving the hon. degrees of M.Ch. in 1879 and of D.Sc. in 1882, with the gold medal of the university. The hon. degrees of M.D. and M.Ch. were also bestowed upon him in later life by the University of Dublin in June 1900.

After graduation MacCormac studied surgery in Berlin, where he made lasting friendships with von Langenbeck, Billroth, and von Esmarch. Becoming M.R.C.S. England in 1857, he was elected in 1864 F.R.C.S. Ireland. MacCormac practised as a surgeon in Belfast from 1864 to 1870, becoming successively surgeon, lecturer on clinical surgery, and consulting surgeon to the Royal Hospital. He then moved to 13 Harley Street, London, where he resided until death.

At the outbreak of the Franco-German

war in 1870 MacCormac volunteered for service. Appointed to hospital duties at Metz, he was treated on his arrival as a spy and returned to Paris. Here he joined the Anglo-American association for the care of the wounded, and with others arrived at Sedan on the night of 30 Aug. 1870. Bivouacked in the waiting-room of the deserted railway station, MacCormac, unable to sleep, wandered up and down the platform, and at 2 A.M. witnessed the arrival of Napoleon III and two attendants in a solitary cattle truck attached to an engine, and following the party at a distance was sole spectator of the Emperor's hardly-gained entrance to the town which he soon left again as a prisoner. The battle of Sedan began at 4 A.M. on 1 Sept., and during the first day more than a thousand soldiers were brought for treatment to the Caserne d'Asfeld, a deserted infantry barracks on the ramparts, which MacCormac and his companions had hastily converted into a hospital of 384 beds.

Returning to London at the end of the Franco-German war, he was admitted in 1871 at the Royal College of Surgeons of England to the rare distinction of an *ad eundem* fellowship. In the same year he became, after a severe struggle, assistant surgeon at St. Thomas's Hospital, which had just moved to the Albert Embankment. He was made full surgeon in 1873 upon the resignation of Frederick le Gros Clark (1811–1892), and he was for twenty years lecturer on surgery in the medical school. He was elected consulting surgeon to the hospital and emeritus lecturer on clinical surgery in the medical school on retiring from active work in 1893.

Meanwhile MacCormac saw more war service. In 1876, as chief surgeon to 'the National Aid Society for the Sick and Wounded' during the Turco-Servian campaign, he was present at the battle of Alexinatz. As honorary general secretary, he contributed largely to the success of the seventh International Medical Congress in London in 1881, the 'Transactions' of which he edited; he was knighted on 7 Dec. for those services. He was president of the Medical Society of London in 1880 and of the metropolitan counties branch of the British Medical Association in 1890. MacCormac was also surgeon to the French, the Italian, Queen Charlotte's, and the British lying-in hospitals. He was an examiner in surgery at the University of London and for her majesty's naval, army, and Indian medical services. In 1897 he was created a baronet and was appointed surgeon in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII; on 27 Sept. 1898 he was made K.C.V.O. in recognition of professional services rendered to the Prince when he injured his knee.

At the Royal College of Surgeons of England, MacCormac was elected a member of the council in 1883, and in 1887 of the court of examiners. He delivered the Bradshaw lecture in 1893, taking as the subject 'Sir Astley Cooper and his Surgical Work,' and he was Hunterian orator in 1899. He was elected president in 1896, and enjoyed the unique honour of re-election on four subsequent occasions, during the last of which he presided over the centenary meeting held on 26 July 1900. His war service was still further extended, and his great practical knowledge was utilised in the South African campaign of 1899–1900, when he was appointed 'government consulting surgeon to the field force.' In this capacity he visited all the hospitals in Natal and Cape Colony, and went to the front on four occasions. In 1901 he became K.C.B. for his work in South Africa, and an honorary serjeant-surgeon to King Edward.

He died at Bath on 4 Dec. 1901, and was buried at Kensal Green. He married in 1861 Katharine Maria, daughter of John Charters of Belfast, but left no issue.

MacCormac was six feet two inches high, and well built in proportion. His industry, mastery of detail, rapidity of work, and Irish bonhomie made him a first-rate organiser. At home in the medical circles of Europe, he broke down the insularity which still militates against the progress of English surgery, and he learned and taught what was done at home and abroad.

Of four portraits in oils, one, by Mr. H. Harris Brown, was presented to Queen's College, Belfast, on 9 March 1897; two by Prince Troubetskoi belong to Lady MacCormac, and the fourth is in the medical committee room at St. Thomas's Hospital. A marble bust by A. Drury, A.R.A., is in the central hall at St. Thomas's Hospital. A cartoon portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1906.

MacCormac published: 1. 'Notes and Recollections of an Ambulance Surgeon, being an Account of Work done under the Red Cross during the Campaign of 1870,' 1871; translated into German by Professor Louis Stromeyer, Hanover, 1871, and into Italian by Dr. Eugenio Bellina, Firenze, 1872. 2. 'Surgical Operations,' part 1, 1885, 2nd edit. 1891; part 2, 1889. 3. 'On Abdominal Section for the Treatment of Intraperitoneal Injury,' 1887; translated into

German, Leipzig, 1888. 4. 'An Address of Welcome on the Occasion of the Centenary Festival of the Royal College of Surgeons of England,' 1900; with biographical accounts, often with portraits, of the sixty-one masters or presidents.

[Belfast News Letter, 5 Dec. 1901; Northern Whig, 5 Dec. 1901; St. Thomas's Hosp. Reports, vol. xxx. 1901, p. 322; private information; personal knowledge.] D'A. P.

† MACDERMOT, HUGH HYACINTH O'RORKE, THE MACDERMOT (1834–1904), attorney-general for Ireland, born on 1 July 1834 at Coolavin, co. Sligo, was eldest of the twelve children of Charles Joseph MacDermot, titular 'Prince of Coolavin,' by his wife Arabella O'Rorke, the last lineal descendant of the Breffny family. The family, which was Roman catholic, lost most of their lands in the civil wars in Ireland in the seventeenth century, and they lived for generations in great retirement at Coolavin, where the head, despite his narrow means, maintained much personal state (cf. ARTHUR YOUNG'S *Tour in Ireland*, i. 219).

A brother, John MacDermot (known locally from his swarthy complexion as 'The Black Prince'), became a canon of Achonry and was a notable rider to hounds.

Educated at home by his father until 27 Aug. 1852, at eighteen he entered the Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, as a candidate for the priesthood. He was 'head of his year' there in every subject. He remained at Maynooth until 1856, when he abandoned the ecclesiastical career, and obtaining a burse on the nomination of the bishops, entered in November the catholic university in St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, of which Newman was rector. There during 1857 and 1858 he gained various distinctions in classics and English (*Calendars*, 1856–9).

On leaving the university in 1859 MacDermot read law in Dublin and London, and won a studentship of 50*l.* a year given by the Council of Legal Education in London. Admitted a student of the King's Inns, Dublin, in Michaelmas term 1857, he was called in Michaelmas term 1862, and was summoned to the inner bar in Feb. 1877. He was elected a bencher on 11 Jan. 1884.

MacDermot went the Connaught circuit, on which he became the chief junior. He later acquired leading Dublin business. Though no great orator, he was a first-rate lawyer, and understood the management of witnesses and juries.

At the celebrated Galway election petition in 1872 before Judge Keogh, MacDermot held the junior brief for Colonel Nolan, the sitting member. He was a senior counsel in the action for libel brought against Lord Clanricarde by Frank Joyce, his former agent, in 1883; and appeared for A. M. Sullivan [q. v.] in the prosecution for sedition in 1880, and for Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt in an attempt to quash on *certiorari* Blunt's conviction by a crimes court in 1887. After taking silk MacDermot held a leading brief in nearly every important case from the West of Ireland, especially in those of a political complexion.

On the death of his father on 5 Dec. 1873 MacDermot became 'The MacDermot' and titular 'Prince of Coolavin.' A strong liberal in politics, he was made in May 1885 solicitor-general for Ireland in Gladstone's second administration. He retired with the ministry in the following July, but held the office again from February to August 1886 in Gladstone's third administration. When Gladstone became prime minister for the fourth time in 1892 MacDermot was made attorney-general and was sworn of the privy council in Ireland. He remained attorney-general till 1895. MacDermot never sat in the House of Commons. He failed in his only attempt to obtain a seat in 1892, when he contested West Derbyshire against Mr. Victor Cavendish, afterwards ninth duke of Devonshire. He said laughingly that the voters mistook him for 'the Great Macdermott,' the music-hall singer [see MACDERMOTT, GILBERT HASTINGS, Suppl. II].

MacDermot died on 6 February 1904 at 10 FitzWilliam Place, Dublin, and was buried in the catholic church, Monasteraden, co. Sligo. He married twice: (1) on 1 Dec. 1861, Mary (*d.* 1871), daughter of Edward Howley, D.L., of Bellcek Castle, by whom he had three sons; (2) in 1872, Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry Blake, J.P., by whom he had five sons.

[*Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland*, 1904, p. 368; Thom's Directory for 1904; Irish Times and Independent, 8 Feb. 1904; The College Register of the Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth (27 Aug. 1852 and 7 Feb. 1853).] D. F.

MACDERMOTT, GILBERT HASTINGS, whose real surname was FARRELL (1845–1901), music-hall singer, born on 27 Feb. 1845, served in youth in the royal navy. As 'Gilbert Hastings' he made his first appearance on the stage in 1869, as 'utility' actor at Dover. A few months later he came to London, making his first appear-

ance as 'G. H. Macdermott' at the Oriental Theatre, Poplar. Later he played at the Grecian (1870–1), Britannia (1871–2) Sanger's (1873), and the Gaiety (1873). A fair actor in parts like Myles-Na-Coppaleen in 'The Colleen Bawn,' Richard Varney in 'Amy Robsart,' he was also a versatile playwright in melodrama, and among plays of his which were produced in London were 'The Headsman's Axe' at the Grecian (1870), 'Driven from Home,' at the Grecian (1871), 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood,' 'Brought to Book' (with Henry Pettitt, [q.v.], 1876), both produced at the Britannia, and 'Racing' (1887), at the Grand Theatre, Islington.

Meanwhile, in 1873 Macdermott made his first appearance at the London Pavilion music-hall, singing 'The Scamp,' the first of a highly successful series of comic songs. In 1874 he accompanied the *opera-bouffe* artiste, Julia Matthews, to America as both stage manager and actor. He appeared with her at the Eagle theatre, New York, in such pieces as 'The Irish Heiress' (1 Nov. 1875) and 'Girofle-Girofla,' and played Bob Brierley in 'The Ticket of Leave Man' (February 1876). On his return to England in April 1876 he acted at the Britannia Theatre in 'Brought to Book,' and then returned to the London Pavilion, where he sang such popular songs as 'I'll strike you with a Feather' and 'The Two Obadiahs.'

Early in 1878, when political excitement in England over the Russo-Turkish war ran high, and Lord Beaconsfield, the prime minister, sent a British fleet into Turkish waters to resist the advance of Russia, Macdermott leapt into universal fame by his singing of a song written and composed by George William Hunt (1829 ?–1904), a most fertile composer of music-hall songs, who was author of some ballet music and of the incidental music to the burlesque 'Monte Christo, Jr.,' and was also a painter of some merit (he died in Essex County Asylum of softening of the brain on 3 March 1904; cf. *Musical Herald*, April 1904; *Referee*, 22 Oct. 1911). Hunt's patriotic song of 1878, with a swinging tune and a refrain beginning:

We don't want to fight,
But *by Jingo*, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men,
We've got the money too,

became at Macdermott's instigation the watchword of the popular supporters of England's bellicose policy. The 'Daily News' on 11 March 1878 first dubbed the latter 'Jingoes' in derision, and George Jacob Holyoake [q. v. Suppl. II] wrote to the paper on 13 March 1878 of 'The Jingoes—the new type of music-hall patriots who sing the Jingo song.' Macdermott continued singing the 'Jingo' song for two years, and at his call the words 'jingo' and 'jingoism' passed permanently into the English language in the sense of 'aggressive patriot' and 'aggressive patriotism' (cf. *New English Dict.* s.v. 'Jingo').

Later songs which owed their popularity to Macdermott were 'On the Strict Q.T.' and 'Jubilation Day,' which, set to the Boulangist tune 'Le Père de Victoire,' was popular during Queen Victoria's jubilee year, 1887.

'The Great Macdermott' was of fine stature and commanding presence, and possessed a powerful if unmelodious voice. He was practically the last of the 'lion comiques' of the English music-hall, resplendent in evening dress with a vast expanse of shirt-front. In his later years Macdermott performed in dramatic sketches at music-halls, making a hit in 'Our Lads in Red.' His last appearances were at the London Pavilion and Tivoli music-hall in 1894. Subsequently he was proprietor and managing director of several music-halls.

He died of cancer at his residence in Clapham on 8 May 1901, and was buried at West Norwood cemetery. He was twice married, his second wife being well known on the music-hall stage as Annie Milburn. An engraved portrait appeared in the 'Era,' 11 May 1901.

[Personal recollections; Daily Telegraph, 9 May 1901; The Times, 10 May 1901; Era, 11 May 1901; Notes and Queries, 20 July 1901; information from Mr. Henry Davey.] J. P.

MACDERMOTT, MARTIN (1823–1905), Irish poet and architect, was born of catholic parents at 8 Ormond Quay, Dublin, on 8 April 1823. His father, John MacDermott (1785–1842), was a merchant; his mother, Amelie Therese Boshell, was of French descent. He was educated as a catholic in Dublin and Boulogne-sur-Mer, but became a protestant in early life. He was articled to Patrick Byrne, R.H.A., a well-known Dublin architect, but his studies were interrupted by participation in the Young Ireland movement. He occasionally wrote, chiefly in verse, for the 'Nation' from 1840 onwards. When, in 1848, the Young Irelanders desired to enlist the sympathy of the French government in their struggle for Irish independence, MacDermott was one of the delegates sent to Paris to interview Lamartine, then foreign minister in

the new republican government. Lamartine made MacDermott and his friends a glowing speech of welcome but published so disappointingly colourless a report of the interview in the official 'Moniteur' as to convince them of the impossibility of practical help. Lamartine appears to have understood the Irishmen to ask for armed aid, whereas they only looked for moral support (cf. GAVAN DUFFY, *Four Years of Irish History*, pp. 567, 568). MacDermott remained in Paris as the representative of the 'Nation,' but soon after its suppression in 1848 went to Birkenhead, where he completed his training in a local architect's office. Coming to London after 1850, he entered the office of (Sir) Charles Liddell, and was employed chiefly on the stations of the Metropolitan railway extension. He obtained the post of chief architect to the Egyptian government, and spent some years in Alexandria from 1866 onwards. Some twelve years later he retired and settled in London. His subsequent years were devoted to literary work. In 1879 he translated Viollet-le-Duc's 'Essay on the Military Architecture of the Middle Ages.' A constant correspondent of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy [q. v. Suppl. II], he was intimately associated with him in 1892–5 in his scheme of the 'New Irish Library,' a series of books designed to continue the *successful national library inaugurated* in 1843. For the series, which was not well supported, MacDermott prepared an anthology of Irish poetry called 'The New Spirit of the Nation,' 1894. He died at his residence at Cotham, Bristol, on 25 April 1905.

MacDermott's poems are few and of homely quality. Two of them, 'The Coulin' and 'Exiles Far Away,' have achieved great popularity. He is represented in 'Brooke and Rolleston's Treasury of Irish Poetry' (1905) by 'Girl of the Red Mouth.' Besides the publications already cited, MacDermott edited 'Irish Poetry' for the 'Penny Poets' series; 'Poems and Ballads of Young Ireland' (1896); and, with additions, Thomas Moore's 'Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald' (1897).

He married about 1860 Miss Martha Melladew of Liverpool, and by her had nine children, of whom three sons and three daughters survived him.

[Freeman's Journal, 27 April 1905; correspondence with present writer; information kindly supplied by Miss Maud MacDermott of Taunton; the Architect and Contract Reporter, May 1905; personal knowledge; Duffy's Young Ireland.] D. J. O'D.

MACDONALD, GEORGE (1824–1905), poet and novelist, born on 10 Dec. 1824 at Huntly, West Aberdeenshire, was descended from one of the 120 MacDonalds who made good their escape from the massacre of Glencoe in Feb. 1692. His Jacobite great-grandfather was born on 16 April 1746, the day of the battle of Culloden, in which his great-great-grandfather, a red-haired piper, lost his sight. From Portsoy in Banffshire the family ultimately moved to Huntly, where George MacDonald's grandfather, who spoke Gaelic, was farmer and banker. The author's father, also George MacDonald, grew up on the farm, marrying as his first wife Helen, daughter of Captain MacKay, R.N., of Celtic lineage, and sister of the Gaelic scholar, Mackintosh MacKay [q. v.]. His parents were congregationalists. Of five sons, George was the youngest. His mother dying soon after his birth, his father married as his second wife, in 1839 Margaret MacColl, who proved a kind stepmother to George and his brothers. George began his education on his father's farm and then at a small school at Huntly. In the autumn of 1840 he won at King's College, Aberdeen, a Fullerton bursary of 14*l.* as 12th bursar, and he attended college for four years from 1840–1 to 1844–5, omitting 1842–3. He studied hard to the injury of his health, eking out his *narrow means by teaching*. Sir William Duguid Geddes [q. v. Suppl. I] was among his contemporaries. George took the third prize in chemistry and was fourth prizeman in natural philosophy.

Already a poet who saw symbolic meanings in what others found commonplace, he was regarded by the students as something of a visionary. Of his university life he gave a graphic picture in his poem 'Hidden Life' (in *Poems*, 1857). He graduated M.A. in March 1845, and on 28 February 1868 his university made him hon. LL.D.

Seeking a livelihood in tutorial work, MacDonald removed to London soon after graduating, and in Sept. 1848 he entered the theological college at Highbury to prepare for the congregational ministry.

Finding the ways of Highbury College uncongenial, he did not finish his course there, but he was duly ordained to his first and only charge, the Trinity congregational chapel at Arundel, in 1850. His spiritual and intellectual independence dissatisfied his congregation. Proposals to reduce his small stipend on the ground of lack of doctrine in his sermons led to his resignation at the close of 1853. Resolving to devote

himself to literature, he moved to Manchester. There he grew intimate with Alexander John Scott [q. v.], principal of Owens College, and with Henry Septimus Sutton [q. v. Suppl. II], a religious poet who was a friend of Coventry Patmore. Both men deeply influenced MacDonald. Although ill-health and poverty made his position difficult, his work at Manchester brought him his earliest recognition. In 1855 he published his first book, a poem 'Within and Without,' of which the first draft had been written at Arundel in the winter of 1850. It is a poetic tragedy of married love and misunderstanding. In the ardour of their religious aspiration, many lines recall Browning's earlier poems, especially 'Pauline,' though without Browning's obscurity. The book won the appreciation of Tennyson and the intense admiration of Lady Byron, who became at once one of MacDonald's close friends. A volume of poems published in 1857 strengthened MacDonald's reputation, and in 1858 there appeared in prose 'Phantastes,' a faerie allegorical romance equally attractive as allegory and fairy-tale. It quickly took rank with 'Undine' and other classics of the kind. Its lyrics are among MacDonald's most fascinating and impressive verse.

MacDonald's energy was thenceforth largely absorbed by prose fiction of two kinds, one of which dealt with the mystical and psychic and the other described humble life in Scotland. 'David Elginbrod' (1863; new edit. 1871), dedicated to Lady Byron's memory, 'Adela Cathcart' (1864), and 'The Portent,' a story of second sight (1864), were early studies in the first category, and effectively challenged the materialism of the day. 'Alec Forbes' (1865) and 'Robert Falconer' (1868) will rank among the classics of Scottish literature in their powerful delineation of Scottish character, their sense of the nobility of country work, and their appreciation of ideal beauty. A quaint humour tinged MacDonald's stern opposition to the rigid theology of Scottish orthodoxy, and these books did much to weaken the force of Calvinism and to broaden spiritual ideals. The same aim was pursued with growing effect in the succeeding novels, chiefly in Scottish settings, 'Malcolm' (1875), 'St. George and St. Michael' (1876), 'The Marquis of Lossie' (1877), a sequel to 'Malcolm,' 'Paul Faber, Surgeon' (1879), in which philosophic reflection both in prose and verse predominates, 'Sir Gibbie' (1879), and 'Castle Warlock, a homely romance' (1882).

After he gave up his formal ministry at Arundel, MacDonald long continued to preach as a layman. From his first settling in Manchester he delivered sermons to a company of working men who rented a room for the purpose, and when a serious illness compelled him in 1856 to winter in Algiers, his hearers subscribed the cost of the expedition. From Algiers he returned to Hastings, and there three years (1857–1860) were spent before he finally settled in London. His first house was in Queen Square, Bloomsbury, and thence he moved to Tudor Lodge in Albert Street, Regent's Park. In London his social circle quickly extended. His friendship with Frederick Denison Maurice led him to become a lay member of the Church of England. Maurice was godfather to his fourth son. But his relations with nonconformists remained close, and he continued to accept invitations to preach in their pulpits as a layman.

Like Robert Browning, who became a friend, he often heard the Welsh poet preacher, Thomas Jones [q. v.]. Ruskin was another admiring associate and visitor at MacDonald's London house, and he cited MacDonald's poem, 'Diary of an Old Soul' (1880), with Longfellow's 'Hiawatha' and Keble's hymns as evidence 'that the generation . . . might fairly claim to be an age not destitute of religious poetry' (*Pleasures of England*). MacDonald formed intimate friendships with such widely differing people as the Carlyles, William Morris, Burne Jones, Lord Tennyson, Octavia Hill, Dean Stanley, Matthew Arnold, the eighth duke of Argyll, John Stuart Blackie, Lord Houghton, Lord and Lady Mount-Temple, Arthur Hughes, and his publisher, Alexander Strahan, to whose generosity he owed much.

Besides writing and preaching without intermission, MacDonald was sole editor of 'Good Words for the Young' (1872–3), and he also lectured on Shakespeare and other literary themes in London with great success. His lectures were at once scholarly and imaginative; they were delivered extempore. For a short time he held an evening lectureship in literature at King's College, London, and in 1872 he went on a lecturing tour in America, where he found enthusiastic audiences. There he met Whittier, Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, C. D. Warner, R. W. Gilder, and Emerson.

Despite his activity, MacDonald's income was still small. In 1877 he was granted by the special desire of Queen Victoria a civil list pension of 100*l*. In the interests of health from 1881 to 1902 he spent the

greater part of each year at Casa Coraggio at Bordighera. The house was built by himself largely out of contributions by friends. At Bordighera as in London, where his charities were unceasing, he proved a friend to all the neighbouring poor. In 1902 he returned to England to a house built for him at Haslemere by his eldest son. He died after a long illness at Ashtead, the home of his youngest daughter, now Lady Troup, on 18 Sept. 1905. His ashes after cremation at Woking were buried in the English cemetery at Bordighera.

Of two portraits in oil by Sir George Reid, one is in the library of King's College, Aberdeen, and the other belongs to Dr. Greville MacDonald, of 85 Harley Street, who also owns a portrait in red chalk by E. R. Hughes, dating about 1880. A bust by George Anderson Lawson [q. v. Suppl. II] was shown at the Royal Academy in 1871.

MacDonald married in 1851 Louisa, daughter of James Powell, who was in complete sympathy with his ideals. She adapted for stage representation a series of scenes from the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' in which her husband and her children took part, and the experiment led the way for later revival by others of old miracle plays. She died and was buried at Bordighera in 1902 soon after the celebration of her golden wedding. Of a family of six sons and five daughters, five sons and two daughters survived their father. The eldest son is Dr. Greville MacDonald, and the youngest daughter, Winifred Louisa, is wife of Sir Charles Edward Troup, K.C.B., LL.D.

MacDonald was above all else a poet. 'The Diary of an Old Soul' must rank with the best work of Crashaw and Vaughan. Both his verse and his stories for children have a dainty humour and an unobtrusive symbolism which place them in much the same category as Hans Andersen's tales. In the beautiful simplicity of his character and in his courtly charm of manner MacDonald has been likened to Count Tolstoy, but to an extent unknown to Tolstoy's later life he mingled with the world. Besides the books already named, MacDonald's works include: 1. 'Unspoken Sermons' (3 vols. 1867, 1885, and 1889). 2. 'The Disciple, and other Poems,' 1868. 3. 'England's Antiphon,' 1868; new edit. 1874. 4. 'At the Back of the North Wind,' 1871. 5. 'The Princess and the Goblin,' 1872. 6. 'Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood,' 1871. 7. 'Gutta Percha Willie,' 1873. 8. 'Thomas Wingfold, Curate' (in 'The Day of Rest'), 1876, new edit. 1880. 9. 'Letters from Hell,' with preface by George MacDonald, 1884. 10. Shakespeare's 'Hamlet,' study with the text of the folio of 1623 (1885). 11. 'Miracles of our Lord,' 1886. 12. 'Home Again,' 1887. 13. 'There and Back,' 1891. 14. 'The Hope of the Gospel,' 1892. 15. 'Heather and Snow,' 1893. 16. 'A Dish of Orts,' a volume of essays, 1893. 'Works of Fancy and Imagination,' a collective edition (excluding the novels), appeared in 1886 (10 vols.). MacDonald's 'Poetical Works' (2 vols.) appeared in 1893 (new edit. 1911). In 1904 a new collected edition of 'The Fairy Tales' followed, and in 1905 a new edition of 'Phantastes' illustrated by Arthur Hughes.

[The Times, 19 Sept. 1905; Contemporary Review, Dec. 1871, art. signed Henry Holbeach; Bookman, Nov. 1905; Blackwood's Magazine, Mar. 1891, a generous appreciation by Sir William Geddes; George MacDonald, a biographical and critical appreciation, by Joseph Johnson, 1906; private information.

A. M–N.

MACDONALD, Sir HECTOR ARCHIBALD (1853–1903), major-general, youngest of five sons of William Macdonald, a crofter-mason, by his wife Ann, daughter of John Boyd, was born at Rootfield, Urquhart, on 13 April 1853. After employment in a draper's shop at Dingwall, he enlisted as a private in the 92nd Gordon highlanders in August 1870, when eighteen, and served about nine and a half years in the ranks and as colour-sergeant. He first saw active service in the second Afghan war. On 27 Sept. 1879 he showed skill and energy in driving the enemy from the Hazardarakt pass near Karatiga and thereby enabling Lord Roberts to continue his march to Kushi. He again distinguished himself at the action of Charasiab on 6 October following by dislodging a picquet, which was causing much annoyance by its fire. He was mentioned in despatches on both occasions. He took part in the Maidan expedition, in the operations round Kabul in December 1879, including the defence of the Sherpur cantonments, the attack upon Takt-i-Shah, the engagement of Childukhtan, and the second action at Charasiab. He accompanied Lord Roberts on his march from Kabul to Kandahar in August 1880, and was engaged at the reconnaissance of 31 August and at the battle of 1 September, distinguishing himself at the capture of Ayub Khan's camp at Baba Wali. His dash and prowess in the field, which won him the sobriquet of 'Fighting Mac,' led General Roberts to promote him at Kabul to the rank of second lieutenant in the Gordon

highlanders; his commission was ratified on 7 Jan. 1880, when his claymore was presented to him by his brother officers. He was awarded the Afghan medal with three clasps and the bronze decoration (Despatches, *Lond. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 1880). On the way home from India Macdonald and two companies of the 92nd Highlanders were landed in Natal to join Sir George Colley [q. v.] in his attempt to relieve the British garrisons in the Transvaal. At the battle of Majuba 'Fighting Mac' displayed heroic courage (*Lond. Gaz.* 3 May 1881). He was taken prisoner, but General Joubert was so impressed with the bravery of his defence that on his release his sword was returned to him. He became full lieutenant on 1 July 1881.

In 1883 Macdonald's appointment to a post in the Egyptian constabulary under Valentine Baker [q. v. Suppl. I] opened a new phase in his career. Incidentally he shared in the Nile expedition of 1885, serving as garrison adjutant at Assiout from 22 Jan. to 5 June 1885. After the failure of that expedition Macdonald played an important part in reorganising the Egyptian army, and was mainly associated with the training of the 11th Sudanese regiment, which he modelled on the Highlanders. He became captain in 1888, and was transferred to the Egyptian army. The Sudan campaign of 1888–91 gave Macdonald the opportunity of testing the steadiness of the Sudanese troops under his command. Their conduct at Toski (3 Aug. 1889) and the capture of Tokar (19 Feb. 1891) reflected great credit on Macdonald's training and example (*Lond. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 1889 and 6 Sept. 1889). He received the medal with two clasps, bronze star with clasp, third-class of the Medjidie, and the distinguished service order (25 Feb. 1890), as well as the third-class of the Osmanie. He was promoted major on 7 July 1891 and was attached to the 7th royal fusiliers, while remaining in Egypt. In 1896, when Sir Herbert (afterwards Viscount) Kitchener began the reconquest of the Sudan, Macdonald was appointed to the command of a brigade of Egyptian infantry in the expedition to Dongola. Both at Ferkoh on 7 June and Hafir on 19 September he showed a rare gift for handling troops, and for his services received the brevet of lieut.-colonel on 18 Nov. 1896 and the Egyptian medal with two clasps. He served also in the Nile expedition of 1897–8, and commanded an Egyptian brigade at the action of Abu Hamed (*Lond. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 1898, two clasps to Egyptian medal), and at the battle of Atbara (8 April 1898). The adroitness he displayed at Omdurman (2 Sept. 1898) in wheeling round his brigade through a complete half circle, half battalion by half battalion, to meet an unexpected flank attack of the Dervishes, turned what might have proved disaster into victory (*Lond. Gaz.* 21 May and 20 Sept. 1898). 'Fighting Mac' became a popular hero on his return, and the enthusiasm was enhanced by the fact that he had risen from the ranks. He had been nominated C.B. on 22 June 1897, and was appointed A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, with brevet of colonel, on 16 Nov. 1898. He was thanked by both Houses of Parliament and received the Egyptian medal with two clasps.

From 24 Oct. 1899 till 3 Jan. 1900 he was a brigadier-general in India, commanding the Sirhind district in the Punjab with headquarters at Umballa; he attained the rank of major-general on relinquishing the command. On the death of Major-general Wauchope [q. v. Suppl. I] at the battle of Magersfontein (10 Dec. 1899) Macdonald succeeded him in the command of the Highland brigade, and at once proceeded to South Africa. There he maintained his high reputation. He prepared the way for Lord Roberts's march to the relief of Kimberley by seizing Koodoesberg (5–8 Feb. 1900), and by this demonstration the attention of the Boers was distracted from the main advance. He was present at the operations which resulted in the surrender of General Cronje's army at Paardeberg (16–27 Feb. 1900). In the attack on the Boer laagor on 18 Feb. he was slightly wounded while leading the Highland brigade. During the reduction of the Free State he was attached to the ninth division under Sir Henry Colvile [q. v. Suppl. II]. On the march from Lindley to Heilbron he took part in several stubbornly contested actions (27–31 May 1900), and was engaged in the operations that led to the surrender of General Prinsloo at Brandwater. During the subsequent guerilla warfare he directed bodies of troops in the south-east of the Orange River Colony, being from the beginning of 1901 stationed at Aliwal North. For his services in South Africa he was created a K.C.B. in 1900, and given the command of the Belgaum district in southern India in 1901. In May 1902 he was transferred to the command of the troops in Ceylon.

There disaster befel him. Early in 1903 an opprobrious accusation against him was reported to the governor of Ceylon (Sir West Ridgeway), who at once granted Macdonald's request for leave to return to

London and discuss the matter with the war office authorities. The latter directed a court of inquiry to be held in Ceylon. Macdonald left London on his way thither on 24 March, and shot himself next day at the Hôtel Regina in Paris. He was buried in the Dean cemetery, Edinburgh. In 1884 he married Christina McDonald, daughter of Alexander MacLouchlan Duncan of Leith; she died at Edinburgh on 11 March 1911, leaving one son.

Macdonald holds an exceptional place in the history of the British army as a private who rose wholly by virtue of his soldierly capacity and physical courage to all but the highest military rank. As a dauntless fighter and a resourceful leader of men in battle he acquired well-merited fame. A rough tongue always showed traces of his origin. Among the Highlanders his memory was idolised. A memorial in the form of a tower 100 feet high was completed at Dingwall, overlooking his birthplace, on 23 May 1907.

[The Times, 26 March 1903; T. F. G. Coates, Hector Macdonald, 1900; D. Campbell, Major-General Hector A. Macdonald, 1900; D. L. Cremb, Hector Macdonald, 1903; Hart's and Official Army Lists; S. P. Oliver, The Second Afghan War, 1878-80, 1903; Lord Roberts, Forty-One Years in India, 30th edit. 1898; G. W. Steevens, With Kitchener to Khartum, 1898, pp. 57, 278 seq.; Winston Churchill, The River War, 1899; Maurice, History of the War in South Africa, 4 vols. 1906-10.] H. M. V.

MCDONALD, JOHN BLAKE (1829-1901), Scottish artist, son of James McDonald, wood merchant, was born at Boharm, Morayshire, on 24 May 1829. He was educated there, but, going to Edinburgh with a taste for art, he entered the academy of the Board of Trustees in Edinburgh in 1853. He proved a good student both then and later in the life school of the Royal Scottish Academy, where in 1862 he won the first prize for painting from the life. But retaining much of the chiaroscuro of the earlier school, and being, in spite of a certain dexterity and force of execution, heavy in handling and dull in colour, his pictures lacked the charm and fine quality which mark those of Lauder's best pupils. They were effective, however, and popular, for most of the more important dealt with dramatic or picturesque episodes in highland history or Jacobite romance, and in 1862 he was elected an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy and academician in 1877. In 1874 he was in Venice, where he painted a number of pictures, and after 1878 he practically abandoned figure for landscape, in which he did some vigorous work of the transcript kind in both oil and water-colour. One of his best pictures, 'Prince Charlie leaving Scotland,' is in the Albert Institute, Dundee, and his diploma work, 'Glencoe, 1692,' is also a characteristic example. Dying in Edinburgh on 20 Dec. 1901, he was survived by his second wife and a grown-up family.

[Scotsman, 21 Dec. 1901; R.S.A. Report, 1902; Nat. Gall. of Scotland Cat.] J. L. C.

MACDONALD, SIR JOHN DENIS (1826-1908), inspector-general of hospitals and fleets, born at Cork on 26 Oct. 1826, was youngest son of James Macdonald, artist, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Denis McCarthy of Kilcoleman, co. Cork. His father was the representative of the Castleton branch of the Macdonald family, and claimant of the Annandale peerage through his great-grandfather, the Hon. John Johnston of Stapleton. He was privately educated, and after attending the Cork school of medicine went to King's College medical school to finish his course. Having qualified, he entered the navy as assistant surgeon in 1849 and was appointed to the Royal Hospital, Plymouth. In 1852 he was appointed to the Herald, and continued in her on surveying service in the South Pacific until 1859. In the same year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society for his unremitting microscopic studies with the aid of the sounding-lead, dredge, and towing-net, and was promoted to surgeon. In 1862 he was awarded the Makdougall-Brisbane medal by the Royal Society of Edinburgh for his deep-sea investigations. In 1864 he was appointed to Haslar Hospital, and in June 1870 as staff surgeon to the Lord Warden, flagship in the Mediterranean. In 1871 he was awarded the Gilbert Blane medal. In March 1872 he was appointed to the flagship at Portsmouth for service as professor of naval hygiene at Netley; this post he continued to hold after his promotion to deputy inspector-general in Feb. 1875. In July 1880 he was promoted inspector-general, and in that rank was in charge of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth from 1883 to 1886. He retired on 24 May 1886. He was made K.C.B. in 1902. His chief publications were 'The Analogy of Sound and Colour' (1869); 'Outlines of Naval Hygiene' (1881); and a 'Guide to the Microscopical Examination of Drinking Water' (1883). He died at Southall on 7 Feb. 1908.

Macdonald was twice married: (1) in 1863 to Sarah Phœbe (*d.* 1875), daughter of Ely Walker of Stainland, Yorkshire, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; (2) to Erina, daughter of William Archer, prebendary of Limerick. She died in 1893, without issue.

[The Times, 11 Feb. 1908; information from the family.] L. G. C. L.

MACDONELL, Sir HUGH GUION (1832–1904), soldier and diplomatist, was second son of Hugh MacDonell, who as British consul-general at Algiers rendered important services, and with his second wife, daughter of Admiral Ulrich, the Danish consul-general, went through a period of great personal suffering and danger during Lord Exmouth's mission and the bombardment of the town in 1816. Owing to subsequent protests of the Dey against the elder MacDonell's continuance in the office of consul-general, he was pensioned off, and retired to Florence, where his son, Hugh Guion, was born on 5 March 1832, being one of a family of two sons and six daughters. His elder brother, General Sir Alexander F. MacDonell, died in 1891. His eldest sister, married to the Marquis de la Marismas, was Dame du Palais to the Empress Eugénie and died in 1908.

Hugh was educated for the army at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He joined the rifle brigade in 1849, and served for three years in British Kaffraria. He retired from the army on 11 March 1853, and entered the diplomatic service in the following year, becoming attaché at Florence. He was promoted to be paid attaché at Constantinople in December 1858, and served there till 1866, when he was transferred to Copenhagen. In 1869 he was appointed secretary of legation at Buenos Ayres, was transferred to Madrid in 1872, and after three years of service there was promoted to be secretary of embassy at Berlin (1875–8) and subsequently at Rome (1878–82). After serving as chargé d'affaires at Munich from 1882 to 1885, he held in succession the appointments of British envoy at Rio (1885–8), at Copenhagen (1888–93), and at Lisbon (1893–1902). The outbreak of war between Great Britain and the two South African republics in October 1899 raised some very difficult and delicate questions between this country and Portugal, whose port at Lourenço Marques was directly connected with the Transvaal by rail and afforded the principal, if not the only, channel for supplies and external communications when access through the British colonies had been closed. MacDonell's management of the discussions which he had to conduct on these subjects was perfectly tactful and conciliatory, and contributed in no small degree to the maintenance of cordial relations.

His services were recognised by the distinction of C.M.G. in 1889; C.B. in 1890; K.C.M.G. in 1892; and G.C.M.G. in 1899. On his retirement in 1902 he was made a privy councillor, and died in London on 25 Jan. 1904. MacDonell married in July 1870, while at Buenos Aires, Anne, daughter of Edward Lumb, of Wallington Lodge, Surrey, by whom he had four sons and one daughter.

[The Times, 26 Jan. 1904; Foreign Office List, 1905, p. 268; The Scourge of Christendom, by Lieut.-col. Playfair, pp. 249–305.] S.

MACE, JAMES, 'Jem Mace' (1831–1910), pugilist, born on 8 April 1831 at Beeston, near Swaffham, Norfolk, was son of a tenant on the Windham Estates there. Early in life he was associated with a travelling booth, where he played the violin and gave boxing exhibitions. While thus engaged he attracted the notice of Nat Langham, a showman and former boxing champion, the only vanquisher of Tom Sayers [q.v.], who invited Mace to join his show. Mace made great strides in boxing; his first important fight took place on 2 Oct. 1855 at Mildenhall, Suffolk, when he defeated a local boxer named Slack. His fame soon reached London, and on 17 Feb. 1857 he met and easily beat Bill Thorpe at Canvey Island. Mace was thenceforth acknowledged to be one of the best boxers of his generation. With boxing matches Mace long combined the avocations of publican and circus performer. In 1858 he kept the Swan Inn, Swan Lane, Norwich, and in 1861 the 'Old King John,' Holywell Lane, Shoreditch. He toured with Pablo Fanque's circus during 1861, and with Ginnott's circus in 1862. At one time he was proprietor of the Strawberry recreation grounds, Liverpool.

Meanwhile his fame as a boxer grew, and his matches were numerous. He defeated Bob Brettle, a former victor, on the Essex coast, on 19 and 20 Jan. 1860, thus becoming middle-weight champion. Mace's victory on 18 June 1861 over Sam Hurst (a Lancashire giant, 6 ft. 2½ ins. in height and weighing 15 stone) greatly increased his reputation, and he was challenged for the championship by Thomas King [q.v.] for 200*l.* a side. The meeting took place on 28 Jan. 1862, and after forty-three rounds of very even fighting Mace won by scientific methods; but he was in turn beaten at

Aldershot by King on 26 Nov. following. On King's retirement Mace resumed the title of champion, was challenged by and beat Joe Goss after a severe battle at Plumstead Marshes, Purfleet, on 1 Sept. 1863, and again defeated him decisively on 6 Aug. 1866. A championship match with an Irish giant, O'Baldwin (afterwards Ned Baldwin), 6 ft. 4½ ins. in height, was arranged for 15 Oct. 1867; but the laws against prize-fighting were at length rigidly enforced, and Mace was arrested, having been chased by the police from Woodford, Essex, and bound over to keep the peace. Mace then went to America, where at New Orleans he outfought Tom Allen of Birmingham on 10 May 1870, and drew with Joe Coburn on 30 Nov. 1871. A visit to Canada preceded his return to London. Subsequently he continued his boxing career in Australia, and carried on a publican's business at Melbourne. He again returned to England, and in 1901 was in charge of the 'Black Bull,' Colville Street, Birmingham, but later, falling into poverty, toured the country with travelling shows and gave sparring exhibitions till his death at Jarrow on 30 Nov. 1910.

Mace married twice late in life and had issue. A black and tint portrait appeared in the 'Licensed Victuallers' Gazette,' 14 April 1899.

The last of the representatives of the old prize ring, Mace, who had a fine constitution and was of great strength and agility, had few if any superiors in his art. He had a graceful and effective style, combined with accurate and scientific judgment and straight hitting, especially with the left. In his matches with Joe Goss he maintained the old traditions of the ring, and remained incorruptible at a time when boxing was on its decline. He never met his contemporary, Tom Sayers [q. v.], whose superior some judges considered him to be.

[The Times, 1 Dec. 1910; Licensed Victuallers' Gazette, 2 Dec. 1910; Manchester Guardian, 2 April 1910 (interview); H. D. Miles, Pugilistica, 1906, iii. 444–488; Fistiana, 1868; F. W. J. Henning, Some Recollections of the Prize Ring, 1888, and 'Fights for the Championship, 1902, ii. 440 seq. (with portrait).] W. B. O.

MACFADYEN, ALLAN (1860–1907), bacteriologist, born on 26 May 1860 at Glasgow, was youngest of the four sons of Archibald Macfadyen, brass founder in Glasgow, by his wife Margaret, daughter of D. McKinlay of Stornaway. He was educated at Dr. Bryce's collegiate school at Edinburgh from 1871, and became a student in the university of Edinburgh in 1878, graduating M.B., C.M. (1883), M.D. with gold medal (1886), and B.Sc. in hygiene (1888). He studied chemistry and bacteriology in Berne, Göttingen, and Munich, and returning to England became a research scholar of the Grocers' Company (1889–1892), and lecturer on bacteriology at the College of State Medicine in London, which was subsequently amalgamated with the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine (afterwards called the Lister Institute), of which Macfadyen was made director in 1891. In 1903 Macfadyen was appointed secretary of the governing body as well as head of the bacteriological department. To him fell a very large share in planning and organising the present building of the Lister Institute on the Chelsea Embankment. He contracted typhoid fever in 1902 while engaged in investigating its bacillus. From 1901–4 he was Fullerian professor of physiology at the Royal Institution, where he delivered lectures on 'The Cell as the Unit of Life,' posthumously published in 1908. In 1905 he resigned his official position at the institute, and devoted himself entirely to original work, in the pursuit of which he accidentally infected himself with Malta fever and typhoid fever. He died at Hampstead a martyr to science on 1 March 1907 and was buried there.

Macfadyen's main bacteriological work was on the intracellular juices or endotoxins of certain bacteria. While some germs such as those which produce diphtheria and tetanus give off poisons as they grow, others, such as those responsible for cholera and typhoid fever, retain their poisons, which are therefore known as endotoxins. In order to obtain these endotoxins Macfadyen froze bacteria by means of Sir James Dewar's liquid air to a temperature of −190° C., and then ground up the bacteria thus rendered brittle. He showed that by injecting small doses of these endotoxins into animals immunity from the disease could be established. In much of this work he was assisted by Mr. S. Rowland. Proofs of immunity had just been reached at the date of Macfadyen's death. He investigated, too, thermophilic bacteria, namely those which can live at a temperature of 140° C.; and with Sir James Dewar proved that the vital processes of some bacteria are not destroyed by a temperature of −250° C. or only 23 above that of absolute zero. His early work dealt largely with the fermentative action of bacteria.

Besides the work mentioned, Macfadyen published many memoirs in medical and scientific periodicals, including the 'Journal of Anatomy and Physiology,' vols. xxi., xxv.–xxvi.; 'Proceedings of the Royal Society,' 1889; 'Transactions of the International Congress of Hygiene,' vol. ii.; 'Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology,' 1894.

He married on 7 Jan. 1890 Marie, daughter of Professor Cartling, director of the botanical gardens at Dettingen, but left no issue.

[Memoir by Prof. R. Tanner Hewlett, M.D., appended to The Cell as the Unit of Life, 1908 (with photograph and list of published papers); Brit. Med. Journ. 1907, i. 601; information from his brother, Archibald Macfadyen.] H. D. R.

MACFARREN, WALTER CECIL (1826–1905), pianist and composer, born in Villiers Street, Strand, London, on 28 Aug. 1826, was youngest son of George Macfarren [q. v.], dramatist, and brother of Sir George Alexander Macfarren [q. v.]. Having from his fourth year shown gifts for music, he was a choir-boy at Westminster Abbey under James Turle (1836–41), and sang at Queen Victoria's coronation. When his voice broke, he had thoughts of becoming an artist, and took some lessons in painting, and then served as salesman in a Brighton pianoforte warehouse. At the persuasion of his brother, he entered the Royal Academy of Music in October 1812, learning the pianoforte under W. H. Holmes and composition under his own brother and Cipriani Potter. In January 1846 he became a sub-professor of the pianoforte, and remained on the staff of the Royal Academy fifty-seven years, for many years lecturing there six times annually as well as teaching the piano. He always remained a sound performer of the older school. He also composed many small but solid pianoforte pieces, natural, pleasing, and always highly finished in style, recalling Mendelssohn and Sterndale Bennett. His vocal works included two church services and many short secular pieces; the part-song 'You stole my Love' proved very successful. He produced an overture to 'The Winter's Tale' (1844); an overture to 'The Taming of the Shrew' (1845); 'Beppo,' a concert overture (1847). He suffered from weak eyesight, but did not share his brother's fate of total blindness. From 1873 to 1880 he conducted the concerts at the Royal Academy, and from 1877 to 1880 was treasurer of the Philharmonic Society. Resuming the composition of large works, he produced with success at Kuhe's Brighton Festivals his 'Pastoral Overture' (1878), 'Hero and Leander' (1897), and a complete symphony in B flat (1880); none was sufficiently original to retain a place in the concert repertory. In 1881 there followed a concert-piece for pianoforte and orchestra, written for his pupil, Miss Kuhe, and the only large composition of his to be printed, and he produced an overture to 'Henry V' at the Norwich Festival.

Macfarren was appointed musical critic to the 'Queen' newspaper in 1862, and contributed articles, moderately conservative in tone, till his death. For the music publishers Ashdown and Parry (afterwards Edwin Ashdown) he edited 'Popular Classics,' which reached 240 numbers; he also edited Mozart's complete pianoforte works and Beethoven's sonatas. His complete 'Scale and Arpeggio Manual' (1882) took standard rank.

On the occasion of his jubilee in 1896 he founded two prizes, gold medals for pianoforte-playing, at the Royal Academy. In 1904 he retired from all active work, save that of contributor to the 'Queen'; on this occasion an illuminated address, signed by several hundreds of his friends, was publicly presented to him. He lived in Osnaburgh Terrace, usually spending his vacations at Brighton. He published in the summer of 1905 'Memories,' an autobiography which was insufficiently revised. He died in London on 2 Sept. 1905, and was buried in St. Pancras cemetery, East Finchley.

He married in 1852 Julia Fanner, daughter of an artist; her mind gave way in 1878. She died in 1902 without issue.

[Macfarren's Memories; interviews, with portraits, in Musical Herald, April 1893, and Musical Times, Jan. 1898; Musical Herald, Dec. 1901, Sept. 1903, Nov. 1905, p. 363 (will); personal reminiscences.] H. D.

MACGREGOR, JAMES (1832–1910), moderator of the general assembly of the Church of Scotland, born at Brownhill, Scone, Perthshire, on 11 July 1832, was son of James MacGregor, farmer, by his wife Margaret MacDougall. After receiving elementary education at his parish school and at Perth academy, MacGregor studied for the ministry of the Church of Scotland at St. Andrews University, 1848–55. Licensed as a preacher by Perth presbytery on 18 May 1855, he was minister of the High Church, Paisley, from 8 Nov. following till May 1862, when he was

appointed to the parish of Monimail, Fifeshire. Translated to Tron Church, Glasgow (10 March 1864), as colleague and successor to Dr. James Boyd, father of A. K. H. Boyd [q. v. Suppl. I], he won great popularity as preacher and pastor. After four years in Glasgow he succeeded Dr. Maxwell Nicholson on 9 Jan. 1868, in the Tron Church, Edinburgh. There he fully maintained his reputation for pulpit oratory. A well-organised parochial visitation committee, which he initiated, was at length amalgamated with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. On 30 Nov. 1873 MacGregor became first minister of St. Cuthbert's parish, Edinburgh, which has the largest of Scottish congregations. With various colleagues he completed there a distinguished record during the remaining thirty-seven years of his life. Mainly through his exertions the old parish church was superseded in 1894 by a new edifice, which, with its equipment, cost about 50,000*l*.

From 1885 MacGregor effectively defended on the platform the existing relations between church and state. As moderator of the general assembly in 1891, he guided the proceedings with notable success. 'I heard his closing address,' wrote A. K. H. Boyd, 'and all the old indescribable fire and charm were there. . . . MacGregor is a born orator. You have to listen with rapt attention to every word he says. He is equally great, too, as Guthrie was, in pulpit and on platform' Although a staunch churchman he was considerate and tolerant when his cherished principles were not assailed, and was not without hope that divided presbyterians might ultimately recognise one inclusive Church of Scotland.

MacGregor proved the most popular Scottish preacher of his day. In 1870 St. Andrews conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. In 1877 he was elected chaplain to the Royal Scottish Academy and to the Midlothian volunteer artillery, earning in his latter capacity the long service medal. In 1886 he became chaplain-in-ordinary to Queen Victoria (who gave him frequent tokens of her esteem), and the appointment was renewed by Edward VII in 1901 and by George V in 1910. MacGregor was also a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Although apparently of fragile physique MacGregor travelled much. In 1861 he was in the countries adjoining the Levant. When the marquis of Lorne was governor-general of Canada, he accompanied him in 1881 into the north-west provinces and witnessed the progress of the Canadian Pacific railway. One of the railway stations, named 'MacGregor' in his honour, is now a flourishing township, with a church that contains his portrait and is appropriately named St. Cuthbert's. In 1889 he was one of the Scottish presbyterian representatives at the jubilee celebration of the Australian presbyterian church. He described some of his travels in the 'Scotsman,' but published nothing else. He died at his manse on 25 Nov. 1910, and was interred in the Grange cemetery, Edinburgh.

MacGregor married twice: (1) in 1864 Helen, daughter of David Robertson, publisher, Glasgow; she died in 1875 and her two children both died young; (2) in 1892 Helen Murray, who survived him.

About 1875 a portrait of MacGregor was painted by Otto Leyde, and in 1898 another by Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A., was presented to him by his congregation and friends. These are family possessions. A third, a study by John Bowie, A.R.S.A., for a group of 'Queen's Chaplains,' is in the session house of St. Cuthbert's parish church.

[Information from Mrs. MacGregor and Miss Story, Glasgow; Memoir of Principal Story, by his daughters; Dr. A. K. H. Boyd's Twenty-five Years of St. Andrews; Scotsman and Glasgow Herald, 26 Nov. 1910.] T. B.

MACHELL, JAMES OCTAVIUS (1837-1902), owner and manager of racehorses, born at Etton rectory, near Beverley, on 5 Dec. 1837, was son of Robert Machell, vicar of Marton-in-Cleveland, who descended from an old Westmorland family, by his wife Eliza Mary, daughter of James Zealy and heiress to the Sterne and Waines property at Little Weighton and Beverley.

After education at Rossall school, where he distinguished himself in athletics, James joined, when seventeen years old, the 14th foot (afterwards the West Yorkshire regiment) as ensign. In 1858 he was gazetted lieutenant, and in 1862 captain. For some time he was quartered in Ireland, where he had ample opportunities for indulging his love of sport. He won many a bet by jumping over the mess-room table or from the floor to the mantelshelf. He exchanged into the 59th in 1863, but retired from the service the same year, owing (it is said) to the commanding officer's refusal to permit him to go to Doncaster for the St. Leger.

Thereupon Machell settled at Newmarket, taking with him a three-year-old horse

called Bacchus, which he had bought for a very small sum. With this animal he at once won a big handicap. The race was worth 1000*l.*, and he was said to have won a bet of 10,000*l.* to 400*l.* Thus he quickly obtained a firm footing on the turf, and was very soon one of its conspicuous figures. In 1865 he became associated with Mr. Henry Chaplin, who, at his instigation, bought that season the yearling Hermit for 1000 guineas. Two years later Hermit won the Derby and incidentally put some 70,000*l.* into Machell's pocket. From time to time Machell gave his guidance to newcomers to the turf, among them Sir Charles Legard, Lord Aylesford, the earl of Lonsdale, Lord Calthorpe, Sir John Willoughby, Lord Rodney, and Harry McCalmont [q. v. Suppl. II]. McCalmont was indebted to Machell's insight for his ownership of Isinglass. The horse's dam, Deadlock, which belonged originally to Lord Alington, was purchased by Machell for a small sum, and he bred from her a useful animal called Gervas. But before the merits of Gervas were ascertained Deadlock was sold, and all trace of her lost, until one day Machell recognised her in a farmer's cart and, obtaining her for a trifling consideration, sold her for 500*l.* to McCalmont, who in 1890 bred from her Isinglass to Isonomy. Machell superintended the training of Isinglass, who won stakes to the value of 57,455*l.*, and carried off in 1893 the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, and St. Leger.

Machell was also mainly responsible for the victories (for various owners) of Knight of the Thistle for the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot, Petronel in the Two Thousand Guineas (1880), Pilgrimage in the Two Thousand Guineas and One Thousand Guineas (1878), Harvester, who dead-heated with St. Gatien in the Derby (1884), Seabreeze, winner of the Oaks and St. Leger (1888), and Rockdove in the Cesarewitch (1895). Three of his own horses won the Grand National Steeplechase—Disturbance in 1873; Reugny in 1874; and Regal in 1876. He was also interested in Lord Manners's Seaman, who won in 1882. Between 1864 and 1902 Machell's own horses won 540 races, worth 110,010*l.* Apart from his sound knowledge of horses, Machell's success was largely attributable to his judgment of human character, to his business-like methods, and to his patience. Machell, who in his early days proved himself a swift short-distance runner, died at St. Leonards, Sussex, on 11 May 1902, and was buried in Newmarket cemetery.

A portrait in oils of Machell, mounted on a grey Arab horse, watching a training gallop on Newmarket Heath, is at Crackanthorpe Hall, Appleby. It was painted by H. Hopkins and E. Havell. A cartoon portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1887.

[Notes supplied by Mr. P. W. Machell, C.M.G. (nephew); Sportsman, and Pall Mall Gaz., 12 May 1902; Ruff's Guide to the Turf; Baily's Mag. 1889 (portrait); W. C. A. Blew, Hist. of Steeplechasing, 1901; Badminton Library, Racing, 1900.] E. M.

MACHRAY, ROBERT (1831–1904), archbishop of Rupert's Land, born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on 17 May 1831, of Highland ancestry, was son of Robert Machray, advocate of Aberdeen, by his wife Christian Macallum. His parents were presbyterians. After early education at Nairn Academy and at Coull parish school, he graduated M.A. from King's College, Aberdeen, in 1851, being head of his year, and winning the highest prizes. Proceeding to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, he graduated there in 1855 as 34th wrangler, and was elected to a fellowship. He proceeded M.A. in 1858. He was dean of his college in 1858. Meanwhile he had joined the Church of England, and was ordained deacon in 1855 and priest in the following year. He became vicar of Madingley, near Cambridge, in 1862. In 1865 Machray was Ramsden preacher at Cambridge, and in the same year he accepted the bishopric of Rupert's Land, as successor to David Anderson, the first bishop, being consecrated at Lambeth on 24 June 1865. He proceeded D.D. of Cambridge, and was made hon. LL.D. of Aberdeen in the same year.

Machray's diocese covered 2,000,000 square miles of territory, with headquarters at Winnipeg, then a hamlet with a population of 150. To assist him in the administration of the diocese he had only eighteen clergymen. In 1866 he made a difficult tour of inspection of the Indian missions and held a first conference of the diocese on 30 May 1866. A first diocesan synod met on 29 May 1867. Machray was active in introducing new methods of education. He renewed and reorganised the disused St. John's College, Winnipeg, securing John Maclean [q. v.], later first bishop of Saskatchewan, as warden and theological tutor; he himself lectured in ecclesiastical history and liturgiology as well as in mathematics. He also formed a college school for boys, of which he took charge. In 1878 he founded

Machray exhibitions at the college for sons of clergymen and contributed to the foundation of St. John's Ladies' College. When the University of Manitoba was constituted in 1877, Machray became chancellor, holding the office until his death. St. John's College was made a constituent college of the university. He was also chairman successively of the provincial board of education and the advisory board; and exerted in that capacity constant influence upon the educational development of the province.

Meanwhile Machray was faced by great difficulties in organising his diocese. Frequent destruction of the crops by locusts and the rebellion of Riel in 1870 arrested his progress. At the same time the population was growing, and Machray did all in his power to organise the diocese on lines likely to serve the future. In course of time the bishopric was subdivided into eight sees (Moosonee, 1872; Mackenzie River, 1874; Saskatchewan, 1874; Athabasca, 1884; Qu'Appelle, 1884; Calgary, 1888; Selkirk, 1891; Keewatin, 1901). One hundred and ninety clergy and numerous lay readers were enlisted in church work. In 1875 Machray became metropolitan of Canada under the primacy of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and at the union of the Canadian Anglican churches in 1893 he was created archbishop of Rupert's Land and primate of all Canada. He aided in the formation of the general synod of the Dominion which met in that year, when he was also created prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Machray attended the Lambeth Conferences in 1878 and 1888, and in the latter year preached before Cambridge University. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Manitoba University in 1883; from Durham in 1888, and that of D.C.L. from Trinity College, Toronto, in 1893. He died unmarried at Winnipeg on 9 March 1904. A state funeral was decreed, and he was buried in the cemetery of St. John's Cathedral.

A portrait by Colin Forbes was presented to Machray in 1882.

[Robert Machray, Life of Archbishop Machray, 1909; Morgan, Canadian Men and Women of the Time; Dent, Canadian Portraits; Mockridge, Bishops of the Church of England in Canada and Newfoundland; Lowndes's Bishops of the Day, 1897.] P. E.

MACINTYRE, DONALD (1831–1903), major-general Bengal staff corps, born at Kincraig House, Ross-shire, on 12 Sept. 1831, was second son of Donald Macintyre of Calcutta by his wife Margaret, daughter of John Mackenzie of Kincraig House, Ross-shire. Educated at private schools in England and abroad, he was at the East India Company's Military College, Addiscombe, from 1848 to 1850, obtained his first commission in the Bengal army on 14 June 1850.

With the 66th Gurkhas he served under Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde [q. v.] in the two expeditions of 1852 against the hill tribes on the Peshawar frontier, including the destruction of the fortified village of Pranghur and the action at Ishkakot. He also joined the expeditionary force against the Boree Afridis in Nov. 1853. In 1856 he took part with the 66th Gurkhas in the expedition under Sir Neville Chamberlain [q. v. Suppl. II] to Kuram Valley, Afghanistan, and with the Doaba field force in Peshawar Valley in 1864, receiving the medal with clasp. He was made lieutenant on 23 Nov. 1856. During 1857 and 1858, when engaged in raising an extra Gurkha regiment (now the 4th Gurkhas), he took part in protecting the hill passes on the Kalc Kumaon frontier from the Rohilkund rebels and in keeping the district in order. For these services he was awarded a medal. He was promoted captain in June 1862 and major on 14 June 1870. He served with the Lushai expedition in 1871–2, being several times mentioned in despatches, and being made brevet lieut.-colonel on 11 Sept. 1872. For an act of gallantry in this campaign, at the storming of the stockaded village of Lalgnoora on 4 Jan. 1872, he received the Victoria Cross. Macintyre, who was serving as second in command to Colonel (Sir) Herbert Macpherson, C.B., V.C., commanding the 2nd Gurkhas, while leading the assault, was the first to reach the stockade, which was from 8 to 9 feet high. To climb over it and disappear among the flames and smoke of the burning village was the work of a very short time. The stockade was successfully stormed by Macintyre under the heaviest fire which the Lushai delivered that day.

Macintyre, who became lieut.-colonel on 14 Jan. 1876 and colonel on 1 Oct. 1887, commanded the 2nd Prince of Wales's Own Gurkhas with Sir Garnet Wolseley's force at the occupation of Cyprus and also with the Khyber column, directed against the Zakha Khel Afridis, in the Afghan war of 1878–9. He was also in both expeditions to the Bazar Valley under Lieut.-general Sir Francis Maude, V.C. (medal). He retired with the rank of major-general

on 24 Dec. 1880, and thenceforth lived at Mackenzie Lodge, Fortrose, Ross-shire.

Macintyre, who was a traveller and sportsman, published an account of his experiences in 'Hindu Koh, Wanderings and Wild Sports on and beyond the Himalayas' (1889; new edit. 1891). He was a J.P. for Ross-shire and an F.R.G.S. He died at Fortrose on 15 April 1903 and was buried in Rosemarkie churchyard. He married Angelica, daughter of the Rev. T. J. Patteson, Kirmetties, Forfar.

[The Times, 17 April 1903; Hart's and Official Army Lists; W. H. Paget, Record of Expeditions against the North-West Frontier Tribes, 1884, p. 296; Who's Who, 1902.]

H. M. V.

MACKAY, ÆNEAS JAMES GEORGE (1839–1911), Scottish legal and historical writer, born at Edinburgh on 3 Nov. 1839, was grandson of Captain Mackay of Scotstoun, Peeblesshire, a distinguished soldier in India, and was son of Thomas George Mackay, W.S., by his wife Mary, daughter of John Kirkcaldy of Baldovie, Forfarshire. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy, proceeding thence to King's College, London, where he gained distinction in divinity and history. He continued his course of study at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1862, proceeding M.A. in 1865, and then at Heidelberg, completing his legal curriculum at Edinburgh University, where he was one of the first to obtain the degree of LL.B. He was admitted advocate at the Scottish bar in 1864, and attained considerable repute in consultation rather than as a pleader. He devoted much time to studies in law and history, and in 1874 he succeeded Cosmo Innes [q. v.] as professor of constitutional law and history in Edinburgh University. While he occupied this chair he brought out his greatest work, 'The Practice of the Court of Session' (2 vols. 1877–9), which is still a standard authority. In 1881 he was appointed advocate-depute and resigned the professorship. In 1886 he was made sheriff-principal of Fife and Kinross, retaining that office till 1901, when failing health compelled him to resign. During the last ten years of his life illness condemned him to inactivity. His latest labours were connected with the statute law revision (Scotland), for which he prepared an elaborate and exhaustive account of pre-union legislation, issued as a Blue Book. During his term as sheriff he busily engaged in literary work, writing many articles on Scottish subjects for this Dictionary and for the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' He was made LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1882, and was a fellow of King's College, London. He died at Edinburgh on 10 June 1911. He married in 1891 Lilian Alina, daughter of Colonel Charles W. St. John, 94th regt., who survived him without issue.

Besides his legal works Mackay took much interest in Scottish literature, and made several notable contributions to it. He was one of the founders of the Scottish History Society in 1885, and was an active member of the Scottish Text Society. For the former society he wrote a prefatory life of John Major for Archibald Constable's translation of Major's 'History of Great Britain' (1892), and for the latter he supplied in 1884 an introduction and appendix for an edition of the 'Poems of William Dunbar,' and also edited Lindsay of Pitscottie's 'Chronicles of Scotland' in 1899. Other works of interest were: 1. 'Memoir of Sir James Dalrymple of Stair,' 1873. 2. 'William Dunbar: a Study in the Poetry and History of Scotland,' 1889. 3. 'A Sketch of the History of Fife and Kinross,' Cupar Fife, 1890. 4. 'A Century of Scottish Proverbs and Sayings, in Prose and Rhyme, current in Fife,' Cupar Fife, 1891. 5. 'Manual of Practice in the Court of Session,' Edinburgh, 1893. 6. 'A History of Fife and Kinross' ('County Histories' series), Edinburgh, 1896.

[Book of Mackay; Scotsman, and Glasgow Herald, 12 June 1911; Scots Law Times, 17 June 1911; private information.]

A. H. M.

MACKAY, ALEXANDER (1833–1902), promoter of education in Scotland, born at Bonar Bridge, Sutherland, on 22 Feb. 1833, was son of William Mackay, tailor and clothier, of Bonar Bridge, by his wife Elizabeth Macgregor. Educated at Bonar Bridge parochial school, he passed to St. Andrews University, where he was a prizeman, graduated M.A., and subsequently in 1891 was admitted to the honorary degree of LL.D. After a short engagement as a teacher at Cameron in Fifeshire he removed to Torryburn, where he was parish schoolmaster for twenty-six years. There he carried on the best Scottish teaching traditions and made a special effort to train boys for the colonies. From 1862 till his death he was an elder of the established church. On the passing in 1861 of the Parochial and Burgh Schoolmasters Act, which refashioned the old system of Scottish education, Mackay devoted himself to the development of

educational methods and administration and in the organisation of the teaching profession. A further step in advance was made in 1872 by the great Compulsory Education (Scotland) Act. To a weekly paper, 'Educational News,' established at Edinburgh on 1 Jan. 1876 by William Ballantyne Hodgson [q. v.] and other enlightened educational leaders as the official organ of Scottish teachers, Mackay became a chief contributor, and on 1 July 1878 undertook its editorship, at first without salary. He improved the financial position of the paper, and received a salary from 1881. Under his control the paper, in which he wrote on a wide range of themes, did much to increase the efficiency of the statutory system of education and to improve the position of the teaching profession. From 1876 till death he was treasurer of the Educational Institute of Scotland, was president in 1881, and greatly extended the influence of the body. In 1897 he was elected a member of the school board of Edinburgh and was re-elected in 1900. He was convener of the evening school committee. A conservative in politics, he possessed much force of character, independence of mind, and clarity of judgment. He died at 13 Warriston Crescent, Edinburgh, on 4 Dec. 1902. In 1863 he married Jane Watt, who survived him with a son, Major Mackay, and four daughters.

Mackay published several works of value in the teaching profession. They include: 1. 'Foreign Systems of Education.' 2. 'Æsthetics in Schools.' 3. 'A History of Scotland.' 4. 'A Plea for our Parish Schools.' 5. 'Free Trade in Teaching.'

[The Times, 8 Dec. 1902; Scotsman, 5 Dec. 1902; Educational News, 13 Dec. 1902 (with portrait); information from the family; Scottish Educational Statutes.]

J. E. G. DE M

MACKENNAL, ALEXANDER (1835–1904), congregational divine, born at Truro on 14 Jan. 1835, was the third of seven children of Patrick Mackennal, a Scotsman from Galloway. His mother was Cornish. In 1848 the family removed to London, and Mackennal entered the school of William Pinches, Ball Alley, George Yard, Lombard Street; among his schoolfellows was John Henry Bredribb (afterwards Sir Henry Irving [q. v. Suppl. II]). After passing through another school, at Hackney, he entered Glasgow University in October 1851, learning much from John Nichol [q. v. Suppl. I] and leaving in 1854 without graduation, but recognised as a leader among his fellow-students in liberal thought and politics. His first bent was towards medicine, but in 1852, when acting as tutor in a highland family of Scottish baptists, he resolved upon the congregational ministry, and entered Hackney College (1854); while there he graduated B.A. (October 1857) at London University. As a student he was influenced by Thomas Toke Lynch [q. v.] and deeply by Frederick Denison Maurice. His first settlement was at Burton-on-Trent (May 1858); a strongly Calvinistic section of his flock was not in sympathy with his breadth of view, and, after his removal, seceded to form a presbyterian congregation, but in the village chapel at Branstone, connected with Burton, he found lifelong friends. In 1862 he removed to Surbiton, Surrey, where John Carvell Williams [q. v. Suppl. II] was one of his deacons. Here he transferred his congregation from a hall to a church building largely planned by himself, and co-operated with Dean Stanley, Robert William Dale [q. v. Suppl. I], and others in a volume of addresses to working people. In 1870 he succeeded James Allanson Picton as minister of Gallowtree-gate Church, Leicester. He established a local mission, and became secretary of the Leicester and Rutland County Union of his denomination. He declined to stand as a candidate for the Leicester school board, being equally opposed to the Cowper Temple compromise and to the secular system, maintaining throughout life that the true solution of the educational difficulty was to be found in 'the frank recognition of schools of different types.' He did much for the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, of which he became president in 1876. In 1877 he moved to Bowden, Cheshire, where he remained till death, declining calls to London and elsewhere. In 1887 he filled the chair of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and in the same year received the degree of D.D. from Glasgow University.

Two years later he made the first of several visits to America in 1889, representing the Congregational Union at the triennial council of American congregational churches. This visit formed a turning point in Mackennal's career. It led to the holding of an international congregational council in London (July 1891), of which Mackennal as secretary was the efficient organiser. He took part in the reunion conferences begun at

Grindelwald in 1891, but his ideal was a co-operativo rather than a corporate union. The 'historic episcopate' stood in the way of amalgamation. Subsequently he worked for a federation of the evangelical free churches initiated at a congress in Manchester in Nov. 1892. The constitution of the National Free Church Council, adopted at Nottingham in March 1896, was drawn up by him; for six years (1892–8) he acted as secretary, and was president in 1899. Meanwhile he had become in 1891 chairman of the council of Mansfield College, Oxford, in succession to Dale, and on two occasions delivered courses of lectures in the college ('ministerial jurisprudence' and 'pastoral theology').

Despite his varied energy, Mackennal remained through life a close student, a finished preacher, and an assiduous pastor. His thoughts on critical and theological questions were at once broad and deep; exaggeration and excitement he abhorred, and he had no liking for 'reckless evangelising' of the Moody type. In his limitation of the Divine omniscience he falls unconsciously into a Socinian position (*Life*, p. 137). In politics he was no prominent figure, but a consistent advocate of an anti-war policy. He died at Highgate on 23 June 1904, and was buried at Bowdon. He married in 1867 Fanny (*d.* 12 Jan. 1903), daughter of Dr. Hoile of Montrose, and widow of Colin Wilson, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

In addition to single sermons and addresses, he published: 1. 'Christ's Healing Touch, and other Sermons,' 1871 (sermons at Surbiton). 2. 'The Life of Christian Consecration,' 1877 (sermons at Leicester). 3. 'Sermons from a Sick Room,' Manchester, 1880. 4. 'Memoir,' prefixed to 'Sermons by George James Proctor,' 1881. 5. 'The Christian Testimony: Four Pastoral Lectures,' Manchester, 1883. 6. 'The Biblical Scheme of Nature and Man,' Manchester, 1886 (four lectures). 7. 'Life of John Allison Macfadyen,' D.D., 1891 (father of his own biographer; an excellent piece of work). 'The Story of the English Separatists,' 1893, 4to. 9. 'The Seven Churches in Asia: Types of the Religious Life,' 1895; 1898. 10. 'Homes and Haunts of the Pilgrim Fathers,' 1899, 4to (illustrations by C. Whymper). 11. 'The Kingdom of the Lord Jesus,' 1900. 12. 'Sketches in the Evolution of English Congregationalism, 1901 (Carew lecture at Hartford, Conn.) 13. 'The Eternal Son of God and the Human Sonship,' 1903.

[D. Macfadyen, Alexander Mackennal, Life and Letters, 1905 (two portraits); Congregational Year Book, 1905; Dale, Hist. Eng. Congregationalism, 1907, pp. 745–7; Addison's Graduates Univ. Glasgow, 1898; The Times, 14 Jan. 1903; 25 and 27 June 1904; Proceedings, First Nat. Council of Free Churches, 1896; Free Church Federation Movement, Historical Sketch, 1900 (portrait).]

A. G.

MACKENZIE, SIR ALEXANDER (1842–1902), lieutenant-governor of Bengal, born at Dumfries on 28 June 1842, was eldest son of the eleven children of John Robertson Mackenzie, D.D. (1811–1877), minister of the established church at Dumfries till the disruption, then minister of Free St. Mary's church there, minister at Birmingham (1847–74), and sometime moderator of the English presbyterian synod. His mother was Alexandrina, fourth daughter of James Christie, M.D., of Huntly. At King Edward VI's school, Birmingham, he passed through all the classes and became head boy on the classical side. Entering Trinity Hall, Cambridge, with a founder's exhibition in 1859, he did well in the college examinations, but declined to compete in the classical tripos, owing to his inability to subscribe to the Anglican test for a fellowship. In the Indian civil service examination of July 1861 he came out second to (Sir) James Westland [q. v. Suppl. II].

Arriving in India on 11 Dec. 1862, he served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector, and from February 1866 as under secretary and junior secretary to the local government. Here he had charge of the political correspondence of the province, which then included Assam, and at the request of Sir William Grey [q. v.] he wrote a 'Memorandum on the North-East Frontier of Bengal' (Calcutta, 1869), which he subsequently brought up to date in his 'History of the Relations of Government with the Hill Tribes of the North-East Frontier of Bengal' (Calcutta, 1884). A standard authority, the work is singularly candid, and drew some protest from the government of India (*Foreign Depart. Letter*, Simla, 23 May 1884).

Placed on special duty in December 1873 in connection with the Bengal-Behar famine, he injured his eyesight by his application, and took long furlough home (May 1874 to November 1875). On return he served as secretary to the board of revenue; magistrate and collector of Murshidabad from April 1876; again secretary to the board from March 1877; financial secretary to the Bengal government

from October 1877; and, concurrently, from January 1879, member of the lieut.-governor's legislature. Appointed home secretary to the government of India in April 1882, he earnestly identified himself with the plans of Lord Ripon [q. v. Suppl. II] for the extension of local self-government and for the encouragement of capital and private enterprise in the country. He had a large share in shaping the Bengal Tenancy Act and Rent Law of 1885.

Made a C.S.I. in May 1886, he went to the Central Provinces as chief commissioner in March 1887, but his programme of reform was hampered by disagreement with the military members of the provincial commission. In December 1890 he was transferred to Burma as chief commissioner, and was created a K.C.S.I. in January. Mackenzie suppressed the predatory raids of the hill tribes who were still disturbing the peace by sending out some seventeen or eighteen compact expeditions of military police. By 1892 he reported complete tranquillity and proposed substantial reductions in the number of military police. He was home on leave for two years from May 1892, and his actual service in Burma was short. In April 1895 he joined the government of India as temporary member, and in December he became lieutenant-governor of Bengal in succession to Sir Charles Elliott [q. v. Suppl. II].

His connection with Lord Ripon assured him a welcome from the native press; but the Bengalis disliked a sanitary survey of Calcutta which he ordered and questioned his view of the need for amending the Calcutta Municipal Act (cf. Speech, 26 Nov. 1896) by substantially qualifying the authority of the existing elected and nominated commissioners of the municipality. His amending bill provided for three co-ordinate municipal authorities, for the adequate representation of the European commercial community, and for reform of the building regulations. The bill finally passed in 1899, after Mackenzie's retirement; it reduced the number of elected representatives, and, though the Bombay model was largely followed, it was held to infringe just principles of local self-government. Mackenzie's object, however, was to remedy the insanitary condition of the then Indian capital. Meanwhile he sought to protect Bengal from the financial encroachments of the government of India, likening the province to a lamb thrown on its back and close sheared for the benefit of the central administration. By an Act passed in 1896 he enlarged the powers of municipalities outside the capital. He co-operated with the Assam administration in the successful completion of the south Lushai expedition in 1895-6; and he hastened the progress of the important land settlement operations which his predecessor had inaugurated in Behar and Orissa [cf. Elliott, Sir Charles Alfred, Suppl. II]. Other of his agrarian measures were the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy, 1885, and the Partition of Estates, 1876, Acts.

In dealing efficiently with the severe famine of 1896-7 Mackenzie, owing to ill-health, exercised little personal supervision in the field, but he directed the policy, and the economical results were due to him. The invasion of plague was a greater difficulty. The guidance of experience was wanting, and frequent changes of plan were ordered from headquarters; but his arrangements kept the disease out of Bengal until April 1898, nearly two years after its appearance in Bombay (cf. Buckland's *Bengal under the Lieutenant-Governors*). At the same time the severe earthquake of 12 June 1897 did serious damage in Calcutta and in many parts of the province. Mackenzie's health broke down under the varied strains, and on 23 June 1897 he left for six months' leave. He returned at the end of the year, but resigned in April 1898. In none of the three provinces which he ruled was Mackenzie's work completed, and his high promise was not fulfilled. He was 'stronger in office work and on paper than in active administration' (*Pioneer Mail*, 26 April 1912). But he was unquestionably 'one of the ablest men of his time in India' (Sir Charles Crosthwaite's *Pacification of Burma*, 1912). A rapid worker, candid in speech, he was a strict and none too sympathetic chief, but no one in real trouble or want went to him in vain.

Returning to England, he became a director of several companies; spoke on missionary platforms, and took an active part in the work of the Marylebone presbyterian church. Towards the close of 1901 he was adopted as one of the liberal candidates for Plymouth, but in October 1902 ill-health compelled his withdrawal. He died at his residence, Radnor, Holmbury St. Mary, Surrey, on 10 Nov. 1902, and was buried at Ewhurst church, where a marble tomb has been erected.

He married (1) in 1863 Georgina Louisa (*d.* 1892), youngest daughter of Colonel W. Bremner of the Madras army, niece of Patrick Robertson [q. v.], lord of session;

(2) in August 1893 Mabel Elizabeth, third and youngest daughter of Ralph Elliot, eldest son of Sir George Elliot, first baronet, M.P., by whom he had a son (*d.* while at Eton College, June 1910) and a daughter: she survived him and married secondly the Hon. Noel Farrer, second son of the first Baron Farrer [q. v.].

[Mackenzie's N.E. Frontier of Bengal; C. E. Buckland's Bengal under the Lieut.-Governors, 1902; L. G. Fraser's India under Curzon and After, 1911; J. Nisbet's Burma under Brit. Rule and Before, 1901; Birmingham Daily Post, 5 March 1877 and 11 Nov. 1902; The Times, 11 Nov. 1902; Western Mercury, Calcutta Statesman, 12 Nov. 1902; Indian Daily News, Hindu Patriot, 13 Nov. 1902; Indian Mirror, 14 Nov. 1902; Presbyterian, 20 Nov. 1902; Pioneer Mail, 21 Nov. 1902 and 26 April 1912; information kindly given by the Hon. Mrs. Farrer.] F. H. B.

MACKENZIE, Sir GEORGE SUTHERLAND (1844–1910), explorer and administrator, born at Belarum, India, on 5 May 1844, was third son of Sir William Mackenzie, K.C.B., M.D., inspector-general of Madras medical service, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Edmund Prendergast, of Ardfinan Castle, co. Tipperary. Educated at Clapham under Dr. Charles Pritchard [q. v.], he went into commercial life, joining the firm of Gray, Dawes & Co., East India merchants, in London, and agents for the British India Steam Navigation Co., and, ultimately becoming a partner in the firm, was closely connected with the British India Steam Navigation Co., of which he was made a director. In 1866, at twenty-two years of age, he went to the Persian Gulf as the representative of his firm, and after some time at Bushire was sent into the interior, to establish agencies at Shiraz and Ispahan. With a view to meeting the need of improved communication between the coast of the Persian Gulf and the interior, in 1875 he travelled from Ispahan through the Bakhtiari country by way of Shuster to the head of the Gulf. Though unarmed and with three attendants only, he travelled in safety, and by his courage and tact made friends with the chiefs of the tribes. In 1878 he made the reverse journey, starting from Mahommerah, steaming up the Karun river, and then proceeding by way of Shuster. He thus tried to open up a trade route by the Karun river, a scheme which was more successfully negotiated with the Persian government at a later date by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff [q. v. Suppl. II]. At his death Mackenzie was 'the doyen of Persian explorers' (*Geographical Journal*, July-Dec. 1910, p. 738).

After the Anglo-German agreement of 1886, the British East African Association, of which Mackenzie was a member, obtained from the Sultan of Zanzibar in May 1887 a concession of the coastline of East Africa between the Umba River and Kipini near the mouth of the Tana. A founders' agreement dated 18 April 1888, in which Mackenzie figures as a contributor and a director, was followed by a royal charter which, on 3 Sept. 1888, incorporated Mackenzie and the other members of the association under the name of the Imperial British East African Co. Mackenzie gave the name of Ibea to the company's territories. In the autumn of 1888 he arrived at Zanzibar to take over, as managing director, the coast leased to the company, and then went on to Mombasa. The time was critical. The coast tribes in the German sphere were in revolt against the German East Africa Co. A joint blockade of the whole East African coast by Great Britain and Germany was found necessary; and in the British sphere the Arabs were on the eve of an armed rising owing to runaway slaves being harboured at the mission stations. Mackenzie averted this last imminent danger, and conciliated the Arab slave-owners by paying them compensation for the fugitive slaves at the mission stations at the rate of $25 a head, the gross sum amounting to 3500*l.* Sir Charles Euan-Smith [q. v. Suppl. II], British consul-general at Zanzibar, described this act as one of 'unparalleled generosity and philanthropy,' and bore the strongest testimony to Mackenzie's 'tact and good judgment.' His experience with a cognate people in Persia stood him in good stead (Keltie, *Partition of Africa*, p. 329). The admiral on the station, Fremantle, commented on his 'tact, care and discretion,' and reported that 'he has literally won golden opinions, the Arabs spontaneously giving him a feast' (*Parl. Pap. Africa*, No. 1 (1889), August 1889, pp. 13, 17, 21, 36, &c.).

Mackenzie paid a visit to England in 1889, but returned to Mombasa again in December of that year accompanied by Captain (now Sir Frederick) Lugard, who wrote of 'the personal affection which Mackenzie inspired in all who served under him.' By way of developing East Africa he introduced Persian agriculturists, improved Mombasa town and harbour, sent caravans into the interior as far as Uganda, and with a well-selected staff organised the territory (*C.O. List* for 1890). He was also of much

assistance to the Italians in negotiating treaties for them with the Somali tribe, and received the grand cross of the crown of Italy. He ceased to be administrator in May 1890, when he returned to England, and in 1895 the company surrendered their charter to the government. He was made C.B. in 1897 and K.C.M.G. in 1902. He also held the grand cross of the brilliant star of Zanzibar. He was a member of the council of the Royal Geographical Society 1893–1909 and vice-president 1901–5. He died suddenly in London on 1 Nov. 1910, and was buried at Brookwood cemetery. He married (1) in 1883 Elma (*d.* 1904), daughter of Major William Cairns Armstrong, 15th East Yorkshire regiment; (2) in 1905 May Matilda, widow of Archibald Bovill, and daughter of Hugh Darby Owen. He left no family. A portrait is in the possession of his sister, Mrs. Mackinnon, 10 Hyde Park Gardens; a photograph of this picture is at the Royal Colonial Institute, of which he was a prominent member.

[Authorities cited: The Times, 3 Nov. 1910; Geographical Journal, July–December 1910; Scott Keltie's Partition of Africa, 1893; P. L. McDermott, British East Africa or Ibea 1893; Lugard's Rise of an East African Empire, 1893; Colonial Office List, 1890; Blue Book, 1889.] C. P. L.

M'KENZIE, SIR JOHN (1836–1901), minister of lands in New Zealand, born at Ardross, Ross-shire, Scotland, in 1836, was son of a farmer. After education at the parish school he worked on his father's farm. In 1860 he emigrated to Otago, New Zealand, and became working manager of the Pakitapu station near Palmerston. Then he farmed on his own account in the Shag valley. In 1865 he became clerk and treasurer to the local road board, and secretary to the local school committee. In 1868 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the provincial council of Otago, but in 1871 he won the seat for Waihemo, which he retained until the abolition of the provinces in 1875. In 1881 he became a member of the House of Representatives for Mocraki, and in 1884 he was promoted to be junior whip under the Stout-Vogel combination. When John Ballance [q. v. Suppl. I] became premier in 1881 M'Kenzie received the portfolio of lands and immigration, which he held until his retirement in 1900. He was identified with the liberal policy of purchasing large estates, cutting them up, and settling small farmers upon them. His efforts were strongly opposed at the time, but his scheme proved substantially successful. In the years following the death of Ballance in 1893, when Richard John Seddon [q. v. Suppl. II] began his long tenure of the premiership, M'Kenzie was the most respected member of the cabinet. He introduced his first repurchase bill in 1891. It was passed by the legislative council in 1892 shorn of its compulsory clauses. A certain amount of land was bought under this Act, notably the Cheviot estate in 1893. In 1894 M'Kenzie induced both houses to pass his Lands for Settlement Act, which gave him power to compel unwilling owners to sell. He made many voluntary alterations in this Act during his term of office, and introduced a consolidating and amending Act in 1900. In 1894 he devised a scheme for helping the unemployed to get on to the land by setting them to clear forest land and prepare it for cultivation. While thus engaged the men gained both capital and experience, and when the land was cleared they were allowed to lease it on favourable terms. M'Kenzie also instituted a successful system of advancing loans to settlers on the security of their farms. The question of land tenure was keenly debated at this time, and in order to maintain the custom of not selling Crown lands he compromised with the opposition in 1892 and introduced the 'lease in perpetuity' (lease for 999 years), under which the tenant escaped periodical revaluations. In 1896, his health having given way, he went to London for a serious operation. He came back in 1899, and returned to his parliamentary duties, but his illness continued, and he retired from office on 15 June 1900. In 1901 he was appointed a member of the legislative council, and in June of that year the duke of York (afterwards King George V), then visiting New Zealand with the duchess, made him K.C.M.G. On 6 August 1901 he died at his home at Heathfield, Bushey, New Zealand. A memorial cairn was erected to his memory at Bushey. He left a widow, two sons, and three daughters.

[Mennell, Dict. of Australas. Biog.; W. Pember Reeves, State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand, 2 vols. 1902; Gisborne, New Zealand Rulers, 1897 (portrait); Otago Daily Times, 7, 8, and 10 Aug. 1901; Lyttelton Times, 7 and 8 Aug. 1901; private information.] A. B. W.

MACKENZIE, SIR STEPHEN (1844–1909), physician, born on 14 Oct. 1844 at Leytonstone, was seventh child of four sons and five daughters of Stephen Mackenzie, who in addition to his medical practice had

a large establishment for the treatment of hysterical patients. His mother, Margaret Frances, was the daughter of Adam Harvey, a wine merchant of Lewes and Brighton. Sir Morell Mackenzie [q. v.], the laryngologist, was the eldest child. An uncle, Charles Mackenzie, known as Henry Compton [q. v.], was a Shakespearean actor. Mackenzie's father was killed in a carriage accident in 1851, and he left his family in somewhat straitened circumstances. Stephen, after education at Christ's Hospital (1853–9), began his medical career as apprentice to Dr. Benjamin Dulley of Wellingborough, whose daughter he afterwards married. He entered the medical college of the London Hospital in 1866, and became M.R.C.S.England in 1869. After holding a number of resident appointments at the London Hospital, he lived for a year at Aberdeen, and there graduated M.B. with highest honours in 1873 and M.D. in 1875. He became M.R.C.P. of London in 1874 and F.R.C.P. in 1879. After working at the Charité Hospital, Berlin, in 1873, he returned to the London Hospital, and was appointed in succession medical registrar (9 Dec. 1873), assistant physician (17 March 1874), physician to the skin department (7 Dec. 1875 to 19 Oct. 1903), physician (14 Sept. 1886), and consulting physician (6 Dec. 1905). In 1877 he was appointed lecturer on pathology jointly with H. G. Sutton, and in 1886 lecturer on medicine in the medical college.

Mackenzie was distinguished not only as a general physician but for special knowledge of skin diseases, to which he made many original contributions, and of ophthalmology, which by his teaching he did much to introduce into general medicine. He was physician (1884–1905) and consulting physician to the London Ophthalmic (Moorfields) Hospital, and wrote on changes in the retina in diseases of the kidneys. In 1891 he delivered the Lettsomian lectures before the Medical Society of London on anæmia. He also made some original observations on the distribution of the filarial parasites in the blood of man in relation to sleep and rest. He employed glycerinated calf lymph for vaccination, thus reviving the practice instituted by Dr. Cheyne in 1853. He was knighted in 1903, and soon afterwards resigned his hospital appointments owing to increasing asthma.

Mackenzie died on 3 Sept. 1909, and was buried at Dorking. He married in 1879 Helen, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Dulley of Wellingborough, and had one daughter and three sons. Mackenzie's portrait in oils, painted by Henry Gibbs in 1882, is in the possession of his widow at The Croft, Dorking.

Mackenzie wrote numerous articles in Quain's 'Dictionary of Medicine,' Allbutt's 'System of Medicine,' and other medical publications, but published no independent treatise.

[London Hosp. Gaz. 1909–10, xvi. 6; Brit. Med. Journal, 1909, ii. 732; private information.] H. D. R.

MACKINLAY, Mrs. JOHN. [See Sterling, Antoinette (1850–1904), singer.]

MACKINTOSH, JOHN (1833–1907), Scottish historian, son of William Mackintosh, a private soldier, was born at Aberdeen on 9 Nov. 1833. He was educated at Botriphinie parish school, Banffshire, and at an early period settled in Aberdeen as stationer and newsagent. An eager student of Scottish history, by strenuous application he taught himself the art of composition, and devoted every spare minute to study and research. In 1878 he brought out the first volume of a 'History of Civilisation in Scotland,' which was in 1888 completed in four volumes, a new edition appearing 1892-6. While showing indications of imperfect culture, it is characterised by independent judgment, shrewd thoughtfulness, and clear and well-balanced exposition. He also wrote 'The Story of Scotland' (1890), a 'History of the Valley of the Dee' (1895), and 'Historical Earls and Earldoms' (1898). In 1880 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen, and in 1900 a civil list pension of 50*l*. He died at Aberdeen on 4 May 1907.

[Who's Who; Scotsman and Glasgow Herald, 6 May 1907.] T. F. H.

McLACHLAN, ROBERT (1837–1904), entomologist, born at 17 Upper East Smithfield, London, on 10 April 1837, was one of five children of Hugh McLachlan, shipchandler (*d.* 1855), a native of Greenock, who settled in London in early life, living at the close of his life near Hainault Forest.

Possessed of private means, McLachlan, in 1855, when eighteen years old, made a voyage to Australia and China, where he collected much botanical material, which Robert Brown, keeper of the botanical department of the British Museum, subsequently examined. His interests soon

centred on entomology, and, prompted by the writings of Hagen, he commenced the work of elucidating the families of British and foreign Neuroptera, his first paper on the order appearing in the 'Entomologist's Annual' (1861). This was followed by various important monographs. His 'Catalogue of British Neuroptera' was published by the Entomological Society in 1870. Meanwhile, as a zealous collector, he had brought together an unequalled series of specimens and maintained a voluminous correspondence at home and abroad relating to the study. His chief independent publication was 'A Monographic Revision and Synopsis of the Trichoptera [caddis-flies] of the European Fauna' (1874–84), a great work which was illustrated by his own detailed drawings, made under the camera lucida. For the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 9th edition, he wrote the article 'Insects.'

McLachlan was a member of many English and foreign scientific societies. He was elected F.R.S. on 7 June 1877 (being supported by Charles Darwin and George Bentham), and gave valued honorary assistance for several years in the editing of the society's 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers.' He successively filled the offices of secretary of the Entomological Society (1868–72) and treasurer (1873–5, 1891–4), serving as president (1885–6.) On the establishment of the 'Entomological Monthly Magazine' (1864) he acted as an editor, eventually (1902) becoming proprietor, without relinquishing editorial work. He was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1862, and served on the council (1879–83).

McLachlan, who was unmarried, died on 23 May 1904, at his home at Lewisham, and was buried in Tower Hamlets cemetery, London.

[Proc. Roy. Soc., vol. lxxv., and Catal. Sci. Papers; Trans. Entomol. Soc., 1904, Presidential Address; Proc. Entomol. Soc., 1886, Presidential Address; Entomol. Month. Mag. July 1904; Entomological News, Sept. 1904; Proc. Linn. Soc., 1905; Proc. Roy. Hort. Soc., vol. xxix.; Nature, 2 June 1904.]

T. E. J.

MACLAGAN, CHRISTIAN (1811–1901), Scottish archæologist, born at Underwood, near Denny, Stirlingshire, in 1811, was daughter of George Maclagan (*d.* 1818), distiller and chemist of good education, by his wife Christian, daughter of Thomas Colville, printer, of Dundee. Her great-great-grandfather, Alexander Maclagan (1653–1722), was parish minister of Little Dunkeld, Perthshire, and was succeeded in that charge by his only son, Alexander Maclagan (1694–1768), a strong Hanoverian in a Jacobite parish. Her grandfather, Frederick (1738–1818), who just outlived her father, was ordained parish minister of Melrose in 1768, and she was engaged on a life of him at her death.

Christian was brought up by her mother at Underwood, and at Braehead Farm, Stirlingshire. After the disruption in 1843 she joined the Free church, and built a mission church in St. Mary's Wynd, Stirling; but having quarrelled with Dr. Beith, the Free church minister, she joined the established church, and transferred the building to that denomination; it is now a *quoad sacra* parish church.

In later life she resided at Ravenscroft, near Denny, and devoted much time and money to the removal of slums in Stirling, providing houses for the working-classes outside the burgh. Her father and grandfather had both been interested in Roman forts in Scotland, and this subject engrossed the greater part of her long life. Her researches in prehistoric remains in Scotland are valuable, though her conclusions and theories have not been generally accepted. She was made a lady associate of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1871, and her name remained on the roll till her death, although she wished to withdraw because the society refused her the rights of a fellow. Miss Maclagan was an artist of ability, although her right hand was rendered useless by a bone-disease and she could only employ her left hand. She devised a special method for taking rubbings from sculptured stones, and exhibited the results of her work at the Glasgow Exhibitions of 1888 and 1901, but she never disclosed the secret of her plan. In consequence of her dispute with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, she sent all her rubbings from stones to the British Museum.

Her published writings, all relating to prehistoric studies, were: 1. 'The Hill Forts, Stone Circles, and other Structural Remains of Ancient Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1875. 2. 'Chips from Old Stones,' published privately, 1881. 3. 'What mean these Stones? with Plates of Druidic Stones in Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1894. 4. 'A Catalogue Raisonné of the British Museum Collection of Rubbings from Ancient Sculptured Stones,' Edinburgh, 1895. She contributed papers to the Stirling Natural History and Archæological Society in 1882 and 1893, showing rubbings of sculptured stones at Islay and Ardchattan priory, prepared by her method. She died at Ravenscroft,

Stirling, on 10 May 1901, and was buried in Stirling cemetery.

[Scotsman, 13 May 1901; Sentinel (Stirling), 14 May 1901; Athenæum, 18 May 1901; Scots Magazine, 1818; Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scot.; notes from Miss Maclagan's MS. autobiography, supplied by J. W. Barty, LL.D.; notes from W. B. Cook, Stirling; private information.] A. H. M.

MACLAGAN, WILLIAM DALRYMPLE (1826–1910), successively bishop of Lichfield and archbishop of York, born in Edinburgh on 18 June 1826, was fifth son of Dr. David Maclagan, 'physician to the forces,' who served with distinction as a medical officer in the Penisular war, and was president of both the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons at Edinburgh. His mother was Jane, daughter of another physician, Dr. Philip Whiteside, and granddaughter of Dr. William Dalrymple of Ayr ('D'rymple mild') [q. v.]. His eldest brother, Sir Douglas Maclagan (1812–1900), who was knighted in 1880, distinguished himself at Edinburgh in his father's profession, being president, like his father, of the two Scottish royal colleges and serving as professor of medical jurisprudence and public health at Edinburgh University from 1869 to 1896.

William, after education at the Edinburgh High School, attended law classes in the university, and in 1846 became a pupil in the office of Messrs. Douglas & Co. As early as 1843 he had joined the episcopal church. Changing his plans, he sailed for India in Feb. 1847, and in April landed at Madras, where he joined the Madras cavalry. He retired from the army in Oct. 1849, when, having attained the rank of lieutenant, in obedience to urgent medical advice he came home invalided. He drew his modest military pension to the last. In later periods of his life there were signs of his training as a soldier and of the habit which it had engendered of expecting as well as yielding obedience to orders.

In 1852 he went into residence at Peterhouse, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1857 as a junior optime in the mathematical tripos of the previous year. Among his college contemporaries was his lifelong friend George Palmer (afterwards canon and a successor of his at Newington); out of college he was intimate with Montagu Butler (the present Master of Trinity). To his college Maclagan remained warmly attached through the rest of his life. On Trinity Sunday 1856 he was ordained and was licensed to the curacy of St. Saviour's, Paddington. From 1858 he served as curate at St. Stephen's (Avenue Road), Marylebone, until 1 Jan. 1860, when he became organising secretary of the London Diocesan Church Building Society, in which capacity his power of organisation first found scope. Shortly before this he had issued a popular tract, 'Will you be confirmed? a Word to the Young. By a London Curate' (1859). From 1865 to 1869 he was curate in charge at Enfield, where some of the first parochial missions were held during his tenure of office. In Sept. 1869 he was appointed by the lord chancellor, Lord Hatherley, to the rectory of the large south London parish of Newington, where he remained till 1875. His labours there are commemorated by an east window in the little mission church of St. Gabriel, the building of which had at first exposed him to many attacks. Always a moderate high churchman, Maclagan in 1870 and 1872 edited with Dr. Weir, vicar of Forty Hill, Enfield, two series of essays entitled 'The Church and the Age,' treating of the 'principles and position' of the Church of England. To the earlier series Maclagan contributed an essay, 'The Church and the People,' which is distinguished by its candid and cheerful tone, but still more by a characteristic determination to apply direct and practical remedies to the alienation of the working classes from the church and her services. In 1873 he visited Rome and Naples with Dr. Weir in the interests of his health. In 1875 he was transferred to the living of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, where his renown as a parish clergyman and as the organiser of parochial religious agencies rapidly rose. In 1876 he declined Lord Beaconsfield's offer of the bishopric of Calcutta; but in 1878, after being named prebendary of Reculverland in St. Paul's Cathedral and chaplain-in-ordinary to Queen Victoria, he accepted the bishopric of Lichfield, vacant by the death of George Augustus Selwyn [q. v.].

He was enthroned at Lichfield Cathedral on 11 July 1878. Practical work and efficient discharge of pastoral duties distinguished his episcopate. He brought his clergy together in synods and retreats, and directed the aid of the laity into various concurrent channels. He issued many letters to the diocese in the 'Lichfield Diocesan Magazine,' the most important of them being a series addressed 'Ad Clerum.' A volume of 'Pastoral Letters and Synodal Charges,' published by him later, in 1892, notably illustrates his spirit of moderation and gentle sympathy. In October 1887, at the

request of Archbishop Benson and in company with John Wordsworth, bishop of Salisbury [q.v. Suppl. II], he attended a conference of Old Catholics at Bonn, where he had an interview with Döllinger. In 1890 he testified in a different way to his desire for unity among Christians by welcoming a body of nonconformists to his palace and to the cathedral service, a proceeding which in 1895 he repeated at Bishopthorpe. So late as 1904, in an address on Christian Brotherhood, he advocated the admission of nonconformists to Holy Communion.

In 1891 Archbishop Magee died after but two months' tenure of the see of York, and Lord Salisbury offered the archbishopric to Maclagan. He was confirmed at St. George's, Hanover Square, and was enthroned in the Minster on 15 Sept. 1891. At York he worked on the same lines which he had followed at Lichfield. He introduced the same regulations restricting the preaching of deacons which he had promulgated there; on the other hand, he established guilds of youths inclined to pastoral life. In 1892 he established at York a training college for clergy under the name of 'Scholæ Episcopi.' From the same year onwards he spent much time in visiting his clergy, and within three years became personally acquainted with the 650 parishes of his diocese. He was generous in diocesan gifts, more especially to the Poor Benefices Fund, which he started; and on two occasions—in 1897 and in 1906—he offered to surrender 2000*l.* of his annual income in order to facilitate the subdivision of his diocese. He discouraged the more advanced usages, from the practisers of which his chief troubles as a bishop proceeded. In 1889 and 1890 he took part in the hearing at Lambeth of the charges against Edward King, bishop of Lincoln [q. v. Suppl. II], and was in full accordance with both Archbishop Benson and his successor, Archbishop Temple. A protracted struggle with Sir Edmund Beckett, Lord Grimthorpe [q. v. Suppl. II], vicar-general of his province and chancellor of his archdiocese, who insisted on the issue of licences to guilty divorcees, ended only in 1900 when Lord Grimthorpe was succeeded in these offices by Sir Alfred Cripps.

Maclagan was responsible, with Archbishop Temple, for the substance if not for the form of the 'Responsio' made in 1896 to the bull 'Apostolicæ Curæ,' in which Pope Leo XIII had denied the validity of Anglican orders (see Lord Halifax's account in F. D. How's *Archbishop Maclagan*, ch. xxviii.). In the following year, accompanied by W. J. Birkbeck, he paid a private visit to Russia, where he was cordially received by the authorities of the Russian Church as well as by the Tsar Nicholas II and the Tsaritsa. At the coronation of Edward VII in 1902 he crowned Queen Alexandra, although it was decided that this function appertained to the Archbishop of York by grace rather than by right. In 1906 Maclagan celebrated the eightieth year of his life, and the fiftieth of his ministry, by a special offering of 2000*l.* for charitable purposes. But his physical powers — especially those of memory — were then declining, and in the autumn of 1908, after taking a passive part in the Lambeth Conference and many meetings incidental to the Pan-Anglican Congress, he resigned his archbishopric (thereby setting a precedent). At the beginning of 1909 he took up his abode at Queen's Gate Place, London, where, after a short illness, he died on 19 Sept. 1910. He was buried in Bishopthorpe churchyard, in the grave next to that of his lifelong friend Canon Keble. At Lichfield a large stone cross, erected by himself, marks the spot which he had chosen for his grave.

Maclagan's pastoral activity has been rarely surpassed. Although his literary style was pure and clear he never attained great renown as a preacher. Late in life he prefixed a brief monograph to an edition of 'The Grace of Sacraments' (1905) by Alexander Knox [q. v.], a forerunner of the Tractarians. In 1855 he published for private circulation a small volume of sonnets and other short poems. But those of his writings which will live longest are his hymns. Among them is the beautiful hymn for All Saints' Day ('The Saints of God'), two Good Friday hymns, and one for St. Luke's Day (for list see JULIAN'S *Dictionary of Hymnology* (1892), p. 709). He also composed the tunes of a number of hymns, among them those of the Communion hymn 'Bread of Heaven,' of Wesley's 'O Thou before the world began,' and of the hymn 'Palms of Glory' (for festivals of martyrs). He wrote some other 'Ancient and Modern' hymn tunes; others have been published in the 'Church Monthly,' a magazine begun in 1888.

Maclagan was twice married: (1) in April 1860 to Sarah Kate (*d.* July 1862), daughter of George Clapham, by whom he had two sons; and (2) in Nov. 1878 to Augusta Anne, youngest daughter of

William Koppel Barrington, sixth Viscount Barrington, a lady whose powers of organisation well matched his own. She survived him with a son and daughter.

A portrait was painted by Sir William Richmond; another, by the Hon. John Collier, is in the hall of Peterhouse, Cambridge; a third is to be placed in the Maclagan Memorial Hall, under which name the ancient St. William's College, York (the church and convocation house of the province), was restored in 1909, after the archbishop's resignation.

[F. D. How's Life, 1911; The Times, 20 Sept. 1910; The Guardian, 23 Sept. 1910; private information from Mr. F. D. How and other.] A. W. W.

MACLAREN, ALEXANDER (1826–1910), baptist divine, born in Glasgow on 11 Feb. 1826, was youngest son of David McLaren (1785–1850) by his wife Mary (Wingate). The son always signed his name McLaren, though the spelling Maclaren is that of all his published works. His father, a business man and lay pastor (1823–36) of a congregation of Scottish baptists, was the pioneer manager (1836–40) of the South Australian Company, his family remaining in Glasgow; his name survives in the Maclaren wharf at Adelaide, and Maclaren Vale. While at the Glasgow High School, where Robert Rainy [q. v. Suppl. II] was his schoolfellow, Maclaren was baptised on 17 May 1840 (MCLAREN) by James Paterson, minister of Hope Street baptist chapel. He studied at Glasgow University 1838–9 (junior Latin) and 1839–40 (Greek). In 1842, the family having removed to London on the return of the father (1840), he entered Stepney College to study for the baptist ministry under William Harris Murch, D.D. (1784–1859), followed (1844) by Benjamin Davies, LL.D. [q. v.], who put Maclaren on the way to be a good Hebraist. At the London University, to which Stepney was affiliated, he graduated B.A. (Oct. 1845), and took a prize (1845) in the 'first scripture' examination. While at college he was much influenced by Thomas Binney [q. v.], who taught him to preach, and by Edward Miall [q. v.]. He left college (1846) for the ministry at Portland Chapel, Southampton, with a guaranteed stipend of 60*l.*, room for three hundred hearers, and a membership of twenty. His dress was unclerical and his ways unconventional; Spurgeon thought him a 'dangerous man.' His preaching, always brief, had genius and fire, with great self-command. His chapel filled. Never given to pastoral visitation, he devoted much time to Sunday-school work and the preparation of teachers. At the Southampton Athenæum he became a popular lecturer, both on literary and on ecclesiastical topics. His Southampton ministry closed on 20 June 1858, in consequence of a call to Manchester.

On 27 June 1858 he began his ministry at Union Chapel (building now owned by United Free Methodists) in Oxford Road, Manchester. The trust-deed requires the pastor to be a baptist and recognises only 'believers' baptism' by submersion, but opens membership to others; though a convinced baptist, Maclaren's views about all 'ritual' approximated to those of Friends. The building soon proved to be inadequate, and the present Union Chapel (opened 16 Nov. 1869), and the adjoining lecture hall, were erected farther down Oxford Road at a cost of 22,000*l.*; school premises were added in 1880. From this church proceeded (1872) the People's Institute in Rusholme, and, by way of denominational extension, two churches in Gorton and three missions in poor districts, for Maclaren believed in 'denominational walls' but not in 'the broken bottles on the top.'

Apart from his personal magnetism, Maclaren's pulpit power, which throughout his Manchester life placed him above all rivalry, is ascribed by his friend Alexander Mackennal, D.D. [q. v. Suppl. II], to his 'rare exegetical skill, the power of illuminating his subject by side-lights, and focussing all side-lights on his central theme' (*Life of J. A. Macfadyen, D.D.*, 1891, p. 115). The present Master of Peterhouse, when principal of Owens College, spoke of Maclaren's preaching as 'one of the chief literary influences in the city of Manchester' (CARLILE). His 'exegetical skill' was based on a minute and accurate philology, to which his valuable version of the Psalms bears witness; he maintained the habit of reading every day, in the originals, a chapter of each Testament. He was a good German scholar, acquainted with the 'higher' criticism, but he deemed the 'most precious elements in the Psalms' to be 'very slightly affected' by 'questions of date and authorship' (preface to *Psalms*, 1893). While declining numerous invitations to leave Manchester, he preached for the Baptist Missionary Society at Surrey chapel (1864), for the London Missionary Society (same place, 1870), was president of the Baptist Union (1875, and again 1901), and was president of the

Baptist World Congress (1905) in London. In 1877 he was made D.D.Edinburgh; in 1902, Litt.D.Manchester; on 23 April 1907, D.D.Glasgow.

In 1865 he made a tour in Italy, and although his strictures on the Roman church were severe, he believed that 'true and devout souls' dwelt in that communion. With Cardinal Vaughan [q. v. Suppl. II], when bishop of Salford, Maclaren was on excellent terms, as he was with James Fraser [q. v.], bishop of Manchester, and the Anglican clergy generally. In 1881 reasons of health led to his resting for nearly a year. In 1883 he visited the baptist churches of Australia. He revisited Italy early in 1903.

On 28 June 1903 he retired from active duty, but was made pastor emeritus and occasionally preached; an annuity of 200*l.* he declined. He left Manchester for Edinburgh in June 1909, presenting his library to the Baptist College, Manchester. At 4 Whitehouse Terrace, Edinburgh, he died on 5 May 1910; a funeral service was held at Union Chapel on 9 May; the remains, after cremation, were buried in Brooklands cemetery near Manchester. His portrait, painted in 1896 by Sir George Reid, is in the Manchester Art Gallery; a replica by Sir George is in the deacons' vestry at Union Chapel. He married on 27 March 1856 his cousin Marion Ann (*b.* 18 Aug. 1828; *d.* 21 Dec. 1884), daughter of James Maclaren of Edinburgh; of their five children, a son, Alister Maclaren, and two daughters survived him.

In addition to single sermons and addresses he published: 1. 'The Student: his Work and . . . Preparation,' 1864, 12mo. 2. 'Sermons preached in Manchester,' series 1–3, 1865. 3. 'A Spring Holiday in Italy,' 1865. 4. 'Sermons preached in Union Chapel' [1872], three series. 5. 'Week-day Evening Addresses . . . in Manchester,' 1877. 6. 'The Union Psalter . . . selected' [1878]. 7. 'The Life of David as reflected in his Psalms,' 1880. 8. 'The Secret of Power, and other Sermons.' 1882. 9. 'A Year's Ministry,' 1884; 2nd series, 1885 (reprinted from the 'Christian Commonwealth'). 10. 'Christ in the Heart,' 1886. 11. 'The Epistles . . . to . . . Colossians and Philemon,' 1887 (in 'Expositor's Bible'). 12. 'The Unchanging Christ, and other Sermons,' 2nd edition, 1890. 13. 'The Holy of Holies,' 1890 (sermons on John xiv.–xvi.). 14. 'The God of the Amen, and other Sermons,' 1891. 15. 'After the Resurrection,' 1892 (sermons). 16. 'The Conquering Christ, and other Sermons,' 1892. 17. 'Bible Class Expositions,' 1892–4, six vols. (covers Gospels and Acts). 18. 'The Wearied Christ, and other Sermons,' 1893; 19. 'Paul's Prayers, and other Sermons,' 1893 (revised). 20. 'The Psalms,' vols. 1 and 2, 1893; vol. 3, 1894 (in 'Expositor's Bible,' with original translation). 21. 'Christ's "Musts," and other Sermons,' 1894. 22. 'The Victor's Crowns,' 1895. 23. 'The Beatitudes,' 1895. 24. 'Triumphant Certainties, and other Sermons' [1897]. 25. 'Leaves from the Tree of Life,' 1899; 1906. 26. 'Last Sheaves, Sermons,' 1903. 27. 'Expositions of Holy Scripture,' three series, 6 vols. in each, 1904–10. 28. 'Pulpit Prayers,' 1907 (taken in shorthand).

Selections from his sermons were made by J. H Martyn in 'Pictures and Emblems' [1885]; by George Coates in 'Creed and Conduct,' 1897; in 'Music for the Soul,' 1897; and by F. A. Aitkins in 'A Rosary of Christian Graces,' 1899.

[University of London, General Register, 1860; brief sketch from the Freeman, 1875; J. C. Carlile, A. Maclaren, the Man and his Message, 1901 (portrait); D. Williamson, Life of A. Maclaren, 1910 (5 portraits); E. T. McLaren, Dr. McLaren, of Manchester, 1911 (six portraits); Baptist Handbook, 1911 (memoir by J. E. R[oberts]; portrait); information from Mr. W. Innes Addison, assistant clerk of senate, Glasgow.]

A. G.

MACLAREN, IAN (*pseudonym*). [See WATSON, JOHN (1851–1907), preacher and author.]

McLAREN, JOHN, LORD McLAREN (1831–1910), Scottish judge, born at Edinburgh on 17 April 1831, was son of Duncan McLaren [q. v.], M.P. for Edinburgh, by his first wife, Grant, daughter of William Aitken, merchant in Dunbar. Owing to delicate health John was unable to attend school, and was privately educated. He went to Edinburgh University, and joined the Scots Law Society (20 Nov. 1854). On 6 Dec. 1856 he passed to the Scottish bar, and next year became a member (18 March 1857) of the Juridical Society, of which he was librarian (1859–1860). His progress at the bar was hindered by the state of his health, which forced him to spend at least one winter abroad. In 1869, however, he was made sheriff of chancery, and thereafter gradually acquired a considerable practice.

Like his father, who was the active leader of Scottish radicals and senior M.P,

for Edinburgh since 1865, McLaren was an advanced liberal, and, though personally very popular with the bar, incurred the hostility of the whig influence which was at that time strong in the Parliament House.

After the Gladstone government retired in 1874 McLaren played an active part in re-organising the Scottish liberals, and in arranging the 'Midlothian campaign' of 1879–80. He moved the vote of thanks to Gladstone after his first speech (24 Nov. 1879), and helped William Patrick Adam [q. v.], the liberal whip, in preparing for the general election of 1880, when he was himself returned for the Wigton district. On the formation of the Gladstone government (April 1880) he was appointed lord advocate, by way of recognition of his services to the party, but was defeated on seeking re-election by Mark John Stewart (afterwards Sir M. J. Mactaggart Stewart). The like ill-fortune pursued him when he stood for Berwick-on-Tweed in July 1880. He remained without a seat till January 1881, when his father retired in his favour, and he was elected for Edinburgh, after a contest. McLaren's parliamentary career was cut short against his wish. Sir William Harcourt, then home secretary, and he were on bad terms, and their differences came to a head in August 1881. The resignation of Adam Gifford, Lord Gifford [q. v.], then created a vacancy on the Scottish bench. The lord advocate, in accordance with the usual practice, recommended to the prime minister an advocate for the appointment. Gladstone requested McLaren to take the post himself. McLaren declined. He had just fought three costly elections within the last eighteen months, and wished to remain in parliament. But Gladstone under pressure from Harcourt was insistent. John Bright, then chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, whose sister (Priscilla) was third wife of McLaren's father, exerted his influence with Gladstone on McLaren's behalf, but without avail; and McLaren was forced out of the House of Commons into the vacant judgeship. He was succeeded as lord advocate by John Blair Balfour, Lord Kinross, [q. v. Suppl. II]. On the bench, where his judgments were noted as models of clear reasoning and concise statement, McLaren was eminently successful during a judicial career of nearly thirty years. He died at Brighton on 6 April 1910, and was buried in the Grange cemetery at Edinburgh.

While at the bar McLaren was editor and author of several legal works: 1. 'Collection of Public General Statutes and Acts of Sederunt relating to Procedure in the Supreme Courts of Scotland,' 1861. 2. 'Treatise on the Law of Trusts and Trust Settlements,' 1863. 3. Edition of Professor More's 'Lectures on the Law of Scotland,' 1864. 4. 'Law of Scotland relating to Wills,' 1868; new edit. 1894, still a leading authority. 5. Edition of Professor Bell's 'Commentaries on the Law of Scotland,' 1870. He also studied astronomy and mathematics, and various mathematical papers by him were published by the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he was several time a vice-president. He was for some years president of the Scottish Meteorological Society, and a director of the Ben Nevis Observatory. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the universities of Edinburgh (1882), Glasgow (1883, along with John Bright, who was then installed as rector), and Aberdeen (1906, at the fourth-centenary celebration of that university), and was an intimate friend of Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) [q. v. Suppl. II], Professor Peter Guthrie Tait [q. v. Suppl. II], and other men of science.

McLaren married in 1868 Ottilie, daughter of H. L. Schabe of Glasgow, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. He was survived by one son, Duncan, now (1912) residing in British Columbia. Of his daughters, the eldest, Katharine, married F. S. Oliver of Checkendon Court, Oxfordshire, author of 'The Life of Alexander Hamilton,' and the youngest, Ottilie, wife of William Wallace, musical composer, has shown much ability as a sculptor.

There are three oil portraits of McLaren; two, by Otto Leyde and John Lavery respectively, are in the possession of his widow. The third, by Meg Wright, belongs to his half-brother, Sir Charles Benjamin Bright McLaren, Lord Aberconway. Two busts in bronze, by John Hutchinson, R.S.A., and by his daughter, Mrs. Wallace, belong to his widow.

[Scotsman and The Times, 7 April 1910; Roll of the Faculty of Advocates; Roll of the Scots Law Society; Records of the Juridical Society; Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. xxxi. part 5, p. 694; personal knowledge.]

G. W. T. O.

MACLEAN, JAMES MACKENZIE (1835–1906), journalist and politician, was born on 13 Aug. 1835 at Liberton, near Edinburgh. His father, a native of Uist, an island in the Hebrides, spent some years in Jamaica before settling at Liberton,

where he died in 1839. His mother belonged to the Biagrie family and was of French extraction. James was educated first at Circus Place school, Edinburgh, then at Dr. Bruce's grammar school, Newcastle-on-Tyne, whither his mother removed with her two boys on her husband's death. In 1845, after a year at the preparatory school at Hertford, he entered Christ's Hospital as a foundationer and became a 'Grecian.' The necessity of earning his living compelled him to forgo his intention of proceeding to Cambridge. He was for a short time mathematical tutor at his old school at Newcastle. In 1854 he joined the editorial staff of the local 'Newcastle Chronicle,' then a weekly paper, and edited it from 1855 to the spring of 1858. On the recommendation of Alexander Russel [q. v.] of the 'Scotsman' he subsequently became a leader-writer for the 'Manchester Guardian,' and at the close of 1859 Russel's influence procured for him the editorship of the 'Bombay Gazette.' He held the office for more than a year when differences with the proprietor led him to resign early in 1861. Persuaded by friends to remain in Bombay, he thereupon started the 'Bombay Saturday Review,' which, while modelled on its London prototype, gave more prominence to commercial affairs. He gathered round him many eminent contributors, including Sir Alexander Grant [q. v.], Sir George Birdwood, Thomas Chisholm Anstey [q. v.], and occasionally even the governor, Sir Bartle Frere [q. v.]. The advertisement revenue was greatly benefited by the share *mania* (1861–5) arising from the American civil war and the consequent expansion of the Bombay cotton trade.

Early in 1864 Maclean purchased the principal share in the 'Bombay Gazette,' of which he resumed the editorship, and before long became the sole proprietor. To the 'Gazette' he mainly devoted himself, writing largely for it, and discontinuing the 'Bombay Saturday Review.' His candour and independence imported new vigour into the discussion of public affairs in Western India, and while severely criticising native political aspirations, he was at times equally uncompromising in attack on the policy of government. His vituperative style, which extended the circulation of his paper, especially appealed to young Indians, and he set the model of licence which the native press in Western India subsequently adopted (*Times of India Proclamation Supplement*, 4 Nov. 1908). At the same time Maclean organised public opinion in Bombay to many beneficent ends. Sir George Birdwood pronounced him to be 'the ablest publicist we ever had in India' (*Roy. Soc. of Arts Journal*, 14 June 1901).

Appointed in 1865 to the bench of justices, which had a general supervision of municipal affairs, Maclean initiated the agitation which resulted in the creation of a semi-elective municipal corporation (1872). A member of this body for many years, he read as its chairman in 1875 the address of welcome to the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII). On the occasion of this royal visit he compiled an historical and descriptive 'Guide to Bombay' (1875), which ranks among the best works of its kind and was re-issued annually till 1902. He was a fellow of Bombay University.

At the close of 1879 Maclean sold the 'Gazette' in order to take part in politics at home. An upholder of Lord Beaconsfield's motto, 'Imperium et Libertas,' he was an unsuccessful conservative candidate for the Elgin burghs at the general election of 1880. For a time he associated himself with Lord Randolph Churchill, and helped to secure his election to the chairmanship of the National Union of Conservative Associations (Feb. 1884). But an estrangement followed when it seemed to Maclean that Lord Randolph was seeking to supplant Lord Salisbury as party leader. A motion which Maclean submitted to the council (2 May 1884) with a view to restoring harmony in the party was carried and led Lord Randolph to resign the chairmanship and to withdraw for the time from the political arena (WINSTON CHURCHILL'S *Life*, i. chap vii.).

At the general election of 1885 Maclean won for his party the second seat at Oldham, and at the election of 1886 he headed the poll. Lord Randolph, now leader of the house, became reconciled to him, and he seconded the address in October 1886. He soon won a reputation as an effective speaker; he also displayed antagonisms to his leaders on various questions. He notably offended trade unionists and bi-metallists, and at the election of 1892 lost his seat at Oldham, being at the bottom of the poll.

In 1882 Maclean had acquired a large interest in the 'Western Mail,' Cardiff, to which he contributed for many years a weekly political letter. He stood for the borough at the general election of 1895, and, defeating Sir Edward James Reed [q. v. Suppl. II], became the first conservative member for Cardiff after forty years. While maintaining his reputation as a parliamentary debater, he developed a distrust and dislike of Mr. Chamberlain, which ruined

his parliamentary career. He opposed the conservative government on many critical questions, of which the chief were the retention of Chitral, the negotiations leading up to the South African war, and the imposition in 1899 of countervailing sugar duties in India. In the matter of the sugar duties he seconded on 15 June 1899 a motion of want of confidence moved by the opposition, and owing to the angry interruptions on his own side he crossed the floor of the house to finish his speech. The Cardiff conservatives withdrew their support. He disposed of his interest in the 'Western Mail,' and retired from parliament at the dissolution of 1900.

An ardent free trader, Maclean spoke and wrote against tariff reform after its promulgation by Mr. Chamberlain. In a paper read before the Royal Society of Arts (10 Dec. 1903), he emphasised the objections from the Indian point of view (cf. his *India's Place in an Imperial Federation*, 1904). He now wrote for liberal journals, such as the 'Manchester Guardian' and the 'South Wales Daily News.' Some of these contributions were revised and collected as 'Recollections of Westminster and India' (Manchester, 1902).

An original member of the Institute of Journalists, he was president of the conference at Cardiff in 1899, when he deprecated 'a growing spirit [in the press] of obsequiousness to personages in high social or political positions' (*Proc. Inst. Journalists*, No. 21, Sept. 1897). He revisited India at the end of 1898, and was received with enthusiasm in Bombay. He died at Southborne, Bournemouth, on 23 April 1906, and was buried at Chiswick.

He married (1) in 1867 Anna Maria (*d.* 1897), daughter of Philip Whitehead, of the 'Bombay Gazette'; and (2) on 23 July 1900 Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, third daughter of Dr. D. Hayle of Harrogate, who survives; there were no children. A pastel portrait was executed by his widow.

[Maclean's Recollections, Guide to Bombay, and other writings; Churchill, Life of Lord Randolph Churchill, 1906; The Times, and Manchester Guardian, 24 April 1906; Times of India, 25 April 1906; Cardiff Times, Stalybridge Standard, and Bombay Gazette Weekly Summary, 28 April 1906; Oldham Chronicle, 30 April 1906; Lucy's Diary of Salisbury Parliament, 1886–92, and of the Unionist Parliament, 1895–1900; personal knowledge; private papers, &c., kindly lent by Mrs. Maclean.] F. H. B.

MACLEAR, GEORGE FREDERICK (1833–1902), theological writer, born at Bedford on 3 Feb. 1833, was the eldest son of the Rev. George Maclear, M.A., chaplain of Bedford county prison (1832–69), by his wife Isabella Ingle. Educated at Bedford grammar school, he obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1852 and had a distinguished academic career. He won the Carus Greek Testament prize in 1854 and 1855, and after graduating B.A. with a second class in the classical tripos of 1855, he was placed in the first class in the theological tripos of 1856 (its first year). He gained the Burney prize in 1855, the Hulsean in 1857, the Maitland in 1858 and 1861, and the Norrisian in 1863. All five prize essays were published. His Maitland essay of 1858, 'The Christian Statesman and our Indian Empire; or the legitimate sphere of government countenance and aid in promoting Christianity in India,' reached a second edition. That of 1861, on 'Christian Missions during the Middle Ages,' was recast as 'Apostles of Mediæval Europe' (1869), and was the first of a series of important volumes on missionary history. Maclear proceeded M.A. in 1860, B.D. in 1867, and D.D. in 1872. Ordained deacon in 1856 and priest in 1857, he held curacies at Clopton, Bedfordshire (1856–8), and St. Barnabas, Kennington (1858–60); was assistant-preacher at Curzon Chapel, Mayfair (1860–5); and reader at the Temple (1865–70); select preacher at Cambridge in 1868, 1880, and 1886, and at Oxford in 1881–2; and Ramsden preacher at Cambridge in 1890. He delivered the Boyle lectures at Whitehall in 1879–80 'On the Evidential Value of the Holy Eucharist' (1883; 4th edit. 1898).

Meanwhile Maclear was an assistant master at King's College School, London (1860–6), and headmaster (1867–80). He showed great ability as teacher and organisor, doubled the numbers and greatly raised the standing of the school. While headmaster he declined an offer of the see of Colombo in 1875. Eventually he accepted the post of warden of St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury, in 1880, and held it till his death. In this capacity he worked untiringly as preacher, lecturer, and adviser on foreign mission work. In 1885 he was made an hon. canon of Canterbury Cathedral. He died at St. Augustine's College, after a long illness, on 19 Oct. 1902, and was buried in St. Martin's churchyard, Canterbury.

Maclear was twice married: (1) on 10 June 1857 to Christiana Susan, daughter of J. Campbell, rector of Eye, Suffolk (she

died on 31 May 1874, being predeceased by an only daughter); and (2) on 27 Dec. 1878 to Eva, eldest daughter of William Henry D'Olier Purcell, vicar of Exmouth; she died on 1 March 1890, leaving three sons and a daughter. A portrait by Mr. Sydney P. Hall, unveiled on 5 Dec. 1902, hangs in the hall of the new King's College School at Wimbledon.

Maclear enjoyed a wide reputation as a theological writer. His lucid and well-arranged text-books, which were long in general use, include the 'Class Books of Old and New Testament History' (1862), the 'Class Book of the Catechism' (1868), 'An Introduction to the Articles' (written with the Rev. Watkin Wynn Williams) (1895; new edit. 1909). To missionary history he contributed, besides the work mentioned, 'The Conversion of the West' (4 vols. 1878) and 'St. Augustine's, Canterbury: its Rise, Ruin, and Restoration' (1888); and he wrote on missions in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (9th edit.). Maclear also published, with several devotional books, 'An Elementary Introduction to the Book of Common Prayer' (1868) and 'The Baptismal Office and the Order of Confirmation' (1902), in both of which he collaborated with Francis Procter [q. v. Suppl. II]; he edited portions of the Cambridge Bible for Schools; and contributed to Smith's Dictionaries of 'Christian Antiquities' and 'Christian Biography,' and to Cassell's 'Bible Educator.' 'Lectures on Pastoral Theology,' a selection from his unpublished manuscripts, was edited by the Rev. R. J. E. Boggis, D.D., in 1904.

[Private information; Lectures on Pastoral Theology, with portrait and Dedication by Dr. Boggis, 1904; King's College School Magazine, Dec. 1902, by Prof. Hales, Rev. H. Belcher, and others; Crockford's Clerical Directory; Guardian, 22 Oct. 1902, and Church Times, 24 Oct. 1902; Kentish Observer, 23 Oct.; The Times, 20, 23 Oct.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. Le G. N.

MACLEAR, JOHN FIOT LEE PEARSE (1838–1907), admiral, son of Sir Thomas Maclear [q. v.], astronomer royal at the Cape of Good Hope, was born at Cape Town on 27 June 1838. He entered the navy in Sept. 1851 as a cadet on board the Castor, frigate, then bearing the broad pennant of Christopher Wyvill, commodore in command on the Cape station. In her he saw service during the Kaffir war of 1851, and afterwards, as a midshipman of the Algiers, served in the Baltic and in the Black Sea from 1854 to 1856, receiving the Baltic, Turkish, and Crimean medals, with the clasp for Sevastopol. He passed his examination in July 1857, and served on board the Cyclops in the Red Sea as mate during the outbreak at Jeddah in 1858. On 19 May 1859 he was promoted to lieutenant, and shortly afterwards appointed to the Sphinx, in which he served on the China station until 1862, being present at several engagements during the second Chinese war, and especially at Taku Forts, for which he received the clasp. In 1863 he went to the Excellent to qualify as a gunnery lieutenant, and in Feb. 1864 was appointed to the Princess Royal, flagship on the China station. He returned home in her, and in Oct. 1867 was chosen to be first lieutenant of the Octavia, frigate, flagship of Commodore Heath [see Heath, Sir Leopold George, Suppl. II] in the East Indies. In her he took part in the Abyssinian campaign of 1868, earning the medal and his promotion to commander, which was dated 14 Aug. 1868.

In 1872 the Challenger was commissioned by Sir George Nares, with Maclear as his commander, for the voyage of scientific discovery in which the ship went round the world. Returning home in her in 1876, Maclear was on 14 August promoted to captain. In 1879 he succeeded Sir George Nares in command of the Alert, sloop, and remained in her until 1882, completing the survey of the Straits of Magellan. From 1883 to 1887 he commanded the Flying Fish on surveying service, carrying out other valuable scientific work during the same time. On 20 June 1891 he reached flag rank, and two months later retired. He was promoted to vice-admiral on the retired list in 1897, and to admiral in 1903. After leaving the sea, Maclear assisted in the compilation of several volumes of the official sailing directions, especially those for the Eastern Archipelago (1890 and 1893), for the West Coasts of Central America and the United States (1896), for Bering Sea and Alaska (1898), and the 'Arctic Pilot' (vol. ii. 1901 and vol. iii. 1905). He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical and Royal Meteorological societies.

He died from heart failure in an hotel at Niagara on 17 July 1907, and his body was brought to England for burial. He married on 4 June 1878 Julia, sixth daughter of Sir John Frederick William Herschel [q. v.].

[The Times, 19 July 1907; Journal of Roy. Geogr. Soc. 1907; Proc. Meteorol. Soc. 1907; Sir Charles Wyville Thomson, The Voyage of the Challenger, 2 vols. 1877; W. J. J. Spry, Cruise of H.M.S. Challenger, 1876.] L. G. C. L.

MACLEOD, FIONA (pseudonym). [See SHARP, WILLIAM (1856–1905), man of letters.]

MACLEOD, HENRY DUNNING (1821–1902), economist, born at Moray Place, Edinburgh, on 31 March 1821, was the second son and youngest child of Roderick Macleod (1786–1853) of Cadboll and Invergordon Castle, lord-lieutenant of Cromarty, and for several years M.P. successively for the county of Cromarty, the county of Sutherland, and the Inverness burghs. His mother was Isabella, daughter of William Cunninghame of Lainshaw, Ayrshire. He was called Dunning after his great-uncle, John Dunning, the first Lord Ashburton [q. v.]. He had one brother, Robert Bruce Æneas, fifth of Cadboll, and three sisters.

Macleod was educated first at Edinburgh Academy, then at Eton. He matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1839, graduated B.A. as senior optime in 1843, and proceeded M.A. in 1863. On 5 May 1843 he was admitted a student of the Inner Temple. He was abroad for the greater part of the next two years, and then read as a pupil in the chambers of Edward Bullen, special pleader (1846–8), being called to the bar on 26 Jan. 1849. His subsequent legal career was intermittent. He established a certain reputation as a mercantile lawyer, joined the midland circuit in 1863, and was employed by the government from June 1868 till March 1870 in preparing a digest of the law of bills of exchange.

Macleod's life was mainly devoted to the study of political economy. In 1847, while still a law student, he acted as chairman of a committee formed in Easter Ross, a district in which his father was the largest landowner, to devise an improved system of poor law relief. A plan drawn up by Macleod was adopted with success in Easter Ross, and was described in the report issued by the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in 1852. It was subsequently imitated extensively throughout Scotland. Macleod remained for six years in Easter Ross supervising its working, and during that time he was also active in advocating free trade at the elections of 1847 and 1852.

In 1853 Macleod went to London, residing at Kensington for the rest of his life. He had suffered severely from bank-failures and was often thenceforth in straitened circumstances. Soon after settling in London he was engaged in a law case in which he successfully contested the claim of the board of trade to prohibit a joint-stock bank, founded under Sir Robert Peel's Act of 1845, from increasing its capital. Macleod expounded the general conclusions to which the litigation brought him in his first work, 'The Theory and Practice of Banking' (1856; 5th edit. 1892–3; Italian translation). It was highly commended for its independence in Tooke's 'History of Prices.' Other works in which Macleod combated the views of orthodox economists were now published at frequent intervals. From 1860 till 1868 he acted as coach in political economy to selected candidates for the Indian civil service. He also lectured on banking at Cambridge in 1877, at King's College, London, in 1878, at Edinburgh and Aberdeen in 1882, and he read many papers on the subject before learned societies.

Macleod, who agreed in the main with Archbishop Whately's views, regarded value as consisting in exchangeability, not as dependent on utility or cost of production. He made valuable contributions to the historical side of economic science (*Econ. Journal*, Dec. 1902), and was the first writer to give due prominence to the phenomenon of credit and to the exchanges in which it plays part (*Quarterly Review*, Oct. 1901). In his 'Elements of Political Economy' (1858; re-issued in 1872–5 as 'The Principles of Economical Philosophy,' and again in 1881–6 as 'The Elements of Economics') he enriched the economic vocabulary with the name 'Gresham's Law.' This term he first applied to the well-known principle of currency that 'bad money drives out good,' or that 'where two media come into circulation at the same time, the more valuable will tend to disappear.' Macleod erroneously assumed that this conclusion was first reached by Sir Thomas Gresham [q.v.] when seeking to restore the debased coinage of Queen Elizabeth's reign, but it was well understood before the sixteenth century. Macleod's term is universally adopted by writers on currency. The 'Dictionary of Political Economy' (1858), of which only one volume appeared, was the attempt of one man to do what was afterwards accomplished by Mr. R. H. I. Palgrave with collaborators.

Macleod's views and attainments were not much regarded by orthodox economists (cf. CLIFFE LESLIE in *Academy* vii. 363). He was an unsuccessful candidate for the chairs of political economy at Cambridge in 1863, at Edinburgh in 1871, and at Oxford in 1888. A somewhat over-confident style of controversy told against him. On the

Continent and in America he was treated with more respect than at home. He was elected a fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society on 25 February 1850, and was corresponding member of the Société d'Economie Politique of Paris and of the Royal Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation, Madrid.

In 1887 he drew up, at the request of the gold and silver commission, a memorandum on the relation of money to prices. He died at Norwood on 16 July 1902, and was buried at West Norwood cemetery. He had been in receipt of a civil list pension of 100*l.* since 20 June 1892.

Macleod married on 18 Aug. 1853 Elizabeth Mackenzie, eldest daughter of Hugh J. Cameron, sometime provost of Dingwall. He had three sons and four daughters. Of the sons two, Roderick Henry and Keith William Bruce, have won distinction in the Indian and Ceylon civil services respectively. One daughter, Mary, is a successful writer of books for children.

Besides the works cited, Macleod published: 1. 'Elements of Banking,' 1876. 2. 'Economics for Beginners,' 1883. 3. 'The Theory of Credit,' 1889–91, 2 vols.; 2nd edit. 1893–7; re-issued in one volume, 1898. 4. 'Bimetalism,' 1894. 5. 'History of Banking in Great Britain,' being vol. ii. of 'The History of Banking of All Nations,' 1896. 6. 'The History of Economics,' 1896. 7. 'Indian Currency,' 1898. 8. 'Draft Tentative Scheme for Restoring a Gold Currency to India,' privately printed, fol. 1898.

[The Times, 18 July 1902; Men at the Bar, 1885; Allibone's Dict. of Eng. Lit., 1891; Statement and Testimonials of Henry Dunning Macleod, Candidate for the Chair of Commercial and Pol. Econ. and Mercantile Law in Univ. of Edinburgh, 1871; An address to the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Pol. Econ. in the Univ. of Oxford, 1888; Burke's Landed Gentry; Quarterly Review, Oct. 1901; Economic Journal, Dec. 1902; Law Lists, 1890; Encyc. Brit. 11th edit. vols. 12 and 17; private information.]

S. E. F.

MACLURE, EDWARD CRAIG (1833–1906), dean of Manchester, born in Upper Brook Street, Manchester, on 10 June 1833, was eldest son of John Maclure, merchant, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of William Kearsley, also a merchant. Educated at Manchester grammar school (1844–50), he won a Hulmeian scholarship at Brasenose College, Oxford, and matriculated there on 28 Jan. 1852. He graduated B.A. in 1856 and proceeded M.A. in 1858, being created B.D. and D.D. in 1890. Taking holy orders, he was curate of St. John's, Ladywood, Birmingham (1857–61), of St. Pancras, London (1861–3), and vicar of Habergham Eaves, Burnley (1863–77). In the public life of Burnley he took a prominent part, becoming chairman of the school board. Dr. Fraser, bishop of Manchester, appointed him in 1877 to the important vicarage of Rochdale, in 1878 to an honorary canonry of Manchester, and in 1881 to the rural deanery of Rochdale. He carried out great improvements at Rochdale parish church, for which he raised 10,000*l.*, as well as on the vicarage estate. In 1887 he acted as honorary secretary of the church congress at Manchester.

Designated archdeacon of Manchester in 1890, he was before his induction appointed dean of Manchester on the death of John Oakley [q. v.], being installed on 28 October. As dean Maclure won the goodwill of all classes by his broad sympathies, humour and love of fair play. Through his incessant care the daily service in the cathedral increased in dignity and beauty, and the Sunday evening services grew to be an important element in the religious life of the city. To his energy was due the rearrangement of the boundaries of the old churchyard and the building of the western annexe and the new vestries and library at the north-east corner of the cathedral.

Maclure largely devoted his abundant energy to promoting popular education of a religious kind. He was elected a member of the Manchester school board in 1891, and was unanimously appointed chairman. That position he held until the board was abolished in 1903 by the Education Act of the previous year. He was afterwards deputy-chairman of the education committee of the city council until his death, and was also a member of the Salford education committee. His practical knowledge of the details of the administration of education was recognised by government by his appointment in 1894 as a member of the royal commission on secondary education and in 1899 by his being placed on the consultative committee of the board of education. From 1895 to 1902 he was chairman of the School Board Association of England and Wales. He was also principal of the Scholæ Episcopi at Manchester and a governor of Owens College, Manchester University, of Manchester grammar school, of Chetham Hospital, and of Hulme's Trust. He was made hon. LL.D. at the Victoria University, Manchester, in 1902.

Maclure died at Manchester on 8 May 1906, and was buried at Kersal church, near that city. A monumental brass is in the chancel of the cathedral, and another memorial is in the grammar school.

He married on 7 May 1863 Mary Anne (*d.* 17 Oct. 1905), daughter of Johnson Gedge of Bury St. Edmunds, and had three sons, of whom William Kenneth took holy orders, and three daughters.

His brother, Sir John William Maclure (1835–1901), born at Manchester on 22 April 1835, and educated at Manchester grammar school, engaged with success in commerce and financial enterprise. He came into prominence as honorary secretary to the committee of the Lancashire cotton relief fund, instituted in 1862 for the relief of the operatives thrown out of work through the stoppage of supplies of cotton during the American civil war. Over 1,750,000*l.* was raised for this object, and Maclure received a public testimonial. He was an enthusiastic volunteer, becoming major of the 40th Lancashire rifles. As churchwarden of Manchester (1881–96) he was instrumental in collecting large sums of money for a thorough restoration of the cathedral. A strong churchman, he was in politics a conservative, and was elected in 1886 M.P. for the Stretford division of Lancashire, which seat he retained until his death on 28 Jan. 1901. His cheery temperament made him popular in the House of Commons. On 7 April 1892 he and three other directors of the Cambrian railways were admonished by the speaker by direction of the house for a breach of privilege in dismissing a station-master on account of his evidence before the committee on the hours of railway servants. He was created a baronet on 1 Jan. 1898. There is a tablet to his memory in Manchester cathedral. He married on 13 Dec. 1859 Eleanor, second daughter of Thomas Nettleship of East Sheen, Surrey, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

[Manchester Guardian, 9 May 1906 (with portrait); The Times, 9 May 1906; Manchester Courier, 14 May 1906; Guardian (London), 30 May 1906; C. H. Drant, Distinguished Churchmen (with portrait), 1902; Crockford's Directory, 1906; Ulula, the Manchester grammar school magazine, 1906, p. 69; Dod's Parliamentary Companion, 1900; Burke's Peerage, 1901; Axon's Annals of Manchester.] C. W. S.

McMAHON, CHARLES ALEXANDER (1830–1904), general and geologist, born at Highgate on 23 March 1830, was son of Captain Alexander McMahen of Irish descent, formerly in the Indian service, by his wife Ann, daughter of Major Patrick Mansell (British army). After education at a private school, he obtained a commission in the 39th Madras native infantry on 4 Feb. 1847, but after eight years' service in that regiment became a member of the Madras staff corps, and was transferred in 1856 to the Punjab commission, on which he served for thirty years, holding the rank of commissioner for the last fourteen. At the outbreak of the Mutiny, McMahon, then a lieutenant and assistant commissioner of the Sialket district, in which was a cantonment, was in full charge owing to his superior's illness. On 9 July 1857 the native troops rose, and after murdering some Europeans, including four of their officers, decamped to join the rebels. But McMahon contrived to send a note to General John Nicholsen [q.v.], who restored order at Sialket so completely that McMahon was able to force the surrender of some 140 refugee rebels. In 1865 his ability as a judge was proved in a civil suit against the government of India which came before him as a Punjab commissioner. An intricate question, involving about 1,500,000*l.*, had been remitted by the privy council for trial on its merits. McMahon's decision (against the plaintiff) was upheld on appeal by the superior courts of the Punjab and the privy council in England.

While commissioner of Hissar in 1871 McMahon began to work seriously at geology, and six years later published his first important paper in the 'Records of the Geological Survey of India' (vol. x.). This and its successors dealt with a group of crystalline rocks, some of which, after examination with the microscope, he maintained to be eruptive. Subsequently, in 1879, while on a furlough in England, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he entered himself as a student at the Royal School of Mines. On returning to India he investigated its rocks with increased vigour, contributing in all twenty-one papers to the 'Records.'

He retired in 1885 with the rank of colonel, becoming major-general in 1888 and lieutenant-general in 1892. Settling in London, he devoted himself to petrological studies, taking part in the proceedings of kindred societies and publishing papers in their journals, the total number of his contributions to geology being nearly fifty. As an investigator he was scrupulously careful and accurate. In petrology he merits a high place among the pioneers,

for in 1881 he had independently arrived at the conclusion, which then found only a very few supporters in England, that, as a general rule, the extent of metamorphism affords an indication of the relative age of ancient rocks, and in 1884 he maintained, as is now generally admitted, that foliation, in certain crystalline rocks, was due to a flowing of the mass while it was still viscid or partly crystallised. His valuable collection of rock slices was presented by his widow to Manchester University.

He became a fellow of the Geological Society in 1878, and was awarded its Lyell medal in 1899. He was president of the Geologists' Association in 1894–5 and of the geological section at the meeting of the British Association in 1902. In 1898 he was elected F.R.S., and a contribution to the 'Geological Magazine' was published in November 1903. He died at his London house on 21 Feb. 1904.

He was twice married: (1) in 1857 to Elizabeth (*d.* 1866), daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Franklin Head, late 93rd highlanders; of his family by her, two sons, the elder being Colonel Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., a distinguished officer in the Indian army, who is also a geologist, and one daughter, are still living; (2) in 1868 to Charlotte Emily, daughter of Henry Dorling of Stroud Green House, Croydon, who, with a son and daughter, survived him.

[Proc. Roy. Soc., vol. lxxv.; Geol. Mag. 1904; Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., 1905; private information; personal knowledge.] T. G. B.

MACMILLAN, HUGH (1833–1903), presbyterian divine and religious writer, born at Aberfeldy on 17 Sept. 1833, was eldest son in the family of six sons and three daughters of Alexander Macmillan, merchant of Aberfeldy, by his wife Margaret Macfarlane. After attending a school in his native place and Hill Street Academy, Edinburgh, he entered the university of Edinburgh, where he went through the arts course and also studied medicine. Deciding to enter the ministry of the Free church, he studied at New College, Edinburgh, and being licensed by the presbytery of Breadalbane in January 1857, became minister of the Free church at Kirkmichael, Perthshire, in 1859. The fine scenery of this parish stimulated his love of nature, to which he gave expression in his preaching and writings. In 1861 he published 'Footnotes from the Page of Nature, or First Forms of Vegetation' (2nd edit. 1874, entitled 'First Forms of Vegetation'), the first of many popular volumes in which he brought study of scientific research to illustrate moral and spiritual truths. He was especially well versed in botany. In 1864 he accepted the pastorate of Free St. Peter's church, Glasgow. There, while faithfully discharging his pastoral duties, he continued his studies in natural history, which he supplemented by foreign travel. In 1867 there appeared his best-known work, 'Bible Teachings in Nature' (15th edit. 1889), in which he enforced the harmony subsisting between the natural and the spiritual world. The work was translated into French, German, Italian, Norwegian, and Danish, and at the author's death upwards of 30,000 copies had been printed in this country, besides many thousands in America. His next book, 'Holidays on High Lands, or Rambles and Incidents in Search of Alpine Plants' (1869; 2nd edit. 1873), was a detailed account of the Alpine plants found in this country. There followed 'The Ministry of Nature' (1871; 8th edit. 1888)

On 19 Sept. 1878 he became minister of the Free west church, Greenock. There he remained until 1901, when he retired from the active ministry. His labours received wide recognition. He was made in 1871 both hon. LL.D. of St. Andrews University and a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and he became hon. D.D. of the universities of Edinburgh (1879) and Glasgow. In 1883 he was elected a fellow of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries.

During his later years he filled practically every post of honour and influence in the Free church. He delivered the Thomson lectures at the Free Church College, Aberdeen, in 1886; the Cunningham lectures at New College, Edinburgh, in 1894, his subject being the archæology of the Bible in the light of recent researches; and the Gunning lectures at Edinburgh University in 1897, when he dealt with the relations of science and revelation. In the last year he was moderator of the general assembly of the Free church, and in that capacity was present at the celebration in London of the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria, who was a warm admirer of his books.

Devoted to the Highlands and its people, Macmillan was the first chief of the Clan Macmillan Society (1892–9). He was a diligent student of art, and one of his last literary undertakings was a monograph

on George Frederick Watts, R.A. ('Temple Biographies' series), posthumously published in 1903.

He died at his residence in Edinburgh on 24 May 1903, and was buried in the Dean cemetery. He married on 14 June 1859 Jane, second daughter of William Patison of Williamfield, near Edinburgh. She survived him with one son and five daughters.

Besides the works cited, Macmillan published the following, chiefly dealing with the relations of religion and science, and characterised by beauty of thought and diction, and by devotional feeling: 1. 'The True Vine, or the Analogies of our Lord's Allegory,' 1871; 5th edit. 1883. 2. 'The Garden and the City, with other Contrasts and Parallels of Scripture,' 1872; 2nd edit. 1873. 3. 'Sun Glints in the Wilderness,' 1872. 4. 'The Sabbath of the Fields, being a Sequel to Bible Teachings in Nature,' 1876; 6th edit. 1889. 5. 'Our Lord's Three Raisings from the Dead,' 1876. 6. 'Two Worlds are Ours,' 1880; 4th edit. 1889. 7. 'The Marriage in Cana of Galilee,' 1882. 8. 'The Riviera' (one of the best books on the subject), 1885; 3rd edit. 1902. 9. 'The Olive Leaf,' 1886. 10. 'Roman Mosaics, or Studies in Rome and its Neighbourhood,' 1888; 2nd edit. 1892. 11. 'The Gate Beautiful and Other Bible Teachings for the Young,' 1891. 12. 'My Comfort in Sorrow,' 1891. 13. 'The Mystery of Grace and Other Sermons,' 1893. 14. 'The Daisies of Nazareth,' 1894; 2nd edit. 1901. 15. 'The Clock of Nature,' 1896. 16. 'The Spring of the Day,' 1898. 17. 'Gleanings in Holy Fields' (the outcome of a visit to Palestine), 1899. 18. 'The Corn of Heaven,' 1901. 19. 'The Christmas Rose, and Other Thoughts in Verse,' 1901. 20. 'The Highland Tay from Tyndrum to Dunkeld,' 1901. 21. 'The Poetry of Plants,' 1902. The following were posthumously published: 'The Touch of God and Other Sermons' ('World's Pulpit' series 1903); 'Rothiemurchus,' a fascinating account of a picturesque Highland neighbourhood (1907); and 'The Isles and the Gospel and other Bible Studies' (1907). Macmillan was also a voluminous contributor to scientific and religious periodicals.

[Memoir by George A. Macmillan, prefixed to The Isles and the Gospel and other Bible Studies, 1907; Sunday Magazine, 1897, p. 374; In Memoriam: Hugh Macmillan, (printed for use of members of West United Free church, Greenock); Scotsman, and Glasgow Herald, 25 May 1903; private information.] W. F. G.

MCNAIR, JOHN FREDERICK ADOLPHUS (1828–1910), Indian and colonial official, born at Bath on 23 Oct. 1828, was eldest son of Major Robert McNair, staff officer, London. After education at King's College, London, and at the School of Mines, he entered the Madras (royal) artillery in 1845, was promoted captain in 1858 and major (retired) in 1870. He was employed with his battery in India until 1850. In 1853 he proceeded to the Straits Settlements and served at Malacca and in Labuan. After qualifying in the Hindustani and Malay languages he was appointed in 1856 staff officer and subsequently adjutant of artillery for the Straits district. After serving during 1857 as A.D.C. and private secretary to the governor, E. A. Blundell, he became executive engineer and superintendent of convicts at Singapore. He received the approval of the governor-general of India, Sir John (afterwards Lord) Lawrence, in council on the completion of the military works at the latter place, and the government of Netherlands India thanked him for services in connection with the introduction into Java of the Straits system of prison discipline.

From 1865 to 1867 McNair was in England as deputy governor and in charge of public works at Woking prison. In 1867, when the administration of the Straits Settlements was transferred from the Indian to the colonial department, he returned to Singapore as colonial engineer and controller of convicts and member of the legislative council of the colony (14 Feb.). He was colonial secretary during 1868, a member of the executive council from 1869, and colonial engineer and surveyor-general from 1873. In Feb. 1881 he was transferred to Penang as acting lieutenant-governor and resident councillor of that province. He retired on a pension on 10 Aug. 1884. McNair meanwhile was officially employed on important missions to Siam in 1868, 1874, 1875, and 1878. In 1875–6 he was officiating chief commissioner in Pêrak during the disturbances in that state, and took part in the affair of Kotah Lamah on the Pêrak river, for which he received the medal and clasp. He was special commissioner to Selangor to inquire into piracy, and to Pêrak in connection with the Pangkor treaty in 1874. McNair was made C.M.G. on 24 May 1878.

After his retirement McNair occupied his time principally in writing. He had already issued in 1878 'Pêrak and the Malays,' a descriptive account of the

Malayan peninsula, and in 1899, in collaboration with W. D. Bayless, he published 'Prisoners their own Warders,' an interesting account of the old Singapore convict prison. He also issued (for private circulation) 'Oral Traditions from the Indus,' and wrote many articles for the 'Asiatic Quarterly' on Eastern topics.

McNair died at Brighton on 17 May 1910, and was buried in the town cemetery. He was twice married: (1) in 1849 to Sarah dos Granges, daughter of the Rev. J. Paine, M.A. (she died in 1903); and (2) to Madalena, daughter of E. Vallence of Brighton, and widow of surgeon-major G. Williamson, R.A.M.C. He had two sons and three daughters.

A portrait in oils, three-quarter length, belongs to his second son, Arthur Wyndham, of the Indian civil service.

[The Times, 20 May 1910; Colonial Office List, 1910; Straits Settlements Civil Service List, 1884; Colonial Office Records; information supplied by relatives.] C. A.

McNEILL, Sir JOHN CARSTAIRS (1831–1904), major-general, born at Colonsay House on 29 March 1831, was eldest son in a family of four sons of Capt. Alexander McNeill (1791–1850) of the islands of Colonsay and Oronsay in the Hebrides, by his wife Anne Elizabeth, daughter of John Carstairs of Stratford Green, Essex, and Warboys, Huntingdonshire. Duncan McNeill, Lord Colonsay [q. v.], the Scottish judge, and Sir John McNeill [q. v.], the diplomatist, were his uncles. After education at the university of St. Andrews and at Addiscombe, he entered the army on 9 Dec. 1850 as ensign in the 12th Bengal native infantry. He was promoted lieutenant on 30 Aug. 1855. During the Indian Mutiny, 1857–8, McNeill won distinction as aide-de-camp to Sir Edward Lugard during the siege and capture of Lucknow. He took part in the engagement at Jaunpur, in the relief of Azimghur, and in various operations at Jugdespur, and received the medal with clasp and brevet of major. He became captain on 31 Aug. 1860 and major on 8 Oct. 1861, and in the latter year, being transferred to the 107th foot, he proceeded to New Zealand as aide-de-camp to General Sir Duncan Alexander Cameron [q. v. Suppl. I]. He served there till 1865, engaging in the Maori war of 1864. He was present at the engagements on the Katikara river, the Kairoa, Rangiriri, the Gate Pah, and various other encounters with the Maoris. During the war he won the Victoria Cross for an act of gallantry on 30 March 1864, when he was threatened, while engaged in carrying despatches, by a force of the enemy, and managed to effect the escape of both himself and a private, who was in imminent peril of his life (*Lond. Gaz.* 21 Aug. and 23 Oct. 1863; 19 Feb. and 14 May 1864, and 12 April 1865). McNeill also received the medal and the brevet of lieut.-colonel.

From 1869 to 1872 McNeill was military secretary to Sir John Young, Lord Lisgar [q. v.], governor-general of Canada, and was on the staff of the Red River expedition in Canada under Sir Garnet (afterwards Viscount) Wolseley in 1870. He became colonel on 25 April 1872, and for his services on this expedition he was nominated C.M.G. on 2 Dec. 1876. As chief of the staff in the Ashanti war of 1873–4 he showed daring, determination, and a first-rate capacity for organisation, and was so severely wounded in the wrist at the destruction of Essaman that he had eventually to be sent home. (*Lond. Gaz.* 18 Nov. 1873 and 7 and 31 March 1874). He was awarded the medal and was made C.B. on 31 March 1874. By Queen Victoria's command he accompanied Prince Leopold (afterwards duke of Albany) to Canada, and on his return was appointed K.C.M.G. on 17 Aug. 1880. In 1882 he was promoted major-general, and served in the Egyptian campaign on the staff of the duke of Connaught (*Lond. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 1882). He received the medal, bronze star, and the 2nd class Medjidie, and was nominated K.C.B. on 24 Nov. 1882.

In the Soudan campaign of 1885 he commanded the second infantry brigade. On 20 March he took part in the action at Hashin, where his troops stormed Dihilibat hill. On 22 March a force under McNeill started from Suakin for Tamai to escort a convoy of camels with supplies. A halt was made half-way at Tofrik, and while a zeriba was being formed, the enemy attacked in force. After severe fighting the Arabs were repulsed with loss. Sir Gerald Graham [q. v. Suppl. I], who had started out to McNeill's assistance, soon returned on hearing that reinforcements were not required. Graham deprecated the sharp criticism to which McNeill's conduct was subjected on the ground of lack of caution (*Lond. Gaz.* 25 Aug. 1885). For his services in the campaign he received two clasps. He retired from the service in 1890. Inheriting the family estates in the Hebrides, McNeill was made J.P. and D.L. for Argyllshire in 1874.

He became an equerry to Queen Victoria and A.D.C. to George, duke of Cambridge. In 1898 he was appointed king at arms to the Order of the Bath, and, on the accession of Edward VII, G.C.V.O. on 2 Feb. 1901. Of foreign orders he held the first class of the Red Eagle and of the order of the Crown of Prussia. His love of sport made him a favourite with the royal family.

He died unmarried, on 25 May 1904, at St. James's Palace, London, and was buried at Oronsay Priory, Argyllshire.

[The Times, 27 and 28 May 1904; Burke's Landed Gentry; Hart's and Official Army Lists; Indian Mutiny: Selections from State Papers in Military Department, 1857–8, iii. 558; Lord Wolseley, Story of a Soldier's Life, 1903, ii. 279; R. H. Vetch, Life, Letters, and Diaries of Lieut.-general Sir Gerald Graham, 1901, p. 293; H. E. Colvile, History of the Sudan Campaign, 2 parts, 1889.]

H. M. V.

McQUEEN, Sir JOHN WITHERS (1836–1909), major-general, born in Calcutta on 24 Aug. 1836, was the eldest of the three sons of John McQueen, chaplain of the Kidderpur Orphan Asylum in that city. McQueen was sent home at an early age and educated at Glenalmond College, Perthshire, under Bishop Charles Wordsworth [q. v.]. Before he had completed his seventeenth year he received a direct cadetship in the East India Company's military service, and returning to India he was appointed ensign in the 27th Bengal native infantry on 4 August 1854. On the outbreak of the Mutiny of the Bengal army in May 1857 the 27th proved unfaithful, and McQueen, who had been promoted lieutenant on 3 June in that year, was attached to the 4th Punjab rifles, one of the newly raised frontier regiments, which had been ordered by Sir John Lawrence to proceed to Delhi to assist in the siege of that fortress. On its way down country the 4th turned aside to take part in an attack on the Hindustani fanatics at Narinji on 21 July 1857, and reached Delhi on 6 Sept., after a march of 1035 miles, in time to engage in the assault on the city on the 14th, and the six days' continuous street fighting which ensued. Here McQueen soon earned a name for conspicuous bravery. On 19 Sept., accompanied by one sepoy, he reconnoitred up to the very gates of the King's Palace, thus enabling that important post to be captured with trifling loss (Lord Roberts, *Forty-One Years in India*, i. 247). Subsequently McQueen took part in the relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell [q. v.], and on 17 Nov. 1857 at the capture of the Secundarabagh, he was severely wounded; for his gallantry on this occasion he was recommended (without result) for the Victoria Cross. On 15 May 1858, after eleven months' continuous fighting, the 4th Punjab rifles marched back to the frontier, having lost thirteen out of fifteen British officers and upwards of 370 non-commissioned officers and men. For his services in the Mutiny McQueen was twice mentioned in despatches (*Lond. Gaz.* 28 July 1858 and 4 Feb. 1859), and received the medal with two clasps, besides being made adjutant of the regiment. In this capacity he took part in the expedition against the Kabul Khel Waziris on the Trans-Indus frontier in 1859 under Sir Neville Chamberlain [q. v. Suppl. II], and in April 1860 he was promoted second in command of his regiment. On 4 Aug. 1866 he was promoted captain, and on 10 June 1870 was appointed commandant of the 5th (now 58th) Punjab rifles. This corps he commanded in the Jowaki expedition under Sir Charles Keyes in 1877–8, being repeatedly mentioned in despatches, acquiring a reputation for personal gallantry, and for marked skill in mountain warfare. On the outbreak of the Afghan war in 1878 the 5th rifles was attached to the Kuram Valley column under the command of Sir Frederick (afterwards Earl) Roberts. Here McQueen's long service on the frontier, his knowledge of the various frontier tribes and of their languages, coupled with his wide experience of mountain warfare, proved most valuable to the commander-in-chief. At the forcing of the Peiwar Kotal on 2 Dec. 1878 and again in the operations round Kabul in December 1880 General Roberts bore testimony to McQueen's value as a soldier. For his services in the Afghan war McQueen received the medal with two clasps, the C.B., and a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy (*Lond. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 1879). In 1881 he commanded the 5th Punjab rifles in the Mahsud Waziri expedition under Brigadier-general T. G. Kennedy, C.B., and in December following he was made A.D.C. to Queen Victoria with the rank of colonel in the army. In Sept. 1885 he was promoted brigadier-general and given the command of the Hyderabad contingent, and on 15 Oct. 1886 he was transferred to the command of the Punjab frontier force. Two years later he commanded the expedition against the Black Mountain tribes on the Hazara border

with the rank of major-general, and at the close of the campaign was given the K.C.B. Promoted major-general in 1891, McQueen vacated the command of the Punjab frontier force and returned to England, settling at Bath. He was advanced to G.C.B. on 22 June 1907, and died on 15 August 1909 at Richmond, Surrey, being buried at Wimbledon. In addition to his other honours McQueen wore Queen Victoria's jubilee and King Edward's coronation medals.

He married in 1872 Charlotte Helen, daughter of Major-general Charles Pollard of the royal (Bengal) engineers; his oldest son, Malcolm Stewart, was killed in the South African war in 1900; his surviving son, Lieutenant J. A. McQueen, is in the royal engineers; he also left two daughters.

[W. H. Paget, Record of Expeditions against the North West Frontier Tribes, 1884; Lord Roberts, Forty-One Years in India, 30th edit. 1898; The Official History of the Second Afghan War, 1908; H. B. Hanna, The Second Afghan War, 3 vols. 1899–1910; Sir J. L. Vaughan, My Service in the Indian Army; The Times, 16 Aug. 1909.] C. B. N.

MACRORIE, WILLIAM KENNETH (1831–1905), bishop of Maritzburg, born at Liverpool on 8 Feb. 1831, was oldest son of David Macrorie, a Liverpool physician, by his wife Sarah, daughter of John Barber. Admitted to Winchester in 1844, he matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, on 2 Feb. 1849. He graduated B.A. in 1852, and was elected to a senior Hulme exhibition at his college in 1851. On proceeding M.A. in 1855 he became a fellow or assistant-master at St. Peter's College, Radley. Ordained deacon in the same year and priest in 1857, he was successively curate of Deane (1858–60), and of Wingates, Lancashire (1860–1). In 1861 A. C. Tait, bishop of London, presented him to the rectory of Wapping, and in 1865 Hulme's trustees nominated him to the perpetual curacy of Accrington.

In January 1868 Robert Gray [q. v.], bishop of Cape Town, offered Macrorie the bishopric of the church in Natal. J. W. Colenso [q. v.] was still in Natal, having declined to recognise his canonical deposition from the see, which had been pronounced in 1863. Since that date Bishop Gray had made unsuccessful efforts to establish, in the colony, a new rival episcopate. After some hesitation Macrorie accepted the post, being the first colonial bishop not appointed by the crown. Since Colenso enjoyed a legal right to the title of bishop of Natal, Macrorie was designated bishop of Maritzburg. The government of Lord Derby disapproved the appointment, and refused to grant the Queen's mandate for Macrorie's consecration in any place where the Act of Uniformity was in force. Archbishop Longley vetoed the ceremony in the province of Canterbury, and the Scottish bishops declined to take any part in the rite. Eventually Bishop Gray himself consecrated Macrorie at Cape Town on 25 Jan. 1869, regardless of a protest signed by 129 adherents of Colenso.

Macrorie's uncompromising high churchmanship tended to prolong the schism in the Natal church. He showed zeal and energy in the performance of his duties, and owed much influence to the financial support of the S.P.G. and the S.P.C.K., which had been withdrawn from Colenso. But his want of tact alienated moderate opinion, and his fierce denunciations of Colenso's supporters widened the prevailing breach. Archbishop Benson sought in vain to reconcile the contending parties. At length in June 1883, on the death of Colenso, Benson suggested to Macrorie the propriety either of resigning or of accepting the see of Bloemfontein. But Macrorie declined to entertain the 'cowardly thought.' Macrorie's difficulties diminished on the refusal of the archbishop to consecrate either George William Cox [q. v. Suppl. II] or William Ayerst [q. v. Suppl. II], whom the Colenso party, on their leader's death, elected to the bishopric of Natal. At length Macrorie resigned his see in 1891, and being appointed next year to a canonry in Ely Cathedral, served the diocese as assistant-bishop. He died at the College, Ely, on 24 Sept. 1905, and was buried in the cathedral close. In 1863 he married Agnes, youngest daughter of William Watson of South Hill, Liverpool. In 1876 he was created hon. D.D. of Oxford and D.C.L. of the university of South Africa.

[The Times, 25 and 29 Sept. 1905: H. Paul, History of Modern England, 1905, iii. 185; Farrer, Life of Bishop Robert Gray, 1876; G. W. Cox, Life of J. W. Colenso, 1888, vol. ii.; A. T. Wirgman, Hist. of English Church and People in South Africa, 1895; Life of James Green, Dean of Maritzburg, 2 vols. 1909; Men and Women of the Time, 1899.] G. S. W.

McTAGGART, WILLIAM (1835–1910), artist, born on 25 Oct. 1835 at Aros, a croft on the edge of Durry Moss in the Laggan of Kintyre, Argyllshire, was third son in the family of five brothers and three

sisters of Dugald McTaggart, a crofter, by his wife Barbara Brolochan. When the father's croft was absorbed in a larger farm, he moved into Campbeltown. There William attended the school founded by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge in Scotland. After receiving a sound elementary education, he became apprentice when thirteen in the drug dispensary of Dr. Buchanan, who proved a wise counsellor and a kind friend. Juvenile attempts in modelling and surreptitious sketches of local characters or portrait drawings of friends early displayed an artistic impulse, but so removed was he from all art influences and effort that at first he thought he had discovered portraiture for himself. Dr. Buchanan lent him books, encouraged his efforts to paint, and showed him portraits by Scottish artists in the houses of well-to-do patients. At sixteen McTaggart, despite the discouragement of parents and friends, went to Glasgow, to devote himself to painting, with an introduction from Buchanan to Daniel Macnee [q. v.], the portrait painter. After a short stay in Glasgow he proceeded to Edinburgh, where, on Macnee's recommendation, he was admitted (19 April 1852) a pupil at the Trustees' Academy. Robert Scott Lauder [q. v.] had just been appointed headmaster, and McTaggart joined the talented group of students which included W. Q. Orchardson [q. v. Suppl. II], John Pettie [q. v.], G. P. Chalmers [q. v.], Tom Graham [q. v. Suppl. II], and John MacWhirter [q. v. Suppl. II]. In this coterie McTaggart soon took a conspicuous place, and the ardent friendships which he then formed were lifelong. Supporting himself in Edinburgh by portrait-sketching, often in chalk, he spent the summer vacations from 1853 to 1856 on similar work in Dublin. In 1857 he went home to Campbeltown, where he painted genre pictures which attracted attention when shown at the Royal Scottish Academy, where he first exhibited in 1855. Those of the following year were even more successful, and led to his election as associate on 9 Nov. 1859. He was only twenty-four years of age, and was still enrolled as one of Lauder's pupils.

At this time and for some years afterwards his subjects were chiefly drawn from the everyday life and scenery of the parish, half-landward and half-seaboard, in which he had been reared. These were varied occasionally by motives derived from Scottish song or modern poetry. McTaggart went to Paris in 1860 with Pettie and Tom Graham, spent a few weeks' holiday on the Riviera in 1876, and in 1882 made a fortnight's trip to the capitals of central Europe with his friend J. G. Orchar of Dundee. Otherwise he was never abroad. Chosen academician of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1870, he took for a time a lively interest in its affairs, exhibiting regularly there until 1895. At the Royal Academy in London he exhibited eleven pictures between 1866 and 1875. In 1878, the year of its foundation, he became vice-president of the Royal Scottish Water Colour Society.

From about 1870, when McTaggart spent several summers at Tarbert on Loch Fyne, incidents of sea-faring figured more frequently in his work, although landscape and rural life were not abandoned. Later he began to paint the open sea. At Machrihanish, Carnoustie, Carradale and Southend he produced many splendid pictures of the sea, sometimes in its utter loneliness, but more often associated with episodes in child-play or in the fisher's perilous calling. Up till 1889 McTaggart continued to paint portraits of men and women, and in the case of a child or a family group it became his practice to unify the group or to give significance to the action of a single figure by fixing upon some simple incident—fishing in a highland burn, gathering flowers, playing on the shore, or idling on the sea-braes—thus investing the portrait with the spontaneity and charm of a picture. In 1889 McTaggart retired from Edinburgh to Broomieknowe, a beautifully situated village about six miles away, where he built a large studio in the garden. There he lived in comparative isolation, devoting himself to the expression of his original views of nature. His later work was divided between landscape and the sea. Figure incident became less prominent and was more closely knit with its setting.

In later years he rarely left Broomieknowe except for an annual summer visit to Kintyre. His liberty-loving temperament ultimately alienated him from the Scottish Academy, of which he was latterly a member in little more than name, but he maintained his connection with the Royal Scottish Water Colour Society, and, always interested in younger contemporaries, he became a vice-president of the Society of Scottish Artists in 1898. Save with these two societies, he rarely exhibited in his later years. In 1901 an exhibition of thirty-two of his more recent pictures was organised by Messrs. Aitken, Dott & Son in Glasgow, Edinburgh,

and Dundee, and widened his reputation, although it did not spread beyond Scotland.

He died at his house, Dean Park, Broomieknowe, on 2 April 1910, and was buried in Newington cemetery, Edinburgh, three days later. He was married twice: (1) on 9 June 1863 to Mary Brolochan (*d.* 1884), daughter of Hugh Holmes, builder, Campbeltown; and (2) on 6 April 1886 to Marjory, eldest daughter of Joseph Henderson [q.v. Suppl. II]. Of the first marriage two sons and two daughters survived him, and of the second two sons and four daughters. Of several good portraits of him probably the best are by G. P. Chalmers (about 1870) and by himself (1892), both in the possession of Mrs. McTaggart, and by Henry W. Kerr, R.S.A. (1908), in the possession of his eldest son.

McTaggart's painting gradually gained in expressiveness and power. In his later work he subordinated the minor facts to the broader effects of reality, and expressed the inner spirit of nature rather than its merely visual appearances. This tendency revealed itself first in water-colour. Soon his oil pictures also expressed that sensitiveness to the sparkle and flicker of light and the brilliance and purity of colour, and that apprehension of the rhythmical movement and the emotional significance of nature, which were the essential qualities of his gift. Quite independently McTaggart anticipated the discoveries regarding light and movement commonly associated with the French impressionists, but, while he shared their intense interest in the appearances of reality, he combined with that an imaginative passion and a refined pictorial intention which transformed his work and made it art of a high creative order.

[Private information and personal knowledge; exhibition catalogues; R.S.A. Reports; Art Journal, April 1894; Good Words, November 1899; Studio, July 1909; introduction to catalogue of McTaggart exhibition, 1901; notes to Catalogue of Thirty-six Paintings by William McTaggart, R.S.A., 1907; J. L. Caw, Scottish Painting, Past and Present, pt. ii. chap. iv. 1908; E. Pinnington, G. P. Chalmers and the Art of his Time, 1896; Martin Hardie, John Pettie, R.A., 1908; Manchester Guardian, 4 April 1910.]

J. L. C.

MACWHIRTER, JOHN (1839–1911), landscape painter, was born at Slateford, near Edinburgh, on 27 March 1839. His father, George MacWhirter, a descendant of an old Ayrshire family, was a paper manufacturer at Colinton, but had achieved some distinction as a draughtsman, geologist and botanist. His mother, Agnes Laing, was George MacWhirter's second wife, and sister of Major Alexander Gordon Laing [q. v.], the African explorer. John was the fourth of six children (two daughters and four sons). His sister, Agnes MacWhirter (1833–1882), was a still-life painter of considerable repute. He was sent to school at Colinton, but his father dying when the boy was eleven, he was apprenticed at the age of thirteen to Oliver & Boyd, booksellers at Edinburgh. He left his employment after five months and entered the Trustees' Academy, then conducted by Robert Scott Lauder [q. v.]. Of his fellow students William McTaggart [q. v. Suppl. II], John Pettie [q. v. Suppl. I], William Quiller Orchardson [q. v. Suppl. II], and Tom Graham [q. v. Suppl. II] became lifelong friends. Apart from the excellent training of his masters, MacWhirter devoted himself from the first to outdoor sketching and direct study of nature, and made such rapid progress that as early as 1854 one of his pictures, 'Old Cottage at Braid,' was exhibited at the Royal Scottish Academy.

In the next year he undertook the first of what proved to be annual journeys to the Continent, visiting on this occasion some of the old cities of Germany, Tyrol, and the Salzkammergut. A picture of Lake Gosau, which was a fruit of this journey, was bought by the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland. In the course of his many travels MacWhirter visited Italy, Sicily, Switzerland, Austria, Turkey, Norway, and the United States, ever in search of material for his busy brush. In 1867 he exhibited at Edinburgh six pictures of Rome and the Campagna and was elected associate of the Royal Scottish Academy. Two years earlier he had made his first appearance at the Royal Academy of London, with 'The Temple of Vesta.' This was followed in 1868 by 'Old Edinburgh: Night.' In 1869 the artist moved to London, and remained there for the rest of his life. In 1879 he was elected A.R.A.; in 1882 he became hon. R.S.A.; and in 1893 he was made R.A. In 1901 he published a book on 'Landscape Painting in Water-Colours.' He died at 1 Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, on 28 Jan. 1911, and was buried at Golder's Green. MacWhirter married in 1872 Katherine, daughter of Prof. Menzies of Edinburgh University. He had two sons and two daughters,

one of whom married Charles Sims, A.R.A.

MacWhirter owed his popularity largely to the tinge of sentiment which invested his otherwise naturalistic landscapes with a certain literary significance, and which is reflected in the fanciful titles he gave to his landscapes and studies of trees: 'The Lady of the Woods' (1876), 'The Three Graces' (1878), 'The Lord of the Glen' (1880), 'The Three Witches' (1886), 'Crabbed Age and Youth' (1899), 'A Fallen Giant' (1901). MacWhirter is represented at the National Gallery of British Art by 'Juno in the Austrian Tyrol.' In the Royal Academy diploma gallery is his 'Nature's Archway.' 'A Fallen Giant' is at the municipal art gallery, Pietermaritzburg, Natal; 'Spindrift' at the Royal Holloway College; and 'Constantinople and the Golden Horn' at the Manchester municipal gallery. MacWhirter is also represented at the Walker art gallery, Liverpool, the Derby corporation art gallery, and the municipal galleries of Dundee, Aberdeen, and Hull.

A portrait of the artist as a young man (1871), by John Pettie, R.A., and a later one in water-colours by Sir Hubert von Herkomer, R.A., are in the possession of his family. MacWhirter was also painted by Mr. Wolfram Onslow Ford and by Mr. J. Bowie.

(Fifty Years of Art, part 7 (Virtue & Co.); The Art of J. MacWhirter, by M. H. Spielmann (F. Hanfstaengl); John MacWhirter, R.A., by W. Macdonald Sinclair, D.D. (Art Journal Christmas Annual, 1903); Martin Hardie's Life of Pettie; J. L. Caw's Scottish Painting, 1908; private information.] P. G. K.

MADDEN, FREDERIC WILLIAM (1839–1904), numismatist, eldest son of Sir Frederic Madden [q. v.], keeper of the manuscripts in the British Museum, by Emily Sarah, his wife, was born at his father's official residence in the museum on 9 April 1839. Entering Merchant Taylors' School in April 1846, he passed to St. Paul's in March 1848, and being presented in 1851 by Prince Albert to Charterhouse School, remained there till 1856. In 1859 he became an assistant in the department of antiquities and coins in the British Museum. He resigned this post in 1868, and in 1874 became secretary and librarian to Brighton College. In 1888 he was appointed chief librarian of the public library of Brighton, resigning the post in 1902, when his health began to fail. He died at Brighton on 20 June 1904.

Madden was a member of the Numismatic Society of London from December 1858, its joint-secretary 1860–8, and joint-editor of its journal, the 'Numismatic Chronicle,' from 1861 to 1868. In 1896 he was awarded its silver medal for distinguished services to numismatics (*Num. Chron.* 1896, proceedings, p. 18). He was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society from 1877.

Madden contributed nearly forty papers to the 'Numismatic Chronicle,' mainly on Jewish and Roman numismatics. Of chief value were his papers (1865 and 1867–8) on the Roman gold coins acquired by the British Museum from the famous Wigan and Blacas collections and the series of articles on the Christian symbols occurring on coins of the Constantinian period. His chief work, 'A History of Jewish Coinage' (1864) was republished as 'The Coins of the Jews' in an enlarged and revised edition (1881, 4to). This exhaustive and fully illustrated treatise remains a standard book; it includes, besides the Jewish coinage proper, a discussion of all the various notices of money in the Bible.

Madden also published a 'Handbook of Roman Numismatics' (1861, 12mo), a sound but somewhat arid manual. He completed and published in 1889 Seth William Stevenson's 'Dictionary of Roman Coins,' and contributed articles on Biblical coins to Kitto's 'Cyclopædia.'

[Numismatic Chronicle, 1905; Proc. Numismatic Soc. pp. 27–28; Athenæum, 2 July 1904; information from Mr. H. A. Grueber, F.S.A.] W. W.

MADDEN, KATHERINE. [See THURSTON, MRS. KATHERINE CECIL (1875–1911), novelist.]

MADDEN, THOMAS MORE (1844–1902), Irish gynæcologist, son of Richard Robert Madden [q. v.] by his wife Harriet, daughter of John Elmslie, a West Indian planter, was born in 1844 at Havana, Cuba, where his father was the British representative in the international commission for the abolition of the slave trade. His West Indian origin was clearly discernible in his features. When his father returned to his practice in Dublin, the son was apprenticed to James William Cusack, a well-known surgeon there, but threats of consumption led to a long sojourn abroad. He completed his medical education at Malaga and in the University of Montpellier. In 1862 he qualified as M.R.C.S. (London).

He then travelled in Africa and Australia. At length in 1865 he returned to Dublin to practise, specialising in obstetrics. In 1868 he became assistant-master of the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, and in 1872 physician to the Hospital for Children. He was subsequently appointed master of the National Lying-in Hospital and obstetric physician and gynæcologist to the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital in 1878. In 1872 he was decorated by the French government for his share in raising the Irish Ambulance corps which served in the Franco-Prussian war, and was soon recognised in the United Kingdom and elsewhere as one of the foremost gynæcologists. He became F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh) in 1882. He served as vice-president of the British Gynæcological Society (1878), as vice-president of Dublin Obstetrical Society (1878), as president of obstetric section of Royal Academy of Medicine of Ireland (1886), as honorary president of the first International Congress of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, held at Brussels in 1892, and as president of the obstetric section of the British Medical Association.

He died at his country house at Tinode, co. Wicklow, on 14 April 1902. In 1865 he married Mary Josephine, daughter of Thomas McDonnell Caffrey, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

Madden was a voluminous writer, chiefly on medical subjects. Besides articles in medical journals and contributions to Quain's 'Dictionary of Medicine,' he published the following books, several of which ran through three editions, and were reckoned standard works: 1. 'Change of Climate in Chronic Disease,' 1864; 3rd edit. 1873. 2. 'The Spas of Belgium, Germany, France, and Italy,' 1867; 3rd edit. 1874. 3. 'Contributional Treatment of Chronic Uterine Disorders,' 1878. 4. 'Mental and Nervous Disorders Peculiar to Women,' 1883; 2nd edit. 1884. 5. 'On Uterine Tumours,' 1887. 6. 'Lectures on Child Culture, Moral, Mental and Physical,' 3rd edit. 1890. 7. 'Clinical Gynæcology,' 1893. He edited 'The Dublin Practice of Midwifery' and 'A Manual of Obstetric and Gynæcological Nursing,' 1893.

Madden wrote accounts of his father and family in 'Memorials of R. R. Madden' (1886); 'The Memoirs (chiefly autobiographical) of R. R. Madden' (1891); 'Genealogical, Historical, and Family Records of the O'Maddens of Galway and their Descendants' (1894).

[Madden's O'Maddens of Galway, 1894, and his Memoirs of R. R. Madden, 1891; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Men of the Time, 1899; Medical Register; Dublin Directories; Freeman's Journal, April 1902.] D. J. O'D.

MAITLAND, AGNES CATHERINE (1850–1906), principal of Somerville College, Oxford, born on 12 April 1850 at 12 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, was second daughter of David John Maitland of Chipperkyle, Galloway, by his wife Matilda Leathes Mortlock. Her father settled as a merchant in Liverpool when Agnes was five years old, and she was educated at home there in a presbyterian atmosphere.

Between 1880 and 1885 she studied cookery at the Domestic science training school in Liverpool, and from 1885 to 1889 acted as an examiner in cookery in elementary schools, and of teachers trained by the 'Northern Union of Schools of Cookery.' She was soon recognised as an authority on domestic economy. She wrote several cookery books, of which the most important are 'The Rudiments of Cookery: a Manual for Use in Schools and Homes' (35th thousand, 1910); the 'Afternoon Tea Book' (1887; 3rd edit. 1905); 'What shall we have for Breakfast?' (1889; 2nd edit. 1901). She also published between 1875 and 1889 some educative novels and tales suited to young girls.

Miss Maitland, who was keenly interested in the higher education of women, left Liverpool in 1889 to succeed Miss Shaw Lefevre as principal of Somerville Hall, Oxford. Her experience of public work and talent for administration and organisation proved of value to Somerville, which, founded in 1879 and incorporated as a college in 1881, retained the style of 'Hall' until 1894. During Miss Maitland's tenure of the principalship the number of students rose from thirty-five to eighty-six, and the buildings were proportionately extended. She developed the tutorial system with a view to making Somerville a genuine college and no mere hall of residence, and she urged the students to take the full degree course so as to prove their title to the degrees.

Although she was something of an autocrat, she worked in full harmony with her staff, won the complete confidence of the students, and showed faith in democratic principles. On her initiative a proportion of the council of the college was elected by duly qualified old students; while the latter were quite unfettered in their choice, Miss Maitland was always anxious that some of themselves should be on the council. A strong liberal in politics, and a broad-minded churchwoman (in spite of her presbyterian

training), she preserved the undenominational atmosphere of the college.

To Miss Maitland the college owes the erection of its library, which contains 15,000 volumes and was opened in 1894 by Mr. John (afterwards Viscount) Morley. At Lord Morley's suggestion Helen Taylor [q. v. Suppl. II] presented to Somerville the library of John Stuart Mill, free of conditions.

She died after some two years' illness, on 19 Aug. 1906, at 12 Norham Road, Oxford, and was buried in Holywell cemetery, Oxford.

A portrait, a chalk drawing in three colours, made by William Strang, A.R.A., in 1905, is in the library at Somerville College. A memorial dining-hall, to be called after her, and panelled and furnished by the Maitland Memorial Fund, is in course of erection.

Besides the works cited, Miss Maitland published: 1. 'Elsie, a Lowland Sketch,' 1875. 2. 'Madge Hilton, or left to themselves,' 1884; 2nd edit. 1890. 3. 'Rhoda,' a novel, 2 vols. 1886. 4. 'Cookery Primer for School and Home Use,' 1888. 5. 'Cottage Lectures,' 1889. 6. 'Nellie O'Neil,' 1889; 2nd edit. 1910.

[The Times, 20, 23 Aug. 1906, not accurate in all details; Who's Who, 1906; private information.] E. L.

MAITLAND, FREDERIC WILLIAM (1850–1906), Downing professor of the laws of England, Cambridge, born on 28 May 1850 at 53 Guilford Street, London, was only son in a family of three children of John Gorham Maitland [q. v.] by his wife Emma, daughter of John Frederic Daniell, F.R.S. [q. v.]. From his grandfather, Samuel Roffey Maitland [q. v.], he received not only a small manorial estate at Brookthorpe in Gloucestershire, but also a love of historical research. His mother died in 1851, and his father, a scholar and a linguist, in 1863. Frederic's youth was mainly passed in charge of his aunt, Charlotte Louisa Daniell. After education at home, where German governesses gave him early command of that language, and at a preparatory school at Brighton, he passed in 1863 to Eton, where E. D. Stone was his private tutor. In 1869 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a commoner. Abandoning, in 1870, mathematics for moral and mental science, he came under the influence of Henry Sidgwick [q. v. Suppl. I]. In 1872 he was elected a scholar and was bracketed senior in moral sciences tripos. He became Whewell international law scholar in 1873. A fluent, caustic, and persuasive speaker, he was successively secretary and president of the Cambridge Union Society; he was also a good runner, and represented the university in the three-mile race. He graduated B.A. in 1873, and proceeded M.A. in 1876, being made hon. LL.D. in 1891.

Maitland joined Lincoln's Inn as a student on 6 June 1872, and was called to the bar on 17 Nov. 1876, and for the next eight years practised as conveyancer and equity draftsman, mainly as 'devil' for Mr. Benjamin Bickloy Rogers, a scholar as well as a lawyer of repute. Although Maitland received at Lincoln's Inn a thorough training in practical law, his bent was for scientific, theoretical, historical law. His knowledge of German introduced him early to Savigny's 'Geschichte des Römischen Rechts' (of which he began a translation never completed or published) and to the works of Brunner on Anglo-Norman law. Through Stubbs's 'Constitutional History' he was led to study the publications of the Record Commission, and the vast materials for the original study of English law. He soon formed the aim of doing for English law what Savigny had done for Roman law, that is, to produce, after due investigation and collation of the undigested and scattered materials, a scientific and philosophical history of English law from the earliest times in all its bearings upon the economic, political, constitutional, social and religious life of the English people. He rapidly trained himself by his unaided endeavours in palæography and diplomatic. Both training and character, in which quick wit and wide sympathies were combined with singular independence of mind, fitted him admirably for his task.

In 1884 Maitland was elected to the newly established readership in English law in the university of Cambridge, and there he mainly resided till his death. In 1888 he was elected Downing professor of English law, and moved to West Lodge, his official residence in Downing College. His inaugural lecture as professor, 'Why the History of English Law is not Written,' was a popular exposition of his aims and an appeal for fellow workers. As professor, while he lectured regularly to the students, he corresponded with or entertained the leading lawyers, jurists, and historians of England, Europe, and America. By lecture, review, and essay he was always pressing upon English readers, and acknowledging his own debt to, the labour of foreign writers, and was always generous in help and encouragement to fellow-workers.

Soon after settling at Cambridge, Maitland perceived that his vast design of interpreting English law stood in need of co-operative effort. He consequently succeeded in 1887 in founding the Selden Society, 'to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of English law' by publishing needful material, with headquarters in the Inns of Court in London, and under the direction of the legal authorities. In the twenty years intervening between its foundation and Maitland's death the society issued twenty-one volumes on the history of different branches of the law, edited either by himself or by editors selected and supervised by himself. In 1887, too, the year of the Society's foundation, he published his first important work, 'Bracton's Note-book' (3 vols.). It was an edition of a British Museum MS. which he put forward as the actual materials collected by Bracton [q.v.] for his great treatise 'De Legibus et consuetudinibus Angliæ,' temp. Henry III, one of the best sources of English history and law in the period immediately preceding Edward I. In 1887–8 he delivered a course of lectures at Cambridge on 'The constitutional history of England' from the death of Edward I to his own time (published after his death). In 1889 he published two most important contributions to periodicals: 'The Materials for English Legal History' in the 'Political Science Quarterly,' being a thorough analysis and classification of all known available materials for each period from Ethelbert to Henry VIII, and 'The History of the Register of Original Writs' in the 'Harvard Law Review,' an admirable illustration of the proper method of dealing with one of the most abstruse branches of his materials—the development of the forms of action at common law. Meanwhile Maitland was actively engaged on his 'History of English Law before the Time of Edward I,' a *magnum opus* which he planned in consultation and co-operation with Sir Frederick Pollock. The work, published in 1895 (2 vols.), bears the names both of Sir Frederick Pollock and Maitland on the title-page, but it was substantially carried out by Maitland. It was at once universally adopted as an authoritative textbook on this period and a model for other periods. In the same year (1895) he was made literary director of the Selden Society.

Maitland next turned his attention to a different theme, the action and reaction of Roman civil law, whether ancient or mediæval, upon English law. In 1895 he traced the sources of the influences of Roman law upon English law in the thirteenth century, in a volume, 'Bracton and Azo,' issued by the Selden Society (viii.).

Carrying his study of the topic down to the sixteenth century, he confuted, to the annoyance of Anglican apologists, the partisan theory that there was in England before the Reformation a system of Anglican canon law independent of the Roman canon law. After several essays in periodicals through 1896–7 (see *Collected Papers*) he published in 1898 his 'Roman Canon Law in the Church of England,' finally proving that the pre-Reformation canon law enforced in England was purely Roman. His judgment was accepted, even by Stubbs, who was in part responsible for the other theory. Free from all theological bias, Maitland regarded the Reformation as a national movement of statesmen, using royal necessities and reformers' enthusiasm to deliver England from the actual oppression of Papal canon law and the prospective infliction of the mediæval civil law. Further researches into the legal effect of the Reformation led to dissertations on 'The Corporation Sole, the Crown as Corporation,' 'The General Law of Corporations,' and 'Trust and Corporation'—a study of the growth of 'trusts' as an elusive but effective substitute for the strict legal corporation. Maitland's scholarly impartiality received conspicuous recognition. On Lord Acton's invitation he wrote on the 'Anglican Settlement and Scottish Reformation' in the 'Cambridge Modern History' (1903).

Convinced of the inadequacy of the printed texts of the Year Books in old legal Anglo-French, Maitland persuaded the Selden Society to undertake a new edition, selecting the period of Edward II, with a careful collation of all MSS., translation, illustrations from the plea rolls, and introductory essays. With the assistance of Mr. G. J. Turner, Maitland produced the first three volumes in 1903–4–5. The fourth volume was completed after Maitland's death by Mr. Turner in 1907. For his own use Maitland compiled a grammar of the old law-French, and published it in the introduction to the first volume.

At the same time Maitland, apart from his historical studies, advocated many plans of legal reform, such as the simplification of English law by the abolition of the separate law of real property 'founded on worn-out theories and obsolescent ideas' ('The Law of Real Property,' 1879; 'Survey of a Century,' 1901, in *Coll. Papers*), and

a prompt codification of the English law so simplified ('The Making of the German Civil Code,' 1906, in *Coll. Papers*). 'Strenuous endeavours to improve the law,' he wrote, 'are not hindered but forwarded by a zealous study of legal history.'

Maitland found relief from his literary researches in varied recreation. He was devoted to music. He rowed and walked and was an Alpine mountaineer. In 1881 he became secretary of the 'Sunday Tramps,' a body of pedestrians organised by (Sir) Leslie Stephen [q. v. Suppl. II], with whom he formed a close friendship.

In 1897 he delivered the Ford lectures at Oxford on 'Township and Borough.' Next year his health, which had always been delicate, was weakened by pleurisy. Thenceforward he wintered abroad, passing the colder months with his family in the Grand Canary, where with the help of MSS. or photographs of MSS. he steadily pursued literary work. His reputation grew rapidly in his last years at home and abroad. He was made hon. D.C.L. of Oxford in 1899, as well as LL.D. of Glasgow, Cracow, and Moscow Universities. He was a corresponding member of Royal Prussian Academy and Royal Bavarian Academy. In 1901 he delivered the Rede lecture at Cambridge. In 1902 he was chosen an original fellow of the British Academy, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and also an honorary fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. On his last voyage to the Grand Canary in Nov. 1906 he was attacked by pneumonia, and died at Quincy's Hotel, Las Palmas, on 10 Dec. 1906. He is buried in the English cemetery there.

At Cambridge there was founded in 1907 'The F. W. Maitland Memorial Fund,' for the promotion of research and instruction in the history of law and legal language and institutions. At Oxford, 'the Maitland Library' of legal and social history acquired his own copy of Domesday Book and other favourite volumes. A portrait painted by Miss Beatrice Lock (now Mrs. Leopold Fripp) in August 1906 is in the possession of the present writer; it was reproduced in photogravure in vol. 22 of the Selden Society's publications; a replica painted after Maitland's death hangs in the hall of Downing College. A posthumous bust, executed in bronze by Mr. S. Nicholsen Babb for the Maitland Memorial fund, was presented to the university of Cambridge, and is placed in the Squire law library.

Maitland married on 20 July 1886 Florence Henrietta, eldest daughter of Herbert Fisher, the last judge of the Court of Stannaries for the Duchy of Cornwall, and niece of Julia Prinsep, second wife of (Sir) Leslie Stephen [q. v.]; he had issue two daughters, born in 1887 and 1889. His widow and daughters survive him.

Maitland published: 1. 'Pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucester, 1221,' 1884. 2. 'Justice and Police,' 'English Citizens' series, 1885. 3. 'Bracton's Note-book,' 3 vols. 1887. 4. 'Select Pleas of the Crown, 1200–1225,' Selden Society, vol. i. 1888. 5. 'Select Pleas in Manorial and other Seignorial Courts, Henry III and Edward I,' Selden Society, vol. 2, 1889. 6. 'Three Rolls of the King's Court, 1194–5,' Pipe Roll Society, vol. 4, 1891. 7. 'The Court Baron' (jointly with W. P. Baildon), Selden Society, vol. 4, 1891. 8. 'Records of the Parliament holden at Westminster, 28 Feb. 1305,' Rolls series, 98, 1893. 9. 'The History of English Law before the Time of Edward I' (jointly with F. Pollock), 2 vols. 1895; 2nd edit. 1898. 10. 'The Mirror of Justices' (jointly with W. J. Whittaker), Selden Society, vol. 7, 1895. 11. 'Bracton and Azo,' Selden Society, vol. 8, 1895. 12. 'Domesday Book and Beyond, Three Essays,' 1897. 13. 'Township and Borough, the Ford Lectures of 1897,' 1898. 14. 'Roman Canon Law in the Church of England, Six Essays,' 1898. 15. 'Political Theories of the Middle Ages, by Dr. Otto Gierke,' translation and introduction, 1900. 16. 'The Charters of the Borough of Cambridge' (jointly with Mary Bateson), 1901. 17. 'English Law and the Renaissance,' Rede lecture, 1901. 18. 'Year Books of Edward II, vol. i. 1307–9,' Selden Society, vol. 17, 1903. 19. 'Year Books of Edward II, vol. ii. 1308–9–10,' Selden Society, vol. 19, 1904. 20. 'Year Books of Edward II, vol. iii. 1309–10,' Selden Society, vol. 20, 1905. 24. 'Life and Letters of Leslie Stephen,' 1906.

Many essays, articles, and reviews from 1872 to 1906 were collected by his brother-in-law, H. A. L. Fisher, and reprinted as 'The Collected Works of Frederic William Maitland' (1911). Other works posthumously published are 'Year Books of Edward II, vol. iv. 1309–11,' Selden Society, vol. 22, 1907 (completed by G. J. Turner, and containing a memoir and photogravure); 'The Constitutional History of England' (being lectures delivered at Cambridge, 1887–8, edited by H. A. L. Fisher), 1908; and 'Equity and the Forms of Action at Common Law' (lectures delivered at Cambridge, edited by A. H. Chaytor and W. J. Whit-

taker), 1909. Maitland also contributed to 'Social England,' 'Dictionary of Political Economy,' 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 'Encyclopædia of the Laws of England,' and this 'Dictionary of National Biography,' and he wrote a preface to Smith's 'De Republica Anglorum,' edited by L. Alston, 1906.

[MS. memoir by his eldest sister, Mrs. Reynell (not published); Frederic William Maitland, two lectures and a bibliography, by A. L. Smith, Oxford, 1908 (the best appreciation of his work and fullest bibliography); Frederic William Maitland: a biographical sketch, with portrait, by H. A. L. Fisher, Cambridge, 1910. Proceedings of the British Academy, Dec. 1906, pp. 455–60, by Sir Frederick Pollock; Athenæum, 5 Jan. 1907, pp. 15–16, and Solicitors Journal, Jan. 1907; Quarterly Review (Sir F. Pollock), April 1907; English Historical Review (P. Vinogradoff); Law Quarterly Review (notices by foreign jurists); Juridical Review (by D. P. Heatley); Political Science Quarterly (American impression), June 1907; Cambridge University Reporter (Report of Memorial Meeting), 22 July 1907; Preface to vol. 22 of Selden Society's publications, Nov. 1907; see also J. H. Round's Peerage and Pedigree, i. 146, 1910; Prof. Maitland: biographical notice and portrait, Journal of Soc. of Comp. Legislation, No. 13, 1904; and Maitland's Life and Letters of Leslie Stephen, 1906.] B. F. L.

MALET, Sir EDWARD BALDWIN, fourth baronet (1837–1908), diplomatist, born in the British legation at the Hague on 10 Oct. 1837, was second son of Sir Alexander Malet, second baronet [q. v.], by his wife Marianne, daughter of John Spalding of the Holme, and stepdaughter of Henry, first Lord Brougham. Educated at Eton from 1850 to 1853, he entered the diplomatic service in 1854 at the exceptionally early age of seventeen, being appointed attaché to his father at Frankfort. On 14 April 1856 he matriculated from Corpus Christi College, Oxford. But a brief stay at the university scarcely interrupted his progress in diplomacy. Transferred from Frankfort to Brussels in 1858, he was appointed paid attaché at Paraná, Argentina, in August 1860, after passing the necessary examination. He was transferred to Rio de Janeiro in 1861, and thence to Washington in 1862, where he served three years under Richard Bickerton Pemell, Lord Lyons [q. v.]. During the various difficult discussions which followed the American civil war Malet was one of the most trusted members of Lord Lyons's staff. After four months in Lisbon in 1865 Malet rejoined Lord Lyons on the latter's appointment to Constantinople, and followed him to Paris in 1867. In September 1870, after the battle of Sedan, he was despatched by Lord Lyons on an adventurous journey to the German headquarters at Meaux with a letter to Count Bismarck, inquiring whether he would entertain negotiations with Jules Favre for an armistice. Bismarck, who had known him as a boy and as Prussian representative in the Diet had been on terms of friendship with his father and mother at Frankfort, received Malet cordially, but merely gave him a verbal promise to receive a member of the government of national defence. Jules Favre's first interview with the German chancellor at Ferrières was the result. On the investment of Paris by the German forces, Malet accompanied Lord Lyons, who followed the provisional government to Tours and afterwards to Bordeaux. On the conclusion of peace in March 1871 the embassy returned to Paris, but during the outbreak of the Commune, when Lord Lyons went to Versailles with the French government, Malet was left in charge at Paris from 19 March to 6 June 1871. For his zealous services during this trying period he was made C.B. Lyons and Malet remained close friends and constant correspondents till the former's death, but they separated, to their great mutual regret, in August 1871, when Malet became secretary of legation at Peking. After a year in China he was transferred to Athens, and thence to Rome in August 1875, where he remained three years, becoming secretary of embassy when the mission was raised to that rank in 1876. He took an active part in the negotiations for the renewal of the treaty of commerce of 1863 between Great Britain and Italy and acted in November 1875 as joint commissioner with (Sir) Charles Malcolm Kennedy in conferences at Rome.

In April 1878 he was transferred to Constantinople. The situation there was critical. The treaty of San Stefano had been signed on 3 March 1878. Russia had agreed to submit the treaty to a European congress, reserving the right of accepting or refusing discussion on any question. The British government demanded that all the provisions of the treaty should be unreservedly open to consideration. The Russian army was encamped outside Constantinople, while the British fleet was in the Sea of Marmora. Owing to the bad health of Sir Austen Henry Layard [q. v. Suppl. I], the British ambas-

sador, Malet received the provisional rank of minister plenipotentiary in case of the absence of the ambassador. Malet rendered Layard substantial assistance until February 1879, when the ambassador was compelled to take leave of absence, and Malet, who assumed charge, was largely instrumental in procuring the acceptance by the Turkish government of various arrangements necessitated by the provisions of the treaty of Berlin—among others those for the occupation of Bosnia by Austria-Hungary and the policing of Eastern Roumelia after the withdrawal of the Russian troops. His straightforward but considerate demeanour gained the confidence of the sultan, Abdul Hamid II, who, several years later, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the embassy, expressed a hope that Malet would leave the embassy at Berlin for Constantinople.

In October 1879 he was appointed British agent and consul-general in Egypt. Three months before Towfik Pasha had succeeded as Khedive on the abdication of his father Ismail. Malet was at once occupied with negotiation for financial and administrative reform which Ismail's reckless extravagance and mismanagement made imperative. There followed in 1881 the native unrest and revolt of the Egyptian army under Arabi, Toulba, and Ali Fehmi. Malet, who was made K.C.B. in October 1881, was in sympathy with the movement for constitutional government, and sought means of reconciling it with due observance of financial obligations. But as the disturbances grew more acute he deemed intervention necessary, and recommended Turkish intervention under European control, or, failing that, intervention by Great Britain and France jointly, or by one of them alone. On the outbreak of the rebellion and the native attacks on Europeans, Malet, under instructions from his government, followed the representatives of the other European powers to Alexandria, but, declining the offer of accommodation on board the British admiral's flagship, took up his residence in an hotel in the centre of the town, and endeavoured to restore confidence among the European community and promoted measures of protection. In the midst of this work he was struck down by sudden illness—whether due to natural causes or to poison seems doubtful—and after remaining on board H.M.S. Helicon for some days in a critical condition returned to England. Meanwhile the British government undertook to subdue the rebellion single-handed. Malet resumed his place in Egypt on 10 August, as soon as his health permitted, and after the defeat of Arabi's forces by Sir Garnet Wolseley's army at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (13 Sept. 1882) he accompanied the Khedive on his re-entry into his capital. In the angry controversy over the fate of Arabi and his leading associates Malet deprecated capital punishment, and after the exercise of considerable pressure on the Egyptian government, the sentence of death which was pronounced on the ringleaders was commuted to one of perpetual banishment to Ceylon. These discussions and the task of reconstituting the complicated machinery of government in Egypt were over-taxing Malet's weakened health, and Lord Dufferin [q. v. Suppl. II], then ambassador at Constantinople, was sent to Egypt (November 1882) on a special mission. Lord Granville, referring to this appointment in the House of Lords (15 Feb. 1883), said: 'If any man ever deserved the confidence of his country, Sir E. Malet deserves it in consideration of the way in which he conducted the affairs of Egypt in times of extraordinary difficulty. But we thought it would not be fair to centre in one man constructive as well as diplomatic duties.' Malet aided Lord Dufferin in drawing up a scheme of reorganisation, and after Lord Dufferin's departure superintended the development of the scheme, helped actively and courageously to cope with an epidemic of cholera in July 1883, and left amidst general expressions of affection and regret on promotion to be British envoy at Brussels in September following. In a speech delivered at a farewell luncheon given to him by the British community at Cairo, he strongly emphasised his feeling that the great need for Egypt was a well-ordered system of justice. After a year in Belgium he became British ambassador at Berlin on the death of Lord Ampthill [q. v.] in August 1884. There he served eleven years. Among various thorny questions with which he had to deal were those of the rival British and German claims in East and West Africa, the settlement of the international agreements affecting the navigation of the Niger and Congo rivers, the recognition of the Congo Free State, and the complications which had arisen in the Samoa Archipelago. He took part as British plenipotentiary in conferences held at Berlin on these questions in 1884 and 1885. He had been sworn a privy councillor in 1885, and became G.C.M.G. in the same year and G.C.B. in 1886. He resigned on grounds of ill-health in 1895, when the German court and government

expressed regrets which amounted almost to reproaches and testified to his great popularity. Subsequently Lord Salisbury appointed him one of the British members of the international court of arbitration, established at the Hague under the convention of 29 July 1899. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his elder brother, Henry Charles Eden, without male issue, on 12 Jan. 1904. During his remaining years he suffered from constant attacks of asthma, and he died at Chorley Wood, Hertfordshire, on 29 June 1908. He married in March 1885 Lady Ermyntrude Sackville Russell, daughter of Francis Charles Hastings, ninth duke of Bedford, but had no children. A portrait in oils, painted by Sir William Richmond at the embassy at Berlin, is in the possession of Lady Ermyntrude Malet. A cartoon portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1884.

Malet published in 1901 a book entitled 'Shifting Scenes,' in which he gave an interesting but somewhat disjointed account of various episodes in his diplomatic career. He left an unfinished memoir of his service in Egypt, which was supplemented by extracts from his correspondence and printed in 1909 for private circulation.

[Malet's own accounts of his experiences; The Times, 30 June 1908; Foreign Office List, 1909, p. 403; Papers laid before Parliament; Cambridge Modern History, xii. 435; Lord Cromer, Modern Egypt, 2 vols. 1908.] S.

MALONE, SYLVESTER (1822–1906), Irish ecclesiastical historian, born in the parish of Kilmally, co. Clare, in 1822, was son of Jeremiah Malone by his wife Mary Slattery. Having discovered his vocation, he was educated for the priesthood and was ordained in 1854. His first curacy was at Cooraclare in his native county, but after a year and a half he was successively transferred to Kilkee, where he remained fourteen years, and to Newmarket-on-Fergus. In 1875 he became parish priest of Sixmilebridge, and in 1889 of Clare Castle. Finally, in 1892 he was appointed to Kilrush as vicar-general, and there he remained for the rest of his life. He was raised soon after to the dignities of canon and archdeacon.

Malone, who cherished strong nationalist sympathies, was always devoted to study and was well versed in the Irish language. He made valuable researches into the history of the catholic church in Ireland, and among Irish critics his 'Church History of Ireland from the Invasion of the English in 1169 to the Beginning of the Reformation in 1532' (1867; 2nd edit. 2 vols. Dublin, 1880) takes standard rank.

He was keenly interested in the movement for the preservation of the Irish language, and was a member of the various societies started to achieve that object. To the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language he bequeathed 100*l.* for the best essays in Irish on 'Irish Prose' and 'Irish Poetry.' Dr. Douglas Hyde and the Rev. P. S. Dinneen, both well known in the Gaelic movement, were the successful candidates. Malone died at Kilrush on 21 May 1906.

Besides the work named, Malone published: 1. 'Tenant Wrong illustrated in a Nutshell; or a History of Kilkee in Relation to Landlordism during the last Seven Years, in a Letter addressed to the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone,' Dublin, 1867. 2. 'Chapters towards a Life of St. Patrick,' Dublin, 1892, 12mo. 3. 'Adrian IV and Ireland,' Dublin, 1899, 16mo. 4. 'The Life of St. Flannan of Killaloe,' Dublin, 1902. 5. 'Irish Schools and their Managers,' 1904.

[Freeman's Journal, 22 May 1906; information kindly supplied by the Very Rev. J. F. Hogan, D.D.; Irish Catholic Directories; Brit. Mus. Cat.] D. J. O'D.

MANLEY, WILLIAM GEORGE NICHOLAS (1831–1901), surgeon-general, born at Dublin in 1831, was second son of the Rev. William Nicholas Manley, his mother being a daughter of Dr. Brown, a surgeon in the army. He was educated at the Blackheath proprietary school and was admitted M.R.C.S.England in 1851. He joined the army medical staff in March 1855 and was attached to the royal artillery, with which he served in the Crimea from 11 June 1855. He was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and was granted the medal with clasp and the Turkish medal. He remained attached to the royal artillery throughout the New Zealand war, 1863–6, in the course of which he won the Victoria Cross. Having volunteered to accompany the storming party in the assault on the Pah near Tauranga, on 29 April 1864, he attended Commander Hay, R.N., when that officer was carried away mortally wounded, and then volunteered to return in order to see if he could find any more wounded. Manley was also present under the command of Sir Trevor Chute at the assault and capture of the Okotukou, Putahi, Otapawa, and Waikohou Pahs,

and for his services he was again mentioned in despatches and promoted to the rank of staff surgeon. For rescuing from drowning a gunner of the royal artillery who had fallen overboard in the Waitotara river, he received the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society.

When the Franco-Prussian war broke out in 1870, Manley was placed in charge of the B division of the British ambulance corps, which was attached to the 22nd division of the Prussian army. He was present at several engagements, and afterwards received the German steel war medal and the Bavarian order of merit. William I, the German Emperor, at the request of the Crown Prince, decorated him with the second class of the iron cross for his conduct in seeking for the wounded of the 22nd division in the actions of Châteauneuf and Bretoncelle on 18 and 21 Nov. and the battles of Orleans and Cravant on 10 Dec. 1870. He was also present at the siege of Paris, and for his attention to wounded Frenchmen he received the cross of the Société de Secours aux Blessés. Manley served with the Quetta field force in the Afghan war of 1878–9, and was present at the occupation of Kandahar, receiving the thanks of the viceroy and the medal. He was principal medical officer under Sir Edward Hamley during the war in Egypt of 1882, and he was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He was promoted to the rank of deputy surgeon-general, and retired from the army in 1884 with the honorary rank of surgeon-general, being made C.B. in 1894. In 1896 he was granted a distinguished service pension.

Manley, who was noted for his physical and moral courage, was a trustworthy and pleasant comrade. He spared no pains to keep himself abreast of scientific progress in his profession both as it affected military surgery and hospital administration. He died at Lansdown Terrace, Cheltenham, on 16 Nov. 1901.

He married in 1869 Maria Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Harwood Darton of Temple Dinsley, Hertfordshire, and left five sons and one daughter.

[Lancet, 1901, ii. 1459; Brit. Med. Journal, 1901, ii. 1554; The Times, 19 Nov. 1901.]

D'A. P.

MANNERS, Lord JOHN JAMES ROBERT, seventh Duke of Rutland (1818–1906), politician, born at Belvoir Castle on 13 Dec. 1818, was second son in the family of three sons and four daughters of John Henry Manners, fifth duke of Rutland, by Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Howard, fifth earl of Carlisle [q. v.]. His elder brother was Charles Cecil John Manners, sixth duke of Rutland [q. v.]. After education at Eton, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a fellow-commoner on 17 Oct. 1835 and graduated M.A. in 1839. Neither at school nor at college did he show much promise, but at Cambridge he was an active member of the Camden Society, which had for its object the 'restoring of English churches on Gothic principles,' and inclined to advanced Anglicanism. On leaving the university he travelled with his elder brother in France, Switzerland, Italy, and in Spain. In the last country he visited Don Carlos, with whose cause he was in sympathy. The impressions made on him by this journey he set forth in verse under the title of 'Memorials of other Lands.' These 'Memorials' appeared in 1841 as part of a volume called 'England's Trust and other Poems,' which was dedicated to Lord John's friend, George Augustus Smythe, afterwards seventh Viscount Strangford [q. v.]. A couplet in the chief poem:

Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die,
But leave us still our old nobility,

obtained permanent currency, and exposed its author to much ridicule. The ingenuous lines did an injustice to Lord John's real beliefs and aspiration. In spite of conservative temperament and firm faith in aristocracy, he entertained no selfish claims to privilege of caste, and was ambitious, before all things, of helping to improve the condition of the poor. He continued his endeavours in patriotic poetry in a second volume, 'English Ballads and other Poems' (1850), and also published in early life 'Notes of an Irish Tour' (1849) and 'A Cruise in Scotch Waters on board the Duke of Rutland's yacht "Resolution" in 1848' (folio, 1850), illustrated by John Christian Schetky [q. v.]. Although he thenceforth only published occasional political speeches and lectures, he cultivated literary tastes till the end of his life.

Meanwhile, in 1841, in his twenty-third year, Manners entered parliament as conservative member for Newark. Gladstone, still a tory, was his colleague, and he described Manners as an excellent candidate, a popular and effective speaker, and a good canvasser by virtue of his kindly disposition (Morley's *Gladstone*, i. 238). With Gladstone Manners's personal relations, despite the divergence of their political

views, were always close, and he was one of the pall-bearers at Gladstone's funeral in Westminster Abbey in 1898. In parliament Lord John at once associated himself with George Smythe, Alexander Cochrane-Baillie (afterwards first Baron Lamington), and Benjamin Disraeli, and was prominent in the literary and artistic society which Lady Blessington gathered about her. As in the case of his friends, a love of history and literature was combined with zeal for the regeneration of the labouring classes. Disraeli exerted a powerful influence on him, and largely under Disraeli's guidance Manners and his political friends gradually formed themselves into the 'Young England party.' The party sought to supplant whig and middle-class predominance in politics and society by setting the aristocracy at the head of a movement for raising the condition of the proletariat intellectually and materially. The church too and the government of Ireland were to be recovered from Whig influences. During 1843 and 1844 the party played an active part within and without the House of Commons, and was free in its criticism of Peel's administration. Manners mainly identified himself with the Young England party's advocacy of social reform. In 1843 he supported Viscount Howick's motion for an inquiry into the condition of England and the disaffection of the working classes. He sought to establish public holidays by Act of Parliament, publishing 'A Plea for National Holidays' in 1843. In 1844 he associated himself with Lord Ashley, who was devoting himself to factory reform, in endeavouring to secure a ten hours' day for labour (*Hansard*, 22 March 1844). The measure, which the Manchester school stoutly opposed, became law in May 1847. Manners urgently advocated the allocation of waste lands for the use of the agricultural population, and of a general system of allotments such as already existed on the Belvoir property. In the autumn of 1844 he accompanied Disraeli and Smythe on a tour through Lancashire and other manufacturing districts with a view to promulgate the principles of the party, and to ascertain the facts of current industrial depression. At Birmingham on 26 Aug. 1844 he declared that his friends and himself were seeking to 'minister to the wants, direct the wishes, listen to the prayers, increase the comfort, diminish the toil, and elevate the character, of the long-suffering, industrious, and gallant people of England.' On 3 Oct. he was on the platform with Disraeli at the Manchester Athenæum when that statesman gave a famous lecture on the acquirement of knowledge, and both he and Disraeli spoke at Bingley in Yorkshire on 11 October.

The chivalrous and romantic mould in which Manners's political views were cast led George Smythe when dedicating to him his 'Historic Fancies' in 1844 to describe him as 'the Philip Sidney of our generation.' Disraeli authoritatively defined the principles of the 'Young England party' in 'Coningsby,' also in 1844. In that novel Manners figured as Lord Henry Sydney, who was shocked at the substitution of the word 'labourers' for 'peasantry' and who was charged by his critics with thinking to make people prosperous by setting up village maypoles. In Disraeli's 'Sybil' (1845) and in 'Endymion' (1880) many of Lord John's views are placed on the lips of Egremont and Waldershare respectively.

The 'Young England party' was not destined to live long. Religious and political differences led to its dissolution. Manners, like many of his colleagues, while strong in his attachment to the Church of England, was disposed to sympathise with Newman and the 'Tractarians.' Frederick William Faber [q. v.] became his intimate friend, and strongly influenced his views. He gave no sign of joining the Church of Rome, but he advocated a generous treatment of the Roman priesthood in Ireland, the maintenance of friendly relations with the Vatican, and the disestablishment of the Irish Church. In 1845 he supported the proposed grant to Maynooth College; Smythe voted with him, but Disraeli and other of his friends opposed the grant. The 'Young England party' was thereby divided. In the same year Faber with James Hope, afterwards Hope-Scott [q. v.] of Deepdene, and others followed Newman into the communion of Rome, and Manners's friendships and sympathies were further shaken.

A larger disturbance of social and political ties attended Peel's change of attitude towards the Corn Laws. Manners was no thick and thin supporter of protection. Although his first considerable speech in parliament was delivered against a motion by C. P. Villiers for the total repeal of the Corn Laws (18 Feb. 1842), he made no emphatic profession of opinion. He 'did not say that the Corn Laws might not be improved . . . but he felt that hon. members were wrong in attributing distress entirely to the Corn Laws' (*Hansard*, lxt711). On Peel's sudden adoption of the principle of free trade he maintained that

since Sir Robert had come into office professing contrary principles, there ought to be a special appeal to the constituencies upon the issue. He told the electors of Newark that he would in that event seek their suffrage as a free trader. When it became evident that no such reference was to be made, Manners by way of protest joined the protectionist party. George Smythe accepted free trade: Disraeli allied himself with Lord George Bentinck in opposition to free trade, and the 'Young England party' was thereupon dispersed.

Manners, at the general election in Aug. 1847, retired from Newark, where as a protectionist he had no chance of re-election, and stood for Liverpool without success. In 1849 he was again defeated in the City of London by Baron Lionel de Rothschild; but in 1850 he was returned for Colchester in the protectionist interest. This seat he exchanged for North Leicestershire in 1857, and he represented that constituency until 1885; after the Redistribution Act, he sat for the Melton Division of the county until he succeeded his brother in the dukedom in 1888. Manners quickly filled a prominent place in the conservative party and in the House of Commons. His parliamentary gifts were not those of an orator but of a dexterous and resourceful debater. His wisdom in council was of greater value than his capacity for action.

In February 1852, when Lord Derby formed his first administration, Manners became first commissioner of works, with a seat in the cabinet, and was made a privy councillor. The government only lasted till 16 Dec. During the administrations of Lord Aberdeen (1852–5) and Lord Palmerston (1855–8) he took his share in the opposition's criticism of the conduct of the Crimean war and the Indian Mutiny campaign, but he refrained from seeking party advantage in national troubles, although he fell under that suspicion through a question which he put with a view to fixing upon government the responsibility for Lord Dalhousie's annexation of Oude (Feb. 1856; *Hansard*, cxl. 1855).

In Feb. 1858, on the formation of the second Derby ministry, Manners resumed his former office. He thus superintended the unveiling in St. Paul's Cathedral of Stevens's monument to the duke of Wellington, for which preparations had been begun under his authority in 1852. The government survived little more than a year, and Lord John was again in opposition until July 1866, when he returned for the third time to the office of works under Lord Derby, and retained the post under Disraeli (Feb.–Dec. 1868). In spite of his tory principles, he accepted Disraeli's reform bill of 1867, when General Peel, Lord Carnarvon, and Lord Cranborne (Lord Salisbury) retired rather than support the measure. The government resigned after their defeat at the general election of 1868 (Dec. 2), and Lord John was in opposition with his party until Feb. 1874.

Throughout Disraeli's second government (1874–80) Manners held the office of postmaster-general, again with a seat in the cabinet. It was the most important political post that fell to him. He returned to it during Lord Salisbury's short first administration (June 1885 to Feb. 1886). No important reforms distinguished his career at the post office, but under his régime the minimum telegram charge was reduced from a shilling to sixpence (Oct. 1885). During his first tenure of the postmastership he was chairman of the copyright commission (1876–8).

Meanwhile Manners, while staunch to the essentials of the conservative faith, showed no unreadiness to consider impartially the practical application of some democratic principles. In 1875, while he opposed Sir George Trevelyan's abortive household franchise (counties) bill, he based his opposition on the argument that an extension of the electorate would diminish the opportunity for the entry into the House of Commons of men of small or moderate means, and would render it more accessible to men of wealth and influential local position (*Hansard*, ccxxv. 1119). During the controversy over the liberal government's proposals for an extension of the franchise, 1884–5, Manners only resisted the proposals as originally set forth on the ground that no extension of the franchise was equitable in the absence of a scheme for the redistribution of seats (*Hansard*, ccxciii. 1468).

Lord John's last period of office was from 1886 to 1892, when he joined the cabinet as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster during Lord Salisbury's second administration. In March 1888 he succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his brother, and he was made K.G. in 1891. When Lord Salisbury's government left office in the summer of 1892, Lord John's official career came to an end. But he never ceased to take an interest in public affairs. In 1903 he welcomed Mr. Chamberlain's

new policy of tariff reform, and declared his allegiance anew to his early principles.

The duke was not deeply interested in sport, but he held for a time the hereditary mastership of the Belvoir hounds, the private pack of the dukes of Rutland which was instituted in 1720, and has since been in their ownership. For a short period Lord Edward Manners (*d.* 1900) was field master under his father; since 1896 Sir Gilbert Greenall has hunted the hounds with a subscription.

The ducal property lay principally in Leicestershire and Derbyshire, and the duke had a London house in Cambridge Gate, Hyde Park. In 1892 he sold his Cheveley estate, near Cambridge, to Harry Leslie Blundell McCalmont [q. v. Suppl. II], giving as his reason the injurious consequences of a system of free trade. On 17 June 1896 he was granted the additional title of Baron Roos of Belvoir.

The duke was made LL.D. of Cambridge in 1862; D.C.L. of Oxford in 1876; and G.C.B. in 1880. He was master of the Shipwrights' Company; chairman of the Tithes Redemption Trust; high steward of the borough of Cambridge; and hon. colonel of the 3rd battalion of the Leicestershire regiment.

He died at Belvoir on 4 Aug. 1906, and was buried there. He married twice: (1) on 10 June 1851 Catherine Louisa Georgiana (*d.* 1854), only daughter of Colonel George Marlay, C.B., of Belvedere, co. Westmeath; and (2) in 1862 Janetta (*d.* 1899), eldest daughter of Thomas Hughan of Airds, Galloway. By the first marriage he had one son, Henry John Brinsley, who succeeded him as eighth duke. By his second wife the duke had five sons and three daughters.

A kit-cat portrait by J. R. Herbert and a full-length by Sir Hubert von Herkomer are at Belvoir, together with two other paintings. Cartoon portraits appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1869 (by 'Ape') and in 1881.

[The Times, Standard, Manchester Guardian, and Leicester Post, 5 Aug. 1906; W. F. Monypenny's Life of Lord Beaconsfield; Gathorne Hardy's First Earl of Cranbrook, 2 vols. 1910; Croker Papers, 1884, vol. iii.; Sir W. Fraser, Disraeli and his Day, 1891; private sources. A life by Mr. Charles Whibley is in preparation.] R. L.

MANNING, JOHN EDMONDSON (1848–1910), unitarian divine, son of John Manning, schoolmaster in Liverpool, was born there on 22 March 1848. His preparation for the ministry was largely due to his brother-in-law, George Beaumont, unitarian minister at Gateacre. He studied at Queen's College, Liverpool (1866–8), Manchester New College, London (1868–73), and at Leipzig (1875–6); he graduated B.A. at London University in 1872; was Hibbert scholar in 1873, and proceeded M.A. in 1876. His settlements in the ministry were Swansea (1876–89) and Upper Chapel, Sheffield (1889–1902). While at Swansea he was (1878–88) visitor and examiner in Hebrew and Greek to the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen. Of the Unitarian Home Missionary College, Manchester, he was visitor (1892–4), and from 1894 till his death tutor in Old Testament, Hebrew, and philosophy. His ministries had been greatly successful, and his sound learning gave distinction to his academic career.

He died (of the effects of pleurisy, contracted on a holiday in Italy) on 30 April 1910, at his residence, Harper Hill, Sale, Manchester. He was buried in the Dan-y-Graig cemetery, Swansea. He married in 1879 Emma, youngest daughter of George Browne Brook, J.P. (formerly minister at Swansea), who survived him with three daughters.

He published, besides separate sermons and tracts: 1. 'A History of Upper Chapel, Sheffield,' Sheffield, 1900 (one of the best congregational histories). 2. 'Addresses at the Unitarian Home Missionary College,' Manchester, 1903 (six addresses biennially from 1895, on topics of his chair, also separately issued). 3. 'Thomas a Kempis, and the "De Imitatione Christi,"' Manchester, 1907 (a valuable excursus).

[Christian Life, 7 May 1910 (memoir by present writer); Manning's Hist. Upper Chapel, 1900.] A. G.

MANNS, SIR AUGUST (1825–1907), conductor of the Crystal Palace concerts, born at Stolzenburg, near Stettin, Pomerania, on 12 March 1825, was fifth child of the foreman in a glass factory. He learnt music from a musician at Torgelow, and was then apprenticed to Urban of Elbing. Having mastered the violin and several wind instruments, he entered the band of a Danzig regiment as clarinettist. In 1849 he led Gung'l's orchestra at Berlin; at Christmas he obtained his first conductor's post, at Kroll's Garten. Theoretical instruction he received from Professor Geyer. After Kroll's Garten was burnt down in 1851 Manns became bandmaster in Von Roon's regiment at Koenigsberg;

then at Cologne, where he also conducted the Polyhymnia Society. In 1854 he came to England as sub-conductor under Henry Schallehn at the Crystal Palace, then just opened. Manns soon disagreed with Schallehn (letter in the *Musical World*, 8 Nov. 1854) and took posts successively at Leamington and at Edinburgh, in the summer conducting at Amsterdam. On 14 Oct. 1855 he returned to the Crystal Palace as full conductor.

There had been only a wind band, which played in the centre transept. At once Manns began to improve both material and locality. The wind-band became a complete orchestra, which played in a suitable court, and afterwards a concert room was built and enclosed. Daily concerts were given, and on Saturdays a large body of extra strings soon came to assist in special programmes. These Saturday concerts were continued for forty years, and became a most important element in London musical life. Manns played a violin concerto of his own composition on 8 Dec. 1855, and there were some other performances of his works; but he soon relinquished all work except conducting. The music at the Crystal Palace induced leisured people to settle at Sydenham and attend daily. Already in the first season Manns introduced Schumann's symphony in D minor (15 March 1856) and Schubert's in C major (5 and 12 April), novelties to England. The concerts acquired a repute for programmes then considered 'advanced.' Brahms's name appeared in 1863. Schubert, partly owing to the enthusiasm of Sir George Grove [q. v. Suppl. I], then secretary to the Crystal Palace company,' was specially cultivated. A choral society was started, to assist in the performances. The most distinguishing and useful feature of the concerts was introduced on 13 April 1861, when the programme was devoted to living English composers, who till then had practically no opportunity of hearing their works. Afterwards all new compositions were welcomed; every young musician could reckon on his attempts being given a hearing. Manns allowed no one but himself to conduct. The influence on the development of English music was of the first importance.

Outside these concerts Manns did little. He conducted promenade concerts at Drury Lane in 1859, and the Glasgow concerts in 1879 and later. On Costa's retirement the Handel triennial festivals were entrusted to Manns (1883–1900), as well as the Sheffield festivals of 1896 and 1899. He was much less successful with the chorus than the orchestra; his beat was eccentric and very puzzling to the uninitiated.

After 1890 the Crystal Palace concerts declined. Orchestral music could be heard elsewhere in London, and the old popularity of the palace had died out. The band was lessened, and the season of Saturday concerts shortened. A testimonial was subscribed for, and presented to him on 30 April 1895, by Sir George Grove, the duke of Saxe-Coburg also speaking on Manns's services to English music. Manns conducted till the season of 1900–1, concluding on 24 April, and at a choral concert on 22 June 1901, after which he retired. He was knighted on 9 Nov. 1903. His last appearance as a conductor was at the jubilee of the Crystal Palace on 11 June 1904. He died on 1 March 1907 at Norwood, and was buried at West Norwood cemetery.

He was married three times—twice in early life and thirdly in 1897 to Wilhelmina Thellusson. By the second marriage he had a daughter. His portrait in oils was painted by John Pettie, R.A., in 1892. A cartoon portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1895.

[Musical Herald, July 1900 and April 1907 (obit. with opinions from several leading composers, reminiscences from 1851, portrait, and list of decorations and presentations); Musical Times, February 1897 and April 1907 (obit.); Graves's Life of Sir George Grove; Saxe-Wyndham's August Manns and the Saturday Concerts, 1909; personal reminiscences.] H. D.

MANSEL-PLEYDELL, JOHN CLAVELL (1817–1902), Dorset antiquary, born at Smedmore, Dorset, on 4 Dec. 1817, was eldest son of Colonel John Mansel (1776–1863) of Smedmore by his wife Louisa, fourth daughter of Edmund Morton Pleydell of Whatcombe, Dorset.

Educated privately, he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1836, and graduated B.A. in 1839. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn on 2 May 1840, but was not called to the bar. For thirty years he was an officer in the Queen's Own yeomanry cavalry. He was one of the promoters of the Somerset and Dorset railway, and suffered considerable financial loss in consequence. In 1856 he built at his own expense the Milborne Reformatory, which was converted in 1882 into an industrial school. In 1857 he was made a fellow of the Geological Society, and was later a fellow of the Linnean Society. He succeeded on his mother's death to the family estate of Whatcombe, Dorset, and to

landed property in the Isle of Purbeck in 1863. In 1872 he assumed the additional name of Pleydell, his mother's maiden name. He founded the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club in 1875, and was its president till his death. In 1876 he was high sheriff of Dorset, and he was a member of the county council from its establishment in 1887 till his death. He was an evangelical churchman. A liberal in politics till 1886, he changed his party in consequence of the home rule bill. He died at his Dorset residence on 3 May 1902.

Mansel-Pleydell married twice: (1) on 6 June 1844, Emily (*d.* 4 Nov. 1845), daughter of Captain A. Bingham; and (2) on 21 June 1849, Isabel, the daughter of F. C. Acton Colville (sometime captain in the Scots guards and A.D.C. to Lord Lynedoch in the Peninsular war). He celebrated his golden wedding on 21 June 1899. Of three sons, two survived him.

Mansel-Pleydell was a keen student of geology, botany, and ornithology. To the County Museum of Dorset he presented many valuable geological finds made by himself, including a perfect fore paddle of the Pleiosaurus macromerus and the tusks and molars of the rare Elephas meridionalis. He was the author of: 1. 'The Flora of Dorsetshire,' 1874; 2nd edit. 1895. 2. 'The Birds of Dorsetshire,' 1888. 3. 'The Mollusca of Dorsetshire,' 1898. He also contributed many papers on natural science and archæology to the journals of learned societies.

[The Times, 5 and 20 May 1902; Who's Who; The Eagle (Mag. of St. John's Coll. Cambridge), June 1902; Quart. Journ. of the Geol. Soc. 1903.] S. E. F.

MANSERGH, JAMES (1834–1905), civil engineer, born on 29 April 1834 at Lancaster, was second son of John Burkit Mansergh of that town. After being educated locally and at Preston, he was sent in 1847 to Queenwood College, Hampshire ('Harmony Hall'), which he entered on the same day as Henry Fawcett [q. v.], afterwards postmaster-general. Mansergh and Fawcett edited together the 'Queenwood Chronicle,' and among their teachers were John Tyndall [q. v.] and (Sir) Edward Frankland [q. v. Suppl. I].

In 1849 Mansergh was apprenticed to Messrs. H. U. McKie and J. Lawson, engineers, of Lancaster. In 1855–9 he was engaged in Brazil as engineer to Mr. E. Price, the contractor for the Dom Pedro II railway; and on his return to England he became a partner of his former master, McKie, in Carlisle. The firm laid out the first sewage-farm in England at Carlisle. The partnership was dissolved in 1860, and from 1862 to 1865 Mansergh was engaged on the construction of the Mid-Wales and the Llandilo and Carmarthen railways. In 1866 he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, John Lawson, in Westminster. Lawson died in 1873, and thenceforward Mansergh practised alone until he took his two sons into partnership towards the end of his life.

Mansergh specialised chiefly in waterworks, and in sewerage and sewage-disposal works. In accordance with advice which he had given the corporation of Birmingham in 1871 and repeated in 1890, the corporation obtained powers to construct impounding-reservoirs in the valleys of the Elan and Claerwen rivers, and an aqueduct 73½ miles in length to convey the water to Birmingham. The work was commenced in 1894, and the supply was inaugurated by King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra on 21 July 1904. The complete scheme will provide 75,000,000 gallons per day for the use of Birmingham and district, after giving 27,000,000 gallons of compensation-water per day to the River Wye. The total cost of the works up to the present has been about five and three-quarter millions sterling. They have been described recently by Mansergh's sons (*Minutes of Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* cxc.).

Mansergh also carried out sewerage and sewage-disposal for Southport, Burton-on-Trent, Coventry, Derby, and Plymouth, and water-supply works for Lancaster, Stockton, Middlesbrough, and many other places. His consulting practice and parliamentary work reached large dimensions. He appeared more than six hundred times before parliamentary committees, acted for three hundred and sixty municipalities or local authorities, wrote more than two hundred and fifty reports on sewerage and waterworks alone, and gave evidence at about three hundred public inquiries. In 1889 he reported to the Victorian government on the sewerage of Melbourne and its environs; in 1895 on a scheme for a supply of water from Lake Simcoe for the city of Toronto; and in the same year on the sewerage of Colombo, Ceylon. He prepared two schemes for the sewerage of the Lower Thames valley; to the first, in 1878, was awarded one of three premiums, while the second (prepared in conjunction with Mr. J. C. Melliss) was defeated in Parliament. He was a member of the royal commission on metropolitan

water-supply in 1892–3, and supported the local government board in the London water transfer bill, 1902.

Mansergh was high sheriff of Radnorshire in 1901–2, was J.P. for that county from December 1902, and was presented with the freedom of his native city of Lancaster in March 1903. He was elected F.R.S. in 1901. An associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1859, a member in 1873, and a member of council in 1885, he was elected president for 1900–1. His presidential address (*Proc.* cxliii. 2) was a history of waterworks engineering. He received in 1882 a Telford medal and premium from the Institution for a paper on 'The Lancaster Waterworks Extension' (*Proc.* lxviii. 253). He lectured on water-supply at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, in 1882. He was president of the engineering congress held in connection with the Glasgow exhibition of 1901. He was also a member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and served on its council from 1902. He was chairman of the engineering standards committee from its inception in 1901 until his death.

Mansergh died at his residence, 51 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, on 15 June 1905, and was buried in Hampstead cemetery. His portrait in oils, by W. M. Palin, a son-in-law, is in the possession of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

He married (1) in 1859, a daughter of Robert Lawson of Skirton, Lancs., by whom he had two sons and two daughters; and (2) in September 1898, the widow of Nelson Elvey Irons of Tunbridge Wells.

[Minutes of Proceedings of the Inst. Civil Eng. clxi. 350; Engineering, 16 June 1905; The Times, 16 June 1905.] W. F. S.

MANSFIELD, ROBERT BLACHFORD (1824–1908), author and oarsman, born at Rowner, Hampshire, on 1 Feb. 1824, was second son of John Mansfield, rector of Rowner, and younger brother of Charles Blachford Mansfield [q. v.]. His mother was Winifred, eldest daughter of Robert Pope Blachford, of Osborne House, Isle of Wight. After attending preparatory schools at Romsey and Guildford, he was admitted to the foundation of Winchester College in 1835, the first year of Dr. Moberly's headmastership. There he spent five years, of which he wrote later a lively account, but he never rose above the status of a fag. Two private tutors, one of whom was William Henry Havergal [q. v.], prepared him for Oxford, where he matriculated as a commoner at University College in 1842, graduating B.A. in 1846. Admitted student of Lincoln's Inn in 1845, he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1849, and joined the western circuit, but never practised seriously.

Mansfield long lived a roving life, in Scotland and on the Continent. An excellent shot, he visited the moors of Scotland almost every year from 1843 to 1859, and was one of the first Englishmen to take up golf, which he first learned at Pau in 1857, and afterwards introduced at Southampton, Malvern, Winchester, and Brighton. But his fame rests on his prowess with the oar. Coached by a more famous oarsman, F. N. Menzies, in his freshman's year (1842–3), he helped to raise his college boat to the head of the river. He also rowed in 1843, as a temporary substitute, in the Oxford crew that afterwards with seven oars beat Cambridge at Henley. In the following year (1844) he broke down when in training for the university race. The pioneer of English rowing on the rivers of Germany, he recorded his achievements in two books, which, first published anonymously, passed through many editions: 'The Log of the Water-Lily (four-oared Thames gig), during a Rowing Excursion on the Rhine and other Streams of Germany. By an Oxford Man and a Wykehamist' (1851; 2nd ed. 1851); and 'The Water-Lily on the Danube, being a Brief Account of the Perils of a Pair Oar, during a voyage from Lambeth to Pesth. Illustrated by one of the Crew' (1852). A third trip down the Saône and Rhone in France was less successful. He described his companions on these expeditions in 'New and Old Chips from an Old Block' (1896), a little volume of good autobiographical gossip. The record of another portion of his life is contained in 'School Life at Winchester College, or the Reminiscences of a Winchester Junior, with a Glossary of Words, &c., peculiar to the College' (1866), of which a third edition appeared on the occasion of the quingentenary celebration (1893). He also edited a posthumous work by his brother Charles on 'Aerial Navigation' (1877), and 'Letters from the Camp before Sebastopol' by Col. C. F. Campbell (1894), a dearly loved cousin, whom he visited in the Crimea at the close of the war. Late in life he finally settled down in London, becoming a member of the vestry and guardian for St. George's, Hanover Square.

Mansfield died at Linden House,

Headington, on 29 April 1908. He married on 29 July 1858, at the British embassy, Brussels, Sophie, daughter of Lieut.-colonel L'Estrange of Moystown, King's Co., Ireland, by whom he had two daughters.

[The Times, 19 May 1908.] J. S. C.

MAPLE, Sir JOHN BLUNDELL, first baronet (1845–1903), merchant and sportsman, born on 1 March 1845, at 145 Tottenham Court Road, was elder son of John Maple (*d.* 1900) by his wife Emily Blundell. The father, after some years as an assistant with Messrs. Atkinson in Westminster Bridge Road, started in 1840 in Tottenham Court Road, under the name Maple & Cook, a furnishing and drapery business, which, after ten years of steady progress, grew to great dimensions. John, who was educated at Crawford College and King's College school, joined his father in 1862 and greatly aided in the development of the concern. Although the father took part in the business till near his death in 1900, the son from 1880 was practically head of the firm. In 1891 it was converted into a limited liability company (with a capital of 2,000,000*l.*) of which Maple was chairman.

Maple's abundant energies were not absorbed by his business. He contested unsuccessfully the parliamentary division of South St. Pancras as a conservative in 1885, but in 1887, at a bye-election, became member for the Dulwich division, and represented that constituency until his death. In parliament he safeguarded the interests of the shop assistants, and for twelve years was the president of the Voluntary Early Closing Association. He was also a member of the London County Council. He was knighted on Lord Salisbury's resignation of office in 1892, and at Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee in 1897 received a baronetcy.

Maple's association with the turf was marked by characteristic boldness and thoroughness. In 1883 he registered the racing colours of 'sky blue, black sleeves, gold cap,' which were eventually changed to 'white and gold stripes, claret cap.' For several years he raced under the pseudonym of 'Mr. Childwick,' from the name of his country seat, Childwickbury, near St. Albans, where he established an extensive breeding stud. Previously he had run a few horses in hunter races under the *nom de course* of 'Mr. Hodges,' the name of one of his friends. Although during the later years of his life the farm was overstocked, he bred many useful racehorses. During the twenty-one years that he had horses in training they won 544 races of the value of 186,169*l.* In each of eight seasons his winnings ran into five figures. His most successful year was 1901, when twenty-four of his horses won fifty-eight races worth 21,364*l.*, a total which placed him at the head of the winning owners.

In addition to breeding thoroughbreds, he was a bold buyer of blood stock. He gave 4000 guineas for the yearling filly Priestess, and 6000 guineas for the yearling colt Childwick, with which he won the Cesarewitch in 1894. Childwick long ranked as the highest-priced yearling bought by auction, but the record is now held by Sceptre, who made 10,000 guineas. Maple purchased Common from Lord Alington and Sir Frederic Johnstone for 15,000 guineas the day after that horse won the St. Leger in 1891.

Among Maple's horses bred at Childwickbury were Sifflcuse (1893) and Nun Nicer (1898), each of which won the One Thousand Guineas, and Mackintosh, a very useful horse that was unbeaten as a three-year-old. With the colt Kirkconnel, which he had bought, Maple won the Two Thousand Guineas in 1895. In 1885 Maple's Royal Hampton ran third to Melton and Paradox in the Derby, and Kirkconnel was third to Sir Visto and Curzon in 1895. In 1888, after Fred Archer's death, Maple purchased Falmouth House, Newmarket. Percy Peck was then his private trainer. In 1895 Peck was succeeded by J. Day, who the following year gave way to William Waugh. In September 1903 Maple was elected a member of the Jockey Club.

Maple died at Childwickbury, St. Albans, on 24 Nov. 1903, and was interred in the churchyard there. His estate was valued for probate at 2,153,000*l.* During his life he had bestowed large sums on charitable institutions. He had undertaken in 1897 the rebuilding of University College Hospital, which immediately adjoined his business premises. The work was nearly completed at the time of his death, and he empowered his executors to carry the scheme through, with the proviso that the total cost was not to exceed 200,000*l.* The new building was opened by the duke of Connaught on 6 Nov. 1906. He married in 1874 Emily Harriet, daughter of Moses Merryweather of Clapham, but left no heir. His only daughter married first Baron von Eckardstein, from whom she obtained a divorce, and secondly Captain Archibald Weigall, M.P. for the Horncastle division of Lincolnshire.

A painted portrait by Sir Luke Fildes is in the possession of his widow, who married Mr. Montague Ballard in 1906. A cartoon portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1891.

[Notes supplied by Mr. Charles Hodges; The Sportsman, 25 Nov. 1903; Kingsclere, by John Porter; Ruff's Guide to the Turf; The Times, 25 Nov. 1903; Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage.] E. M.

MAPLESON, JAMES HENRY (1830–1901), operatic manager, born in 1830, was brought on the stage at Drury Lane Theatre as the infant in the christening scene of Shakespeare's 'Henry VIII,' acted on 21 May of that year (*Musical Times*, 9 Dec. 1901). He was educated at the Royal Academy of Music, which he entered on 5 Sept. 1844. Cipriani Potter, the principal, recorded that Mapleson showed 'some disposition' for violin and pianoforte. After two years at the academy, where he chiefly studied the violin, he played in 1848–9 in the orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera at the same desk with Remenyi, then a refugee in England. Balfe the conductor took interest in Mapleson, gave him singing lessons, and urged him to adopt the career of a tenor vocalist; Gardoni and Belletti gave him like encouragement. In 1849 he organised an autumn concert tour. On the advice of Sims Reeves, he went to Milan and studied for three years under Mazzucato, and sang in opera at Lodi. He returned to England in 1854, but immediately afterwards underwent a surgical operation which destroyed his voice. He opened a concert and dramatic agency, and in 1858 was engaged by E. T. Smith, lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, to manage a season of Italian opera there. Three years later Mapleson took the Lyceum Theatre for a season of his own, engaging Mlle. Titiens, Alboni, and Giuglini, with Arditi as conductor. He became a volunteer officer, and was soon known as Colonel Mapleson. In 1862 he secured a lease of Her Majesty's Theatre for 21 years. The most remarkable event of his tenancy was the production of Gounod's 'Faust,' on 11 June 1863. The engagement of Christine Nilsson in 1867 was a brilliant success. On 6 Dec. 1867 Her Majesty's Theatre was burnt down; the next morning Mapleson secured Drury Lane Theatre. In 1869–70 he was in partnership with Gye at Covent Garden; then he returned to Drury Lane, although Her Majesty's Theatre had been rebuilt. He projected a grand National Opera-house on the Thames Embankment; the first brick of the substructure was laid by Mlle. Titiens on 7 Sept. 1875, and the first stone of the building by Prince Alfred (the duke of Edinburgh) on 16 Dec. But money was wanting, and the unfinished building was finally demolished in 1888. Mapleson returned to Her Majesty's Theatre in 1877; but his first season was seriously marred by the fatal illness of Titiens, who had been his mainstay not only in London, but also in his autumn provincial tours, and especially in Ireland. In 1878 he had a stroke of good fortune in the discovery of Bizet's 'Carmen,' which had not succeeded in Paris, but at its first London performance, on 22 June, at once obtained its enduring success. Mapleson then took his company to the United States, and during the rest of his career divided his life between England and America. He managed a London season in the summer, and toured in America during the winter. In 1881–2 he engaged Adelina Patti, who was then at New York; and she was a member of his company till July 1885. Always in low water, yet never crushed by adversity, Mapleson carried on a losing struggle for several years, till in April 1886 he was entirely at the end of his resources in San Francisco, without means and with the theatre shut against him. His company camped out among their luggage, which they dared not touch, and many of the versatile Italians prepared to start as small street-traders. A benefit concert enabled Mapleson to begin his journey eastward; at each successive stage he arranged a performance which paid for the next stage, and thus after some time he reached New York. In the autumn of 1887 he resumed tours in the English provinces, but found himself out of touch with the public. The old-fashioned Italian operas on his repertory had lost their vogue, and his singers no longer attracted. Italian opera in London seemed for the time on the verge of extinction; but in 1888 Augustus Harris took Covent Garden with a very strong financial backing, against which Mapleson could not contend. New enterprises on Mapleson's part were often reported later; he succeeded in opening the Academy of Music at New York in 1896, but the rivalry of the Metropolitan Opera-house soon compelled him to close his season. He died in London of Bright's disease on 14 Nov. 1901, and was buried in Highgate cemetery.

In 1888 he published two volumes of memoirs, frank and egotistic, but amusing

n their revelations of operatic management. He married the soprano singer Marie Roze, who made a first appearance on the English operatic stage under his auspices in London on 18 May 1872, but a separation took place.

[Mapleson's Memoirs, 1888 (the main but rather vague source of his biography); Arditi's Reminiscences; Entry-book of the Royal Academy of Music, kindly examined by Prof. Corder; The Times, 15 Nov. 1901.]

H. D.

MAPOTHER, EDWARD DILLON (1835–1908), surgeon, born at Fairview, near Dublin, on 14 Oct. 1835, was son of Henry Mapother, an official of the Bank of Ireland, and of Mary Lyons, both of co. Roscommon. Richard Mapother (son of Sir Thomas Mapother of Mappowder, Dorsetshire) came to Ireland during Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was granted land in co. Roscommon. Mapother was apprenticed to John Hatch Power (1806–1863), professor of surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland in Dublin. He received his professional education in the college, at the Carmichael school of medicine, at the Jervis Street, the Richmond, and allied hospitals. He obtained letters testimonial of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland on 21 April 1854, and passed as a fellow on 30 Aug. 1862. In 1857 he graduated M.D. with first honours and gold medal at the Queen's University, Dublin. Before he was nineteen he began to teach anatomy, and with John Morgan (1829–1876) conducted large classes with great success at the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. On 30 May 1864 he was elected to the chair of 'Hygiene or political medicine' in the college, which had been vacant since the resignation of Henry Maunsell (1806-1879) in 1846. On 21 February 1867 he succeeded Arthur Jacob [q. v.] as professor of anatomy and physiology. In 1879 he was elected president of the college, and it was largely due to his exertions during his year of office that the dental diploma was instituted, whilst later he took a leading part in the movement which ended in the amalgamation of the Carmichael and Ledwich schools of medicine with that of the college.

Mapother was elected surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, in 1859, and he was also surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital for Children. He was the first medical officer of health for Dublin, was surgeon in ordinary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland from 1880 to 1886, and was also president of the statistical society of Ireland.

Mapother left Dublin in 1886, and after spending some time in studying syphilis and diseases of the skin at various schools in Europe, he settled in London in 1888 as a specialist, at first in the house, 32 Cavendish Square, which had been occupied by the surgeon Richard Quain [q. v.]. He died at 16 Welbeck Street on 3 March 1908.

He married in 1870 Ellen, daughter of the Hon. John Tobin, M.P., of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and by her had one son and six daughters.

Mapother was author of: 1. Physiology and its Aids to the Study and Treatment of Disease,' Dublin, 12mo, 1862; 2nd edit. 1864; 3rd edit., edited by John Knott, M.D., 1882. 2. 'Lectures on Public Health delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons,' Dublin, 1864; 2nd edit. 1867. 3. 'The Medical Profession and its Educational and Licensing Bodies,' Dublin, 1868. (This essay won the first Carmichael prize of 200*l.* for 1868, the bequest coming from Richard Carmichael (1776–1849), who left 3000*l.* in trust to the College of Surgeons for the purpose of a first prize of 200*l.* and a second of 100*l.* every fourth year for two essays on medical education.) 4. 'Animal Physiology' (Gleig's school series), 1871; 2nd edit. 1891. 5. 'The Dublin Hospitals, their Grants and Governing Bodies,' Dublin, 1869. 6. 'The Body and its Health, a Book for Primary Schools,' Dublin, 16mo, 1870; 4th edit., Dublin, 8vo, 1870; the work had a wide circulation and was designed for children in the Irish national schools. 7. 'Lisdoonvarna Spa and Seaside Places of Clare,' Dublin, 1871, 16mo; 3rd edit., London, 8vo, 1878. 8. 'Treatment of Chronic Skin Diseases,' three lectures delivered at St. Vincent's Hospital, London and Dublin, 1872; 2nd edit., 1875. 9. 'Papers on Dermatology and Allied Subjects,' 1889; 2nd edit. 1899.

[History of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, by Sir C. A. Cameron, Dublin, 1886, p. 435; Lancet, 1908, i. 823; British Med. Journal, 1908, i. 661; Men and Women of the Time, 1899; information from Sir Lambert H. Ormsby and Dr. John Knott.] D'A. P.

MAPPIN, SIR FREDERICK THORPE, first baronet (1821–1910), benefactor to Sheffield, born at Sheffield on 16 May 1821, was eldest son of Joseph Mappin, cutler, of Broomgrove, Sheffield, by his wife Mary Ann (*d.* 25 Aug. 1841), daughter of Thomas Thorpe of Haynes, Bedfordshire. Receiving his early education at Sheffield, young Mappin at the age of

fourteen entered his father's cutlery business, and was only twenty when his father's death threw upon him the sole burden of its management. He afterwards took his younger brothers into partnership, but in 1859 retired himself from the firm, which continued to flourish, in order to become the senior partner in the works of Thomas Turton & Sons, steel manufacturers. He showed his interest in the progress of mechanical science by joining as a member the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in 1862, and the Institution of Civil Engineers as an associate on 7 Feb. 1865. He was president of the File Manufacturers' Association in 1870. He retired from active business in 1885, but became a director when the Turton firm was converted into a limited liability company, and held the office until almost the close of his life.

Largely released from business responsibilities in middle life, Mappin threw himself with much energy into public and local work. He was a member of the Sheffield town council in 1854, chairman of the town trustees (a wealthy and important Sheffield body dating from the thirteenth century), and mayor of Sheffield in 1877–8. Mappin was a prominent member of the Cutlers' Company (of Hallamshire), serving as assistant (1846–9 and 1857–60), searcher (1850–1853), senior warden (1854–5), and master cutler (1855–6).

Greatly interested in education, he was chief founder of the Sheffield Technical School and its munificent supporter. He also liberally contributed to Firth College and university College, which with the technical school was incorporated into the new university of Sheffield in 1905. To the funds of the university, of which he became the first senior pro-chancellor, he contributed 15,000*l.*, besides founding various scholarships and exhibitions. From 1873 to 1903 he was chairman of the Sheffield United Gas Company; he was a director of the Bridgwater navigation, was a working director of the Midland railway (1869–1900), and as juror at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 was made an officer of the legion of honour. Mappin, who was an early supporter of the volunteer movement, joined the 4th (Hallamshire) York and Lancaster regiment in March 1861, and retired as captain in March 1872.

An influential leader of local liberalism, he was president of the Hallamshire Liberal Association, and of the Sheffield United Liberal Association. He entered parliament in 1880 as member for East Retford, and in 1885 was elected for the Hallamshire division of the West Riding, which he represented until 1906. Although he was an advocate of home rule and free trade, his liberalism was of a pronounced whiggish type. On 27 Aug. 1886 he was created a baronet. His lifelong devotion to the interests of his native city was recognised in 1900 by the bestowal on him of the first presentation of its honorary freedom. He retired from public life in 1905, having been for many years familiarly known as the 'grand old man' of Sheffield. Mappin was brought up as a congregationalist, but became later a member of the Church of England, and was a generous supporter of church work.

A lover of art, he added (in two gifts) eighty pictures to the Mappin Art Gallery at Western Park, Sheffield, founded under the will of his uncle, John Newton Mappin of Birchlands in 1887. His own collection of pictures consisted almost exclusively of works by artists of the mid-Victorian period. They were dispersed at two public sales which began respectively on 5 May 1906 and 17 June 1910; the prices realised at the former sale were much below those originally paid for the pictures, owing to change in public taste.

He died at his residence, Thornbury, Sheffield, on 19 March 1910, and was buried at the Ecclesall burial-ground. He left an estate valued for probate at 931,086*l.* Besides his Sheffield residence, he had a town house, 32 Prince's Gate.

Mappin married on 25 Sept. 1845 Mary Crossley (*d.* 10 April 1908), daughter of John Wilson of Oakholme, Sheffield, by whom he had three sons, Frank, who succeeded to the baronetcy, Wilson, and Samuel Wilson.

His portrait was frequently painted for presentation by public bodies. In October 1892 his portrait by Ouless was placed in the Mappin Art Gallery, and a portrait of Lady Mappin by Mr. J. J. Shannon was presented to him, both being paid for by public subscription. His bust in bronze was placed in the Botanic Gardens, Sheffield, in November 1903 as a public recognition of the part he took in securing the transfer of the gardens to the town trustees. In October 1905 his portrait by Mr. Ernest Moore, presented by the town trustees, was placed in their rooms at the court house; a replica was subscribed for in 1906 by the directors and chief officials of the gas company, to be placed in their board-room. There are portraits also at the Sheffield Reform Club

and in the council-room of the Sheffield University.

[Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 1910; Sheffield and District Who's Who, 1905, p. 14; Thomas Asline Ward's Peeps into the Past, 1909, pp. 326, 328; Robert E. Leader's History of the Cutlers' Company of Hallamshire, ii. 41; Sheffield University Calendar, 1911–12, p. 598; Debrett's House of Commons, 1905; Pike's Contemporary Biographies, no. 4, Sheffield, 1901; Mappin Art Gall. Cat., 1887, 1892; Athenæum, 25 June 1910; The Times, 21 and 24 Mar. 1910, 16 May 1910; Sheffield Daily Telegraph, and Sheffield Daily Independent, 19 Mar. 1910.]

C. W.

MARJORIBANKS, EDWARD, second Baron Tweedmouth (1849–1909), politician, born in London on 8 July 1849, was eldest son in a family of four sons and two daughters of Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, first baronet, a very capable man of business and a collector of works of art, who sat in parliament as liberal member for Berwick-on-Tweed from 1853 to 1868 and subsequently from 1874 to 1881; having been created a baronet on 25 July 1866, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Tweedmouth (12 Oct. 1881). Among his ancestors was Thomas Marjoribanks of Ratho, who was member for Edinburgh in the Scottish parliament and was in 1532 one of the founders of the Court of Session, becoming afterwards lord clerk register and a lord of session. His mother was Isabella, daughter of Sir James Weir Hogg, first baronet [q. v.] and sister of Sir James Macnaghten McGarel Hogg, first Lord Magheramorne [q. v.], and of Quintin Hogg [q. v. Suppl. II], founder of the Regent Street Polytechnic. Of his sisters the elder, Mary Georgiana, married Matthew Ridley, first Viscount Ridley [q. v. Suppl. II], and the younger, Isabel Maria, married John Campbell, seventh earl of Aberdeen. Educated at Harrow, Marjoribanks matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on 9 March 1868. At the university he devoted himself chiefly to sport and took no degree. He was through life a fine horseman and devoted to hunting, a splendid shot alike with gun and with rifle, a keen fisherman, and an enthusiastic deer-stalker. After leaving Oxford in 1872 he went for a tour round the world, and on his return he studied law, being called to the bar at the Inner Temple on 17 Nov. 1874. He worked for a time in the chambers of Sir John Duke Coleridge [q.v. Suppl. I], afterwards lord chief justice, and was employed by him to collect and arrange material for the Tichborne trial. Coleridge formed a high opinion of his abilities, but he made little further progress at the bar, and deserted law for politics. His political and family connections were strong in Berwickshire, where his father had purchased considerable estates. An invitation to stand in June 1873 as a liberal candidate there on the sudden occasion of a vacancy failed to reach him in time. After failing in 1874 in a contest in Mid-Kent he became prospective liberal candidate for North Berwickshire in 1875. At the general election of 1880 he was elected by a majority of 268. He held the seat until the death of his father in 1894 removed him to the House of Lords.

During his earlier years in parliament, although Marjoribanks spoke little, he was active in promoting many public objects and measures in which his constituents were interested, and he was a leading supporter of the movement for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, being destined in due course to conduct the bill to its final victory in the House of Lords in 1907. In 1882 he moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He was soon in frequent requisition at political gatherings in many parts of the kingdom but especially in Scotland. When the home rule ministry of Gladstone was formed in 1886 Marjoribanks received his first official appointment as comptroller of Queen Victoria's household and second whip to the party, and was sworn a member of the privy council. For the next eight years he was indefatigable in promoting the interests of his party alike in parliament and in the constituencies. After the rejection of the home rule bill in June 1886 and the downfall of Gladstone's ministry, Marjoribanks, with Mr. Arnold Morley as his chief, served as second whip to the opposition until 1892. On Gladstone's return to office in 1892 Marjoribanks became parliamentary secretary to the Treasury, or chief liberal whip, Mr. Arnold Morley having accepted office in the cabinet. His engaging manners, assiduity, imperturbable good humour, and devotion to all manly sports made him an almost ideal whip, with few equals and no superiors among his contemporaries.

On the death of his father on 4 March 1894 he succeeded to the peerage as Lord Tweedmouth, and was invited by Lord Rosebery, who, on Gladstone's resignation, had just become prime minister, to join the cabinet as lord privy seal and chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Tweedmouth's sure grasp of the internal mechanism and

sentiment of the party gave him due weight in the inner counsels of the ministry. When the government of Lord Rosebery fell in 1895 and a general election converted the liberal party into a divided, distracted, and enfeebled opposition, Tweedmouth earnestly devoted himself to the up-hill task of restoring its fallen fortunes. He was prominent in society, and entertained largely both in London at Brook House and at his beautiful home in Scotland, Guisachan in Inverness-shire. He had married on 9 June 1873 Lady Fanny Octavia Louisa, third daughter of John Winston Spencer-Churchill, seventh duke of Marlborough, and sister of Lord Randolph Churchill. Lady Tweedmouth was endowed with a native gift for society, and shared her husband's labour in bringing together liberal politicians of all shades of opinion. She initiated the Liberal Social Council and did as much as social agencies can to restore courage, confidence, and concord to the party. Her death on 5 Aug. 1904 dealt her husband a blow from which he never completely recovered. At the same time financial losses, due to a crisis in the affairs of Meux's brewery, which he bore with cheery fortitude, compelled Tweedmouth to part with Brook House and Guisachan and to sell many of the art treasures which his father had collected.

When a liberal government was formed in Dec. 1905 with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman [q. v. Suppl. II] as prime minister, Tweedmouth became first lord of the admiralty. He took office at a critical moment, for the expansion of the German navy was then in full swing and yet there was a section of the liberal party which was disposed to insist on a large reduction of naval expenditure. Some slight and temporary reductions were made at the outset, but on the whole Tweedmouth stood firm to the policy of maintaining England's naval supremacy, and he gave a cordial support to the many and drastic measures of reform initiated by Lord Selborne and steadfastly pursued by Lord Cawdor [q. v. Suppl. II], his two immediate predecessors, both acting on the vigorous inspiration of the first sea lord, Sir John (now Lord) Fisher. He represented the admiralty in the House of Lords with becoming dignity and discretion, and he displayed a firm grasp of the business of his department. His term of office was not eventful until March 1908, when it was bruited abroad that the German Emperor had written to Tweedmouth on matters connected with naval policy and that in the course of a reply Tweedmouth had communicated to the Kaiser many details of the forthcoming navy estimates before these had been presented to the House of Commons. Tweedmouth was on these grounds popularly credited with something like an act of treason. A private and unpublished correspondence with the German Emperor had taken place, and the public knowledge of that fact may have been due to a conversational indiscretion on Tweedmouth's part. In other respects the circumstances were misrepresented and Tweedmouth was unjustly censured by public opinion. No one can blame a minister for receiving a private letter from a foreign sovereign. Nor can he in common courtesy refrain from answering the letter. All that is required of him is to frame his answer with the full knowledge and sanction of his colleagues. This condition was scrupulously fulfilled by Tweedmouth, though the fact was not fully disclosed at the time. There was no premature disclosure of the estimates to the Kaiser. Tweedmouth sent in his reply no information except what was also given to Parliament at the same time. An indispensable act of courtesy was controlled throughout by ministerial authority higher than Tweedmouth's own. The first insidious assaults of cerebral malady may account for Tweedmouth's sole fault in talking too unreservedly about the correspondence.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's resignation followed soon after this misunderstanding (5 April 1908), one of his last official acts being to nominate Tweedmouth for a knighthood of the Thistle. On Mr. Asquith's succession as prime minister and some reconstruction of the government, Tweedmouth relinquished the admiralty and became lord president of the council. But his ministerial career was practically at an end. Within a few weeks he was stricken down by a cerebral attack from when he never recovered sufficiently to resume any kind of public work. He finally resigned his office in Sept. 1908. During the last few months of his life he resided at the chief secretary's lodge in the Phœnix Park at Dublin, which had been lent by his colleague Mr. Birrell in order that he might be under the care of his sister, the Countess of Aberdeen, the wife of the viceroy. There he died on 15 Sept. 1909. He was buried in the family burying-ground in Chirnside churchyard, Berwickshire, where his wife had previously been buried. In her memory he had restored and greatly beautified this church,

which was not far from Hutton Castle, a residence which his father had purchased, restored, and enlarged. He was succeeded in the title by his only child, Dudley Churchill.

A cartoon portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1894.

[Private information; The Times, 16 Sept. 1909; a volume entitled Edward Marjoribanks, Lord Tweedmouth, Notes and Recollections, was edited in 1909 by Tweedmouth's sister, the Countess of Aberdeen, and besides biographical notes, apparently from the pen of the editor, it contains a series of recollections by many of his friends and colleagues. To these are appended brief appreciations of Fanny, Lady Tweedmouth, his wife, and of Isabella, Lady Tweedmouth, his mother.] J. R. T.

MARKS, DAVID WOOLF (1811–1909), professor of Hebrew at University College, London, born in London on 22 Nov. 1811, was eldest son of Woolf Marks, merchant, by his wife Mary. From the Jews' free school, in Bell Lane, Spitalfields, he went for five years as pupil-teacher to Mr. H. N. Solomon's boarding school for Jews at Hammersmith. After acting as assistant reader at the Western Synagogue, St. Alban's Place, Haymarket, he became in 1833 assistant reader and secretary to the Hebrew congregation at Liverpool. There he taught Hebrew to John (afterwards Sir John) Simon [q. v.], and the two became close friends. Simon, who was an early advocate of reform in Jewish ritual and practices in England, enlisted Marks's aid in the movement, and in 1841 Marks was chosen senior minister of the newly-established reformed West London congregation of British Jews, retaining the post until the end of 1895, first at the synagogue in Burton Street, which was opened on 27 January 1842, then at Margaret Street, whither the congregation removed in 1849, and lastly at the existing building in Upper Berkeley Street which was opened in 1870 (J. Picciotto, *Sketches of Anglo-Jewish History*, 1875, pp. 374 seq.). With his colleague, Albert Löwy [q. v. Suppl. II], he prepared the reformed prayer-book, and mainly owing to his persistent efforts his synagogue was legalised for marriages. Sir Moses Montefiore, the orthodox president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, a body which alone enjoyed the right of registering or certifying places of worship for Jewish marriages, long refused to certify the reformed synagogue. A clause covering Marks's synagogue was removed in 1857 by Montefiore's influence during the committee stage in the House of Commons from a bill for legalising dissenters' marriages in their own places of worship. Bishop Wilberforce and the earl of Harrowby, however, at Marks's persuasion, reintroduced the clause in the House of Lords, and it became law.

Marks was Goldsmid professor of Hebrew at University College, London, from 1844 to 1898, and was dean of the college during the sessions 1875–7. He was also for a time professor of Hebrew at Regent's Park Baptist College, and was one of the Hibbert trustees, a trustee of Dr. Williams's library, and for thirty-five years member of the Marylebone vestry. The Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati conferred the honorary degree of D.D. upon him. He died at Maidenhead on 2 May 1909, and was buried at the Ball's Pond cemetery of the West London Synagogue.

Marks published four volumes of sermons (1851–85); a biography of Sir Francis Goldsmid (1879, part i., part ii. being by his colleague Löwy); and 'The Law is Light,' a course of lectures on the Mosaic law (1854). He was a contributor to Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible.'

In 1842 Marks married Cecilia (*d.* 1882), daughter of Moseley Woolf of Birmingham; by her he had two daughters and four sons, of whom Harry Hananel Marks, J.P., was at one time M.P. for the Isle of Thanet, and is proprietor and editor of the 'Financial News,' and Major Claude Laurie Marks, D.S.O. (1863–1910), served with distinction in the South African war.

A tablet in commemoration of his long ministry was placed in the hall of the West London Synagogue, Upper Berkeley Street, and in the committee room there hangs a portrait in oils, executed and presented by Julia Goodman [q. v. Suppl. II] in Nov. 1877. An oval crayon drawing by Abraham Solomon [q. v.] in 1853 (belonging to Mr. Israel Solomon) was engraved by S. Marks (see *Cat. Anglo-Jewish Hist. Exhibition*, 1887).

[Jewish Chronicle, 7 May 1909; private information.] M. E.

MARRIOTT, Sir WILLIAM THACKERAY (1834–1903), judge-advocate-general, born in 1834, was third son of Christopher Marriott of Crumpsall, near Manchester, by his wife Jane Dorothea, daughter of John Poole of Cornbrook Hall, near Manchester.

He was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1854 and became prominent in the debates of the Union society. He

graduated B.A. in 1858. In the same year he was ordained deacon, and appointed curate of St. George's, Hulme, a parish mainly inhabited by the working classes. In 1859 he started the 'Hulme Athenæum,' one of the first working-men's clubs established in England. All the members were working men. In 1860 Marriott issued a pamphlet, 'Some Real Wants and Some Legitimate Claims of the Working Classes,' in which he advocated the formation of parks, gymnasiums and clubs for the people. A year later, when the time came for him to take priest's orders, he declined on conscientious grounds, giving his reasons in the preface to his farewell sermon, 'What is Christianity?' (1862).

Renouncing his orders, Marriott became a student of Lincoln's Inn on 4 May 1861 and began writing for the press. He was called to the bar on 26 Jan. 1864, and the following year published a pamphlet on the law relating to 'Clerical Disabilities.' Endowed with considerable rhetorical powers, he soon acquired a lucrative practice in railway and compensation cases. He was made a Q.C. on 13 Feb. 1877, and was elected a bencher of Lincoln's Inn on 26 Nov. 1879. Like many rising lawyers he cherished political ambitions, and was returned as liberal member for Brighton on 5 April 1880. In his election address he described himself as a follower of Lord Hartington [q. v. Suppl. II], then the official head of the liberal party; but when Gladstone became prime minister, he showed signs of dissatisfaction. He vehemently opposed the government's proposal to remedy obstruction by means of the closure, and on 30 March 1882 he moved an amendment to the closure resolution, which was defeated by 39 (Lucy, *The Gladstone Parliament*, 1886, p. 228). In 1884 he published a pamphlet entitled 'The Liberal Party and Mr. Chamberlain,' a violent attack on what he regarded as the revolutionary radicalism of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and there ensued an acrimonious personal controversy, which Marriott afterwards regretted. Meanwhile his alienation from the liberal party became complete. Repeated visits to Egypt confirmed his opinion of the disastrous consequences of Gladstone's Egyptian policy, which he denounced in an open letter to Lord Salisbury, entitled 'Two Years of British Intervention in Egypt' (1884). He vacated his seat early in 1884, offered himself for re-election as a conservative, and was elected (3 March 1884). On the accession of the conservatives to office Marriott was made a privy councillor (9 July 1885), and was appointed judge-advocate-general in Lord Salisbury's first administration (15 July). He was again gazetted judge-advocate-general on 9 Aug. 1886 in Lord Salisbury's second administration, and retained the office till 1892. He was knighted in 1888. He supported the conservative cause with ardour. He joined the grand council of the Primrose League, and in May 1892 he succeeded Sir Algernon Borthwick, Lord Glenesk [q. v. Suppl. II], as chancellor of the league, and was mainly instrumental in organising the monster petition against the home rule bill of 1893. In the same year he retired from parliament to resume practice at the parliamentary bar. He had been re-elected as a conservative for Brighton at the general elections of 1885, 1886, and 1892.

In 1887 and 1888 Marriott had acted as counsel for the ex-Khedive Ismail Pasha in settling claims for the arrears of his civil list against the Egyptian government. He persuaded the ex-Khedive to moderate his demands, with the result that he secured for him the handsome compensation of 1,200,000*l*. He was less successful in prosecuting similar claims of Zobehr Pasha, the Sudanese slave trader. After his retirement from parliament he embarked in unfortunate financial speculation. On 3 May 1899 he obtained a judgment of 5000*l*. and costs against Mr. Hooley. Later he transferred his attentions to South Africa and migrated thither. Residing at Johannesburg, he carried on legal business there, and acted as political adviser of the Dale Lace party in opposition to Lord Milner's policy. He died at Aix-la-Chapelle on 27 July 1903. On 17 December 1872 he married Charlotte Louisa, eldest daughter of Capt. Tennant, R.N., of Needwood House, Hampshire.

Marriott's literary work showed some critical power. His change of profession and his political conversion exposed him to constant attack, and detraction confirmed a characteristic cynicism.

A caricature appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1883.

[The Times and Morning Post, 30 July 1903; The Eagle, Dec. 1903; Men of the Time, 1899; Leslie Stephen, Life of Henry Fawcett, 1885, p. 29; Annual Register, 1888, p. 382.]

C. S. W.

MARSDEN, ALEXANDER EDWIN (1832–1902), surgeon, born on 22 Sept. 1832, was son by his first wife of William Marsden [q. v.], surgeon. He was educated at Wimbledon school and King's College, London, and was admitted a licentiate of

the Society of Apothecaries in 1853 and M.R.C.S.England in 1854; he graduated M.D. at St. Andrews in 1862 and became F.R.C.S.Edinburgh in 1868.

Entering the army in 1854 as staff assistant surgeon, he served in the Crimean war. For three months he was in the general hospital at Scutari; early in 1855 he was sent to Sevastopol with the 38th regiment, and he acted afterwards as a surgeon to the ambulance corps until the end of the war, when he received the Crimean and Turkish medals. On his return to England he was appointed surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, London (founded by his father), where he was also curator of the museum and general superintendent. At the cancer hospital at Brompton (also founded by his father) he was surgeon from 1853 to 1884; consulting surgeon from 1884 until his death; trustee from 1865; member of the house committee from 1870, and chairman of the general committee from 1901.

In 1893 he was master of the City company of cordwainers, and on his retirement he presented to the company the service of plate given to his father in 1840 in recognition of his philanthropic work in opening the first free hospitals in London. Marsden died at 92 Nightingale Lane, Wandsworth Common, S.W., on 2 July 1902.

In 1856 he married Catherine, only daughter of David Marsden, banker.

Marsden published: 1. 'A New and Certain Successful Mode of treating Certain Forms of Cancer,' 1869; reissued 1874 (a collection of extracts, 1870). 2. 'The Treatment of Cancers and Tumours by Chian Turpentine,' 1880. 3. 'Our Present Means of successfully treating or alleviating Cancer,' 1889. He also edited in 1871 the fourth edition of his father's treatise on 'Malignant Diarrhœa,' better known by the Name of Asiatic or Malignant Cholera.'

[Men and Women of the Time, 1899; Lancet, 1902, ii. 118; Brit. Med. Journal, 1902, ii. 157; private information.] D'A. P.

MARSHALL, GEORGE WILLIAM (1839–1905), genealogist, born at Ward End House, near Birmingham, on 19 April 1839, and descended from a family settled for several generations at Porlethorpe, Nottinghamshire, was only child of George Marshall, a Birmingham banker, by his second wife, Eliza Henshaw Comberbach. Educated privately and at St. Peter's College, Radley, he entered Magdalene College, Cambridge, in 1857, but soon removed to Peterhouse, whence he graduated B.A. in 1860, and LL.B. in 1861, and proceeded LL.M. in 1864, and LL.D. in 1874. In 1861 he entered the Middle Temple, was called to the bar on 9 June 1865, and for some time practised on the Oxford circuit.

Genealogy was Marshall's lifelong study from his Cambridge days. He collected manuscript material and published much. His earliest publication was 'Collections for a Genealogical Account of the Family of Comberbach' (his mother's family) in 1866. In 1877 he founded 'The Genealogist,' and edited the first seven volumes. For the Harleian Society he edited in 1871 'The Visitations of Nottinghamshire in 1569 and 1614,' and in 1873 'Le Neve's Pedigrees of Knights.' He also printed privately in 1878 'The Visitation of Northumberland in 1615,' and in 1882 'The Visitation of Wiltshire in 1623.' His chief work was 'The Genealogist's Guide,' an alphabetical list of all known printed pedigrees (1879; 2nd edit. 1885; subsequent editions came out at Guildford in 1893 and 1903). Another valuable work is his 'Handbook to the Ancient Courts of Probate' (1889; 2nd edit. 1895). On the various families bearing the surname of Marshall he printed two volumes entitled 'Miscellanea Marescalliana' (1883–1888). He issued a list of printed parish registers in 1891 and 1893, and a revised list in 1900, with an appendix in 1904. Six Nottinghamshire registers were issued by him between 1887 and 1896, namely those of Perlethorpe, Carburton, Edwinstow, Worksop, Wellow, and Ollerton. Other of his works were: 'A Pedigree of the Descendants of Isaac Marshall' (1868); 'Notes on the Surname of Hall' (Exeter, 1887); and 'Collections relating to the Surname of Feather' (Worksop, 1887).

On 30 May 1872 Marshall was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and he was one of the founders in 1896 of the Parish Register Society, to the publications of which he contributed. In 1887 he was appointed Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, and in 1904 was promoted to be York Herald. Several valuable and novel suggestions by him in regard to the entering of pedigrees and additions thereto in the books of the College of Arms were adopted by the chapter. For the college he collected a unique collection of manuscript and printed parish registers. He also presented, either in his lifetime or by bequest on his death, many volumes of manuscripts, abstracts of wills, marriage licences, and pedigrees. As a herald he had a great liking for allusive or canting coats-of-

arms and crests. A keen and truth-seeking antiquary, with an intuitive power of research, he had a lawyer's love of conciseness and accuracy.

In 1891 Marshall purchased the Sarnesfield Court estate in Herefordshire, formerly the seat of the Monington family, and was made J.P. In 1902 he served the office of high sheriff, and was appointed D.L. He was also a freemason. At Sarnesfield Court he formed a rich library of genealogical and heraldic works and an extensive collection of armorial china.

He died at his London residence, Holmbush, Barnes, on 12 Sept. 1905, and was buried at Sarnesfield, his tabard as York herald, with the collar of SS, sword, and cap, being placed on his coffin. Marshall was twice married: (1) at Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, on 26 Sept. 1867, to Alice Ruth, younger daughter of Ambrose William Hall, sometime rector of Debden, Essex; (2) to Caroline Emily, elder sister of his first wife. He left issue six sons and two daughters. There are two portraits of him at Sarnesfield, one as a boy by Poole of Birmingham, and the other by Lovine in 1884.

[Memoir by J. P. R. (John Paul Rylands) in Genealogist, new ser. xxii. 198–202, with a good portrait of Marshall in his tabard; The Times, 15 and 18 Sept. 1905; Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, original series, ii. 62–69; Men and Women of the Time, 1899; private information.] W. C. D. P.

MARSHALL, JULIAN (1836–1903), art collector and author, born at Headingley House, near Leeds, on 24 June 1836, was third son and youngest of the five children of John Marshall, jun. (1797–1836), of Headingley, Leeds, M.P. for Leeds (1832–5), by his wife Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Ballantyne Dykes of Dovenby Hall, Cockermouth. His grandfather, John Marshall of Headingley (1765–1845), M.P. for Yorkshire (1826–30), greatly improved modes of flax-spinning and inaugurated successful factories at Leeds and Shrewsbury. Educated first at the private school of the Rev. John Gilderdale at Walthamstow, Julian was at Harrow from 1852 to 1854. From 1855 he was employed in the family flax-spinning business at Leeds, but, having no taste for a business life, he left in 1861.

Before he was twenty he began to form a collection of prints, and from 1861 to 1869 he devoted himself exclusively to perfecting it. He became a noted connoisseur of the art of engraving, and brought together choice examples of the leading works of the ancient and modern schools. His collection was dispersed at a twelve days' sale at Sotheby's on 30 June to 11 July 1864, and realised 8352*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Marshall was also a capable musical amateur, singing in the Leeds parish church choir under Samuel Sebastian Wesley [q. v.], and actively promoting the first Leeds Musical Festival in 1858. In later years he formed a valuable collection of musical autographs and portraits, wrote much on musical subjects, and contributed to Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians.' He was for many years honorary secretary to the Mendelssohn Scholarship Fund, founded by Madame Jenny Lind in memory of the composer.

As a boy Marshall won the champion racket at Harrow. He was through life keenly interested in the practice and literature of games, and above all of tennis. He is chiefly known by his 'Annals of Tennis' (1878), a work of minute and exhaustive research. Towards the end of his life he formed a notable collection of book plates.

Marshall died on 21 Nov. 1903 at his residence, 13 Belsize Avenue, N.W., and was buried in Hampstead churchyard. He married on 7 Oct. 1864 Florence Ashton, eldest daughter of Canon Thomas, vicar of Allhallows Barking, and granddaughter of Archbishop Sumner. Three daughters survived him. Mrs. Marshall, who is a composer and conductor, besides contributing to Grove's Dictionary, published in 1883 a 'Life of Handel' in Lucifer's 'Great Musicians' series, and in 1889 the 'Life and Letters of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley.'

Besides the works above mentioned Marshall published: 1. 'Lawn-tennis, with the Laws adopted by the M.C.C. and A.A.C. and L.T.C. and Badminton,' 1878. 2. 'Tennis Cuts and Quips, in prose and verse, with rules and wrinkles,' 1884. 3. 'Tennis, Rackets, Fives' (with Major James Spens and Rev. J. A. Arnan Tait), in the 'All-England' series, 1890. 4. 'A Catalogue of Engraved National Portraits in the National Art Library, with a Prefatory Note,' South Kensington Museum, 1895.

[M. G. Dauglish, Harrow School Register, 1801–1900, p. 217; Rev. R. V. Taylor, Biographia Leodiensis, 1865, pp. 364–6, 411–415; Ann. Register, 1903, p. 165; Athenæum, 26 Dec. 1903; G. W. Reid, Cat. of the Coll. of Engravings, the property of J. Marshall, 1864; information kindly supplied by Mrs. Julian Marshall.] C. W.

MARTIN, Sir THEODORE (1816–1909), man of letters, born at Edinburgh on 16 Sept. 1816, was only son in a family of ten children of a well-to-do Edinburgh solicitor, James Martin, who was for some years private secretary to Andrew, Lord Rutherfurd [q. v.]. His grandfather, also Theodore Martin, was ground officer on the estate of Cairnbulg, near Fraserburgh. His mother was Mary, daughter of James Reid, shipowner of Fraserburgh. From Edinburgh high school under Dr. Adam he passed to Edinburgh University (1830–3), of which he was created hon. LL.D. in 1875. At the university a love of literature was awakened in him by the lectures of James Pillans [q. v.], professor of humanity, and there he first caught sight of William Edmonstoune Aytoun [q. v.], a student three years his senior, with whom he was to form ten years later a close friendship and a literary partnership. As a young man he studied German and interested himself in music and the stage.

Martin was bred to the law, and practised as a solicitor in Edinburgh until June 1846. In that year he migrated to London in order to pursue the career of a parliamentary solicitor or agent. In 1847 he joined in that capacity, at Westminster, Hugh Innes Cameron, and his business was carried on under the style of Cameron & Martin until 1854. Then Cameron left the firm, and Martin conducted it single-handed for eight years. In 1862 Martin took a partner, William Leslie of the Edinburgh firm of Inglis & Leslie, for whom he had acted as London agent. Leslie died in 1897, when Martin was joined by two other partners, but the firm was known as Martin & Leslie until 1907, when the style was changed to Martin & Co. Martin's parliamentary business in London was extensive, profitable, and important. Among the earliest private bills which he prepared and piloted through parliamentary committees were those dealing with the Shrewsbury and Chester railway and the river Dee navigation. He was thus brought into close relations with North Wales, which he subsequently made a chief place of residence. He also carried the bill for the extension to London of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire (now the Great Central) railway. During 1879 he was closely engaged in negotiating, for Lord Beaconsfield's government, the purchase of the undertakings of all the London water companies, and in preparing a bill for vesting them in a public trust; but the measure was dropped during the last days of Lord Beaconsfield's ministry, and was not revived on Gladstone's return to office in 1880. Martin's parliamentary work was his main occupation through life, and he conducted it with unsparing energy and much ability.

Before leaving Edinburgh he contributed to 'Tait's' and 'Fraser's' magazines and to other periodicals humorous pieces in prose and verse. The poems he ascribed to Bon Gaultier, a 'bon compagnon' whose name had caught his fancy in Rabelais (*Prol.* livre i.). In 1841 Aytoun was attracted by one of these papers, 'Flowers of Hemp; or The Newgate Garland. By One of the Family,' a satire on the fashionable novel in the style of Harrison Ainsworth's 'Dick Turpin' and 'Jack Sheppard.' At Aytoun's request the naturalist Edward Forbes [q. v.] brought the young men together, and 'a kind of Beaumont and Fletcher partnership,' as Martin called it, was the result. From 1842 to 1844 they wrote together a series of humorous pieces for 'Tait's' and 'Fraser's' magazines. Besides comic poems there were parodies in prose, including a set of prize novels, prior in date to Thackeray's, and a series of humorous colloquies in the fashion of 'Nootes Ambrosianæ,' called 'Bon Gaultier and his Friends.' Most of the verse was collected in 1845 in 'Bon Gaultier's Ballads,' a volume which achieved immediate popularity and reached a sixteenth edition in 1903. The attractions of the volume were enhanced by the illustrations—in the first edition by 'Alfred Crowquill' (A. H. Forrester [q. v.]), to whose drawings Richard Doyle and John Leech added others in later editions.

The Bon Gaultier verse mainly parodied the leading poetry of the day, especially the 'new poetry' of Tennyson. A few of the mock poems pretended to be competition exercises for the poet-laureateship vacated by Southey's death. 'The Lay of the Lovelorn,' a parody of 'Locksley Hall,' which was elaborated by Martin out of ten or a dozen lines by Aytoun, was perhaps the most popular piece. Lockhart (in *Spanish Ballads*), Macaulay, Mrs. Browning, Moore, Leigh Hunt, Ulland, and even Aytoun himself were all among the victims of Martin or his partner's ridicule, together with the German student and the American patriot. Martin was the larger contributor, but Aytoun's work is the better. If the 'Ballads' are more on the surface than the 'Rejected Addresses' with which they invite comparison, they are hardly less amusing. The fun, whatever shape it takes, is always healthy, and

the reaction against the extravagance of transitory fashions in literature is generally sound in spirit.

Before the Bon Gaultier partnership ended in 1844, Martin and Aytoun also worked together in a series of translations which appeared in 'Blackwood's Magazine' in 1843–4, and were published collectively in 1858 as 'Poems and Ballads of Goethe.' Martin's friendship with Aytoun continued till Aytoun's death in 1865, when Martin paid him the tribute of a sympathetic, if discursive, 'Memoir' (1867), which he subsequently summarised for this Dictionary.

Martin's early affection for the drama developed steadily. Edmund Kean was one of his first theatrical heroes. On a visit to London in 1840 he first saw Helen Faucit [q. v. Suppl. I] act, and after witnessing her performance of Rosalind at Glasgow in Dec. 1843 he wrote some 'prophetic lines,' in which he fancied himself Orlando. In July 1846 he extolled her powers in an article, 'Acting as one of the Fine Arts,' in the 'Dublin University Magazine.' In the same year he translated for her the little Danish romantic drama of Henrik Hertz, 'King René's Daughter,' which she produced in 1849. (It was first published in 1850.) The extreme refinement of the piece, and the fictitiousness of a situation impossible in real life, convey an impression of artificiality, but Helen Faucit rendered to perfection its tenderness of touch, to which Martin's verse—some of his best—rendered full justice. The blind Iolanthe was long one of her most popular parts.

Miss Faucit's fascination grew on Martin, who is said to have followed her from place to place until he made her his wife (Mrs. Sellar's *Recollections*, p. 37). They were married on 25 Aug. 1851 at the old Church of St. Nicholas in Brighton, and spent their wedding tour in Italy. After their return in November she resumed her connection with the stage, which continued practically till 1871. In April 1852 she appeared at Manchester in Martin's adaptation of 'Adrienne Lecouvreur.' In the same year they bought a house, 31 Onslow Square, where Thackeray was their near neighbour, and where they formed the centre of a large and cultivated social circle. This remained Martin's London residence till the end of his life, although he was almost driven out of it at the last by the noise of passing motor omnibuses, a nuisance which, in 1906, he denounced in 'The Times.' The summer and autumn of 1861 were spent at Bryntysilio on the banks of the Dee, about two miles above Llangollen, to which Martin's parliamentary work on Dee navigation had introduced him. Martin was charmed with the place, and in 1865 he bought the house and adjoining grounds, both of which were considerably enlarged as the years went on. Bryntysilio remained the favourite country residence of Martin and his wife. He associated himself effectively with the industrial activities of the locality and took a great interest in Welsh music.

Martin's literary activity increased after his marriage and his reputation widened. In 1859 he was one of the umpires for the prize offered by the Crystal Palace Company at the Burns centenary festival. His literary energies were chiefly divided between essays on the stage for the magazines, and translations from Latin, German, and Italian, with occasional adaptations for the theatre. In 'Fraser's Magazine' (Feb. 1858, Dec. 1863, and Jan. 1865) he lamented the decay of the English drama, subsequently arguing in 'The Drama in England,' a paper on the 'Kembles' (*Quarterly Review*, Jan. 1872), that a cardinal necessity for the recovery of the English stage was the presence of a governing mind in control of a national theatre. To the 'Quarterly Review' he also contributed excellent biographical essays on David Garrick (July 1868) and Macready (Nov. 1872). Most of his writings on the drama Martin collected for private circulation as 'Essays on the Drama' (1874). At later dates he wrote on 'Rachel' in 'Blackwood's Magazine' (Sept. 1882), while in a paper, 'Shakespeare or Bacon?' reprinted in 1888 from 'Blackwood's Magazine,' he sought to dispel the 'Baconian' delusion. The essays on Garrick, Macready, the Kembles, and Rachel, with a vindication of Baron Stockmar (*Quarterly Rev.* Oct. 1882), reappeared in a volume of 'Monographs' (1906).

Martin's labours as translator were singularly versatile. In 1851 and 1857 he published, from the original Danish or from the German, English versions of Oehlenschläger's romantic dramas 'Aladdin' and 'Correggio.' In 1860 he printed his translation of the 'Odes' of Horace, which, like all Martin's versions of Latin poetry, is more fluent than scholarly. This was subsequently incorporated in his 'Works of Horace' (2 vols. 1882) with the tasteful rather than learned monograph on the Roman poet which Martin contributed in 1870 to Collins's 'Ancient Classics for English Readers,' and the substance of

two lectures on 'Horace and his Friends,' delivered at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution in Oct. 1881. His 'Catullus, with Life and Notes,' followed 'Horace's Odes' in 1861, and books i.–vi. of the 'Æneid' as late as 1896. In 1862 he published his translation of Dante's 'Vita Nuova,' which he dedicated in a charming sonnet to his 'own true wife.'

German poetry occupied Martin's energies with more marked success. In Nov. 1850 he had printed in the 'Dublin University Magazine' a translation of Goethe's 'Prometheus,' and in 1865 he published a version of the 'First Part of Faust.' The 'Second Part' followed in 1886. The 'First Part' was constantly reprinted, and reached a ninth edition in 1910. A second revised edition of the 'Second Part' came out in the same year. Of the beautifully illustrated edition of the 'First Part' (1876) Queen Victoria made a Christmas present to Lord Beaconsfield. Martin's English version—one of many—of Schiller's 'Camp of Wallenstein' (*Blackwood's Mag.* Feb. 1892), although full of spirit and gaiety, wants the dignified atmosphere of the original. In 1878 appeared a translation of 'Poems and Ballads of Heinrich Heine,' and in 1889 'The Song of the Bell, and other Translations from Schiller, Goethe, Uhland and Others,' an anthology of modern German lyric poetry. No metrical or other difficulty is shirked by the translator, but there is a lack of precision and finish in the execution. A spirited translation of Friedrich Halm's (Baron von Münch-Bellighausen) 'Gladiator of Ravenna' (1854), an essentially theatrical type of German romantic drama, was printed for private circulation. It was reprinted in 1894 with 'Madonna Pia' (founded on the Marquis du Belloy's 'La Malaria' of 1853), 'King René's Daughter,' and 'The Camp.' Martin also translated the poems of Giacomo Leopardi in 1904.

Meanwhile, Martin engaged in literary labour of a different kind. In 1866, while he was occupied with his memoir of Aytoun, his friend (Sir) Arthur Helps [q.v.] recommended him to Queen Victoria to write the biography of the Prince Consort. The life had originally been entrusted to General Charles Grey, the Queen's private secretary, and Grey had published in 1868 'The Early Years of the Prince Consort,' only bringing the memoir as far as the Prince's marriage. Grey's other occupations prevented him from carrying the work further, and Helps's health unfitted him for the task. Martin's knowledge of German and his literary facility were his main recommendations. He was not personally known to the Queen, nor had he been acquainted with the Prince. He frankly stated his doubts and difficulties in a letter for the Queen's eye, but in an interview with her on 14 Nov. he accepted the task on his own condition—viz. that he should have a free hand as to both the time and the manner in which the work was carried out (*Queen Victoria as I knew her*, p. 19). The Queen, who undertook that the sifting of the documents to be placed at his disposal should be the business of herself, Grey, and Helps, placed in Martin the fullest trust. When on 10 Jan. 1868 Martin, while staying at Osborne, was confined to his room through a serious accident on the ice, his wife was invited to the palace and remained there for three weeks. Thenceforth the Queen showed Martin's wife as well as himself unceasing kindness. With him the Queen maintained until his death a very confidential intercourse and correspondence.

The first volume of the Prince's biography was published in 1875, and carried the narrative to 1848. The second volume, which appeared in 1876, largely dealt with the attacks on the Prince in the press, and his vindication in both houses of parliament. The third volume, which covered the period of the Crimean war, came out in Dec. 1877, when English relations with Russia were again strained. Martin's description of the influence which the Prince had exerted against that power and Prussia provoked a controversy as to the authority of the Crown in the constitution; Henry Dunckley [q.v. Suppl. I], writing under the pseudonym of 'Verax' in the 'Manchester Examiner and Times' and the 'Manchester Guardian,' vigorously questioned the right of the Crown to intervene in matters of policy (cf. his 'The Crown and the Cabinet,' 1878). Of Martin's fourth volume (1879) the Indian Mutiny formed the political background; and vol. v. brought to a close in 1880 the biographer's devoted labour of thirteen years (see his letter in *Queen Victoria as I knew her*, p. 8). The biography abounds in letters and papers previously unpublished and is an especially valuable contribution to current diplomatic history. Though the view taken of the Prince is highly favourable, Martin's tone is essentially candid and free from courtly adulation. Martin's services were recognised by the Queen's bestowal on him of the honours of C.B. in 1878 and of K.C.B. in 1880. A cheap edition of the biography (six parts at 6*d.* each) came out in 1881–2.

Martin followed up his 'Life of the Prince Consort' with a second effort in political biography, 'A Life of Lord Lyndhurst. From Letters and Papers in possession of his Family' (1883). It is an attempt to correct the unpleasing impression given of Lyndhurst by Lord Campbell in 'Lives of the Chancellors' (1869, vol. viii.), and although Martin's refutation wearies by its length he paints a successful portrait.

In 1881 Martin was elected lord rector of St. Andrews University, and in Oct. he delivered his inaugural address on education. During that and the next year some time was spent in Italy. In 1887 Martin and his wife made a final journey abroad to the Riviera. Until that period, when Lady Martin's health began to fail, Martin and she continued their social activities in London and Wales. In their London home between 1882 and 1887 they and their friends, including Henry Irving and Canon Ainger, took part in readings of Shakespeare, whose excellence attracted attention. The summer and autumn were still spent at Bryntysilio, where Robert Browning and other literary friends frequently sought them out. In 1896 Queen Victoria sent Martin, on his 80th birthday, the insignia of K.C.V.O. Lady Martin died at Bryntysilio on 31 Oct. 1898, and Sir Theodore devoted himself to her biography, which appeared in 1900. In 1901 he issued for private circulation 'Queen Victoria as I knew her,' which was published in 1908. His pen continued active till near the end. His last contribution to 'Blackwood' was an article on Dante's 'Paolo and Francesca,' published in 1907. For many years he was an active worker on the Royal Literary Fund, becoming a member of the fund in 1855, an auditor in 1862, a member of the general committee in 1868, and registrar in 1871. He resigned the office of registrar and his seat on the committee in 1907, but was re-elected to the committee next month. In succession to James Orchard Halliwell-Phillipps [q. v.] he became a trustee of Shakespeare's birthplace on 6 May 1889, and retained the office till his death. He was a frequent visitor to Stratford-on-Avon, and placed in the church there in 1900, in memory of his wife, a marble pulpit, designed by G. F. Bodley, R.A. In 1906 he celebrated his 90th birthday at Bryntysilio. He died there on 18 Aug. 1909, and was buried, by the side of his wife, in Brompton cemetery. He left no issue.

Martin's industry—literary as well as professional—was exceptional. In all his work he wrote everything to the last in his own hand, never employing an amanuensis. His literary versatility—both in prose and verse—has within its limits been rarely surpassed. His varied translations show unusual receptivity of mind. As a biographer he accomplished, in the 'Life of the Prince Consort,' an important piece of work which needed doing, and he did it well. A staunch conservative, he grew impatient of innovation in his old age. Although a rigorous man of business, he was generous in private charity, especially to unsuccessful authors. His romantic devotion to his wife and his faith in her genius are the most distinctive features of his career.

A portrait by Thomas Duncan of Martin at the age of ten is in the National Portrait Gallery at Edinburgh. A second portrait, painted in 1878 by James Archer, R.S.A., was presented by Sir Theodore to Mr. William Blackwood, and hangs in the 'Old Saloon' in Blackwood & Sons' publishing house at Edinburgh, among those of many other early contributors to 'Maga.' A third portrait, by Robert Herdman, R.S.A., also belongs to Mr. Blackwood. A fourth painting, by F. Dixon, was presented by Martin in 1905 to his partner, Mr. Bernard Hicks, and a fifth painting, by J. Mordecai, was given by him in 1907 to his partner Mr. W. F. Wakeford. Lord Ronald Gower, one of Martin's many friends, presented to the National Portrait Gallery a sixth painting, by F. M. Bennett, which is a bad likeness; it hangs in the east wing. In 1873 a crayon portrait was drawn by Rudolf Lehmann, and a caricature by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1877.

[The Times, the Scotsman, and Western Morning News, 19 Aug. 1909; private information; personal knowledge.] A. W. W.

MARTIN, Sir THOMAS ACQUIN (1850–1906), *industrial pioneer in India and agent-general for Afghanistan*, born at Four-oaks, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham, on 6 March 1850, was son of Patrick William Martin, leather manufacturer, of Birmingham, by his wife, Mary Anne Bridges. After education at the Oratory, Edgbaston, he entered the engineering firm of Walsh, Lovett in Birmingham, and in 1874 went out to Calcutta to start a branch for them. Possessed of exceptional business capacity, he soon founded the firm which bears his name, of Clive-street, Calcutta, and Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C. As the head of this firm he notably fostered the material development of India. The firm took over in 1889 the management of the

Bengal Iron and Steel Company, which inaugurated at Burrakur Indian production and manufacture on a capitalised basis permitting of competition with imported steel and iron. The out-turn of pig iron was then 9000 tons per annum; but the works have been modernised, rich deposits at Manharpur are being worked, and the present productive capacity is 75,000 tons yearly. The firm also pioneered the construction of light railways along district roads in India, to serve as feeders of the main lines. It built and has the management of the Howrah-Amta, Howrah-Sheakhalla, Bukhtiarpur-Behar, Baraset-Basirhat, Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur, and the Arrah-Sasaram light railways, which aggregate a length of 300 miles. Many jute mills in Bengal were constructed by the firm, and up to Martin's death it had the management of the Arathoon jute mills, Calcutta. Three large collieries in Bengal, and the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company are under its control. The Tansa duct works, providing Bombay with a constant water-supply from a lake forty miles distant, were engineered by the firm, which has carried out the water-supplies of the suburbs of Calcutta, and of a large number of Indian mofussil towns, including Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, and Srinagar (Kashmir). With Mr. Edward Thornton, F.R.I.B.A., as principal architect, it erected chiefs' palaces and important public buildings in various parts of India, and particularly in Calcutta, where they are contractors for the All-India Victoria memorial hall.

Early in 1887 Martin was appointed agent by Abdur Rahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, and he sent to Kabul (Sir) Salter Pyne, the first European to reside there since the war of 1879–80 (with the exception of a French engineer who was there for a very brief period and afterwards disappeared). Pyne, on behalf of Martin's firm, built for the Ameer an arsenal, a mint, and various factories and workshops, subsequently introducing, as state monopolies, a number of modern industries.

Martin was constantly consulted by the Ameer on questions of policy, and he and his agents were able to render frequent political service to Great Britain. Abdur Rahman selected him to be chief of the staff of Prince Nasrullah Khan, his second son, on his mission to England in 1895. The stay here lasted from 24 May to 3 Sept., and in August Martin was knighted. Though the Ameer's main object in arranging the visit—the opening of direct diplomatic relations with Great Britain—was not achieved, Abdur Rahman still retained the fullest confidence in him. On his return to Kabul, Nasrullah Khan was accompanied by Martin's younger brother Frank, who succeeded Pyne as engineer-in-chief (cf. F. Martin, *Under the Absolute Amir*, 1907).

A man of genial manner and generous disposition, Martin was a close student of human nature. He proved his commonsense and catholicity of temper by admitting into partnership, in 1889, an able Bengali, (Sir) R. N. Mukherji, K.C.I.E., who shares with Martin's sons, Ernest and Harold, and Mr. C. W. Walsh the proprietorship of the firm. Martin, who was broken in health by severe toil in a tropical climate, spent much of his later life in Europe. He died at Binstead House, Isle of Wight, on 29 April 1906, and was buried in Ryde cemetery. A painting from a miniature is in the Calcutta office. He married on 2 April 1869, at Birmingham, Sarah Ann, daughter of John Humphrey Harrby, of Hoarwithy, Herefordshire, who survives with a daughter and five sons, four in the firm, and Captain Cuthbert Thomas, Highland light infantry.

[Ameer Abdur Rahman's autobiography, 2 vols. 1900; Gray's At the Court of the Ameer, 1905; Cyclopædia of India, Cal., 1905 V. Chirol's Indian Unrest, 1910; Admn. Rept. Ind. Rlys. for 1910; The Times, 1 and 14 May 1906; Englishman (Calcutta), 17 Feb. 1912 Birmingham Post, 2 May 1906; private information.] F. H. B.

MARWICK, Sir JAMES DAVID (1826–1908), legal and historical writer, born at Leith on 15 July 1826, was eldest son of William Marwick, merchant of Kirkwall, and Margaret, daughter of James Garioch, also a merchant there. Educated at Kirkwall grammar school, he removed in 1842 to Edinburgh, where he was apprenticed as clerk to James B. Watt, solicitor before the supreme courts (whose daughter he married later). He also attended the law classes at Edinburgh University. Subsequently he became a lawyer's clerk at Dundee and, qualifying as a procurator, he, in partnership with William Barry, son of the town clerk, carried on legal business in Dundee till 1855. In that year Marwick returned to Edinburgh to found with the son of his first employer, J. B. Watt, then lately dead, the firm of Watt and Marwick, which soon gained a high position. In 1857 he

entered the Edinburgh town council. Before his three years' term was complete the office of town clerk fell vacant. Town councillors were prohibited from accepting any paid appointment under the council till they had been a year out of office. But the post was kept vacant till Marwick was eligible, and in December 1860 he was chosen to fill it.

Marwick remained town clerk of Edinburgh until 1873, and became during that period a chief authority on Scottish municipal law and practice. On 11 March 1873 he was appointed town clerk of Glasgow at a salary of 2500*l.* (raised afterwards to 3500*l.*), with a retiring allowance of 1500*l.* after fifteen years' service. At Glasgow Marwick carried out the extension of the city by the annexation of fourteen suburban burghs. This labour, begun in 1881, was completed in 1891; and in 1893 he drafted the enactment whereby Glasgow was made a county. He resigned the office of town clerk of Glasgow in 1903.

Marwick was the recipient of many honours. In 1878 he was made an LL.D. of Glasgow University; he was knighted in 1888; in 1893 he was presented with the freedom of the burgh of Kirkwall. In 1864 he was elected F.R.S.Edinburgh.

He died at Glasgow on 24 March 1908, and was buried at Warriston cemetery, Edinburgh. He married in 1855 Jane, third daughter of James B. Watt; she survived him with two sons and five daughters. Before leaving Edinburgh in 1873 Marwick's wife was presented with a portrait of her husband, painted by Robert Herdman, R.S.A. Of two busts by George S. Templeton, R.A., publicly subscribed for in 1905, one in marble was given to Glasgow Art Galleries and the other in bronze was retained by Lady Marwick.

Marwick was a voluminous writer, chiefly upon Scottish municipal history. He was one of the founders of the Scottish Burgh Record Society, Edinburgh, and edited the publications (many of which were compiled by himself) from 1868 till 1897. His principal works are: 1. 'Extracts from the Burgh Records of Edinburgh, 1403–1589,' Scottish Burgh Record Society, 4 vols., and index vol. 1869–92. 2. 'Observations on the Law and Practice of Municipal Corporations in Scotland,' 1879. 3. 'Charters and Documents relating to the City of Edinburgh, 1143–1540,' Scot. Burgh Rec. Soc. 1871. 4. 'Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Glasgow, 1573–1662,' 2 vols., Scot. Burgh Rec. Soc. 1876–81. 5. 'Miscellany of the Scottish Burgh Record Society,' edited 1881. 6. 'Report on Markets and Fairs in Scotland, prepared for the Commission,' 1890. 7. 'Charters and Documents relating to the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity and the Trinity Hospital, Edinburgh, 1460–1661,' Scot. Burgh Rec. Soc. 1891. 8. 'Charters and Documents relating to the City of Glasgow, 1175–1649,' 3 vols., Scot. Burgh Rec. Soc. 1894–99, 1906. 9. 'The River Clyde and the Harbour of Glasgow,' 1898. 10. 'The Water Supply of the City of Glasgow,' 1901. 11. 'Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Glasgow, 1691–1717,' jointly with Robert Renwick, Scot. Burgh Rec. Soc. 1908. Posthumously published were: 12. 'The River Clyde and the Clyde Burghs,' Scot. Burgh Rec. Soc., with portrait, and memoir by John Gray M'Kendrick, 4to, 1909. 13. 'Edinburgh Guilds and Crafts,' Scot. Burgh Rec. Soc. 1909. 14. 'History of the Collegiate Church and Hospital of the Holy Trinity and the Trinity Hospital, Edinburgh, 1460–1661' (founded on No 7, supra), Scot. Burgh Rec. Soc. 1911. 15. 'Early Glasgow,' ed. by Robert Renwick, 1911. Marwick was editor of the 'Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland' from 1866 till 1890.

[A Retrospect, autobiography, privately printed, 1874; Glasgow Herald, and Scotsman, 25 March 1908; Memoir by John Gray M'Kendrick, in above posthumous volume; private information.] A. H. M.

MASHAM, first BARON. [See LISTER, SAMUEL CUNLIFFE (1815–1906), inventor.]

MASKELYNE, MERVYN HERBERT NEVIL STORY- (1823–1911), metallurgist. [See STORY-MASKELYNE.]

MASSEY, GERALD (1828–1907), poet, born in a hut at Gamble Wharf, on the canal near Tring, on 29 May 1828, was son of William Massey, a canal boatman, by his wife Mary. His father brought up a large family on a weekly wage of some ten shillings. Massey said of himself that he 'had no childhood.' After a scanty education at the national school at Tring, Massey was when eight years of age put to work at a silk mill there. His hours were from 5 A.M. to 6 P.M., and he earned from ninepence to one shilling and threepence a week. He then tried straw-plaiting. But the marshy districts of Buckinghamshire induced ague, and at fifteen he found employment as an errand-boy in London. Reading was an absorbing

passion with him from childhood, and as a lad he developed poetical ambitions. He devoted his leisure in London to a study of Cobbett's 'French without a Master,' and of books by Tom Paine, Volney, and Howitt. As early as 1848 he published with a bookseller at Tring a first volume, 'Poems and Chansons,' and sold some 250 copies at a shilling each to his fellow-townsfolk. The revolutionary spirit of the times caught his enthusiasm, and joining the Chartists he applied his pen to the support of their cause. With one John Bedford Leno, a Chartist printer of Uxbridge, he edited in 1849, at twenty-one, a paper written by working-men called 'The Spirit of Freedom.' Next year he contributed some forcible verse to 'Cooper's Journal,' a venture of the Chartist, Thomas Cooper [q. v.] (cf. COOPER'S *Life*, 4th edit. 1873, p. 320). But Massey's sympathies veered to the religious side of the reforming movement, and in the same year he associated himself with the Christian Socialists under the leadership of Frederick Denison Maurice, who wrote of him at the time to Charles Kingsley as 'not quite an Alton Locke,' but with 'some real stuff in him' (MAURICE, *Life of F. D. Maurice*, ii. 36). Massey acted as secretary of the Christian Socialist Board and contributed verse to its periodical 'The Christian Socialist.' During the same year (1850) he brought out a second volume of verse, 'Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love,' which showed genuine poetic feeling, although the style was rough and undisciplined. Next year he welcomed Kossuth to England in a poem, and he enthusiastically championed the cause of Italian unity.

Massey fully established his position as a poet of liberty, labour, and the people with a third volume, 'The Ballad of Babe Christabel and other Poems,' which appeared in Feb. 1854. The book, which dealt with conjugal and parental affection as well as with democratic aspirations, passed through five editions within a year, and was reprinted in New York, where Massey's position was soon better assured than in London. Despite obvious signs of defective education and taste, Massey's poetry deserved its welcome. Hepworth Dixon in the 'Athenæum' (4 Feb. 1854) called him 'a genuine songster.' The best-known poets of the day acknowledged his 'lyrical impulse and rich imagination.' Alexander Smith likened him to Burns, while Walter Savage Landor in the 'Morning Advertiser' compared him with Keats, Hafiz, and Shakespeare as a sonneteer. Tennyson was hardly less impressed, although he thought that the new poet made 'our good old English crack and sweat for it occasionally' (TENNYSON'S *Life*, i. 405). Ruskin regarded Massey's work 'as a helpful and precious gift to the working classes.' Sydney Dobell, a warm admirer, became a close personal friend, and Massey named his first-born son after him.

To 'Babe Christabel' there succeeded five further volumes of verse, viz. 'War Waits' (1855, two editions), poems on the Crimean War; 'Craigcrook Castle' (1856); 'Robert Burns, a Song, and other Lyrics' (1859); 'Havelock's March,' poems on the Indian Mutiny (1860); and 'A Tale of Eternity and other Poems' (1869). The poem on Burns was sent in for the Crystal Palace competition at the Burns centenary in 1859, and although it failed to win the prize, was placed in the first six of the competing works. [See KNOX, Mrs. ISA.] Other of the volumes include ballads breathing an admirable martial and patriotic ardour. Massey's ballad 'Sir Richard Grenville's Last Fight' is for its fine spirit worthy of a place beside Tennyson's 'Revenge,' which was written much later, and his tribute to England's command of the sea in 'Sea Kings' clearly adumbrates Rudyard Kipling's 'Song of the Dead' in 'The Seven Seas' (1896). Massey's narrative verse embodies mystical speculation and was less successful; his range and copiousness suffered from laxity of technique; but both in England and America he long enjoyed general esteem. In 1857 Ticknor & Field of Boston published his 'Complete Poetical Works,' with a biographical sketch, and in 1861 a similar collection came out in London with illustrations and a memoir by Samuel Smiles. In his lectures on 'Self-help' in 1859 Smiles set Massey high among his working-class heroes. After 1860 Massey gradually abandoned poetry for other interests which he came to deem more important, and his vogue as a poet decayed. In 1899 Massey's eldest daughter, Christabel, collected for her father his chief poems in two volumes under the title of 'My Lyrical Life.' This anthology goes far to justify the admiration of an earlier generation.

Meanwhile Massey sought a livelihood from journalism. For a time he worked with John Chapman [q. v. Suppl. I], the radical publisher in the Strand. 'George Eliot' who was also in Chapman's employ (1851–3) afterwards based on Massey's career some features of her 'Felix Holt—

the Radical' (1866). From 1854, on the invitation of the editor, Hepworth Dixon, Massey wrote occasionally for the 'Athenæum.' He was also a contributor to the 'Leader,' which Thornton Leigh Hunt edited. Charles Dickens accepted verse from him for 'All the Year Round.' To the first number of 'Good Words' in 1860 he sent a poem on Garibaldi, and Alexander Strahan, the publisher of that periodical, gave him valuable encouragement.

Yet despite his popularity and his industry, Massey, who was now married, found it no easy task to bring up a family on the proceeds of his pen. With a view to improving his position, he had in 1854 left London for Edinburgh, where he wrote for 'Chambers's Journal' and Hugh Miller's 'Witness.' There, too, he took to lecturing at literary institutes on poetry, Pre-Raphaelite art, and Christian socialism. His earnestness drew large audiences. In 1857 he moved from Edinburgh to Monk's Green, Hertfordshire, and then to Brantwood, Coniston, which was at the time the property of a friend, William James Linton [q. v. Suppl. I]; it was acquired by Ruskin in 1871. During four years' subsequent residence at Rickmansworth, Massey found a helpful admirer in Lady Marian Alford [q. v. Suppl. I], who resided with her son the second Earl Brownlow at Ashridge Park, Berkhamsted. Lord Brownlow provided him in 1862 with a house on his estate, called Ward's Hurst, near Little Gaddesden. There Massey remained till 1877. In 1867 the second Earl Brownlow died, and his brother and successor married next year. Both episodes were celebrated by Massey in privately printed volumes of verse. While at Ward's Hurst, Massey closely studied Shakespeare's sonnets, on which he contributed an article to the 'Quarterly Review' in April 1864. He argued that Shakespeare wrote most of his sonnets for his patron Southampton. He amplified his view in a volume called 'Shakespeare's Sonnets never before interpreted' in 1866. This he rewrote in 1888 under the title of 'The Secret Drama of Shakespeare's Sonnets.' Despite his diffuseness, self-confidence, and mystical theorising, Massey brings together much valuable Shakespearean research.

At Ward's Hurst, too, Massey developed an absorbing interest in psychic phenomena. In 1871 he issued a somewhat credulous book on spiritualism which he afterwards withdrew. Subsequently he made three lecturing tours through America. The first tour lasted from Sept. 1873 to May 1874, and extended to California and Canada. The second tour, which began in Oct. 1883 and ended in Nov. 1885, included Australia and New Zealand, as well as America. A third American tour opened in Sept. 1888, but the fatal illness of a daughter brought it to an early close. His lectures dealt with many branches of poetry and art, but they were chiefly concerned with mesmerism, spiritualism, and mystical interpretation of the Bible. He printed privately many of his discourses. His faith in spiritualistic phenomena was lasting, and monopolised most of his later thought.

Massey's resources, which were always small, were augmented in 1863, on Lord Palmerston's recommendation, by a civil list pension of 70*l.*, to which an addition of 30*l.* was made by Lord Salisbury in 1887. On leaving Ward's Hurst he lived successively at New Southgate (1877–90), at Dulwich (1890–3), and from 1893 at South Norwood. His closing years were devoted to a study of old Egyptian civilisation, in which he thought to trace psychic and spiritualistic problems to their source and to find their true solution. 'A Book of the Beginnings,' in two massive quarto volumes, appeared in 1881, and a sequel of the same dimensions, 'The Natural Genesis,' appeared in 1883. Finally he published 'Ancient Egypt the Light of the World, in twelve books' (1907). Massey believed that these copious, rambling, and valueless compilations deserved better of posterity than his poetry.

Massey died on 29 Oct. 1907 at Redcot, South Norwood hill, and was buried in Old Southgate cemetery. He was twice married: (1) on 8 July 1850 to Rosina Jane Knowles (buried in Little Gaddesden churchyard on 23 March 1866), by whom he had three daughters and a son; (2) in Jan. 1868 to Eva Byron, by whom he had four daughters and a son. Two daughters of each marriage survived their father.

[Massey's Poetical Works, with memoir by Samuel Smiles, 1861; J. Churton Collins's Studies in Poetry and Criticism, 1905, pp. 142–67; A. H. Miles, Poets and Poetry of the Century, v. 347 seq.; Allibone's Dict. Engl. Lit.; The Times, 30 Oct. 1907; Athenæum, 9 Nov. 1907; Review of Reviews, Dec. 1907 (with portrait); Book Monthly (by James Milne), July 1905 and Sept. 1907 (with portrait); private information from Miss Christabel Massey, the eldest surviving daughter.]

S. L.

MASSON, DAVID (1822–1907), biographer and editor, born at Aberdeen on 2 Dec. 1822, was son of William Masson, stonecutter in that city, and Sarah Mather, his wife. After education at the grammar school of Aberdeen (1831–5) under James Melvin [q. v.], he matriculated in October 1835 at Marischal College and Aberdeen University, and at the close of his course, in April 1839, took the first place among the Masters of Arts of his year. With the intention of qualifying for the ministry of the Church of Scotland, he proceeded to Edinburgh and spent three years (1839–42) in the divinity hall of the university, where Dr. Thomas Chalmers [q. v.] was one of his teachers; but towards the close of his curriculum, during the stir of the Disruption, he resolved not to enter the church. He returned to Aberdeen and undertook (1842–4) the editorship of a weekly journal, 'The Banner.' In the summer of 1843 he visited London for the first time as the guest of his fellow-townsman Alexander Bain [q. v. Suppl. II], and made the acquaintance of Mrs. Carlyle. In the following year, during his second visit to London, he met Thomas Carlyle [q. v.], who introduced him to the editor of 'Fraser's Magazine,' in which his first article appeared in that year. From 1844 to 1847 he was engaged in Edinburgh on the staff of W. and R. Chambers, publishers, in the preparation of their Miscellanies and Educational Series. A little book on the history of Rome, written in 1847, was published in 1848; and in the same year he brought out, anonymously, another on ancient history. Other text-books on mediæval history (1855) and modern history (1856) followed after his direct association with the firm of Chambers had come to an end.

In 1847 Masson removed to London and began to contribute to the magazines and reviews, including 'Fraser's,' the 'Quarterly,' the 'Westminster,' the 'Leader,' and the 'North British,' and to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' He enjoyed the friendship of the Carlyles, and enlarged his circle of literary acquaintances through his membership of 'Our Club,' where his companions included Thackeray, Douglas Jerrold, Charles Knight, Mark Lemon, Dr. Doran, Peter Cunningham, and others. In these early years of hard work he found relaxation with the corps of the London Scottish volunteers; and in 1851–2 he acted as secretary of the London Society of the Friends of Italy.

In 1853, the year of his marriage, he was appointed professor of English literature in University College, London, in succession to Arthur Clough [q. v.]; and in 1856 he published a volume of 'Essays, Biographical and Critical: Chiefly on English Poets.' This was followed in 1859 by his 'British Novelists and their Styles,' and by the first volume of an extensive 'Life of Milton, narrated in connection with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his Time.' On the latter work (1859–80, 6 vols.) his reputation as a biographer and historian chiefly rests, and there must be few rivals in this *genre* in any literature so painstaking and thorough in the recovery of the setting of a great career. The book was received with general approbation, and such criticism as has suggested that the reader cannot see the poet in the crowd of contemporary interests has misjudged the author's deliberate purpose. The book remains the standard authority. To the labours of this undertaking Masson added, towards the close of 1858, the task of starting and editing a new magazine for Alexander Macmillan, the first number of which appeared on 1 Nov. 1859, two months before Thackeray inaugurated the rival 'Cornhill.' Its title, 'Macmillan's Magazine,' was 'Editor David's' suggestion, and was accepted by the publisher after a long friendly battle for the name 'The Round Table.' Shortly before the issue of the first number, Masson and Macmillan spent three days in September 1859 with Tennyson in the Isle of Wight, and on the return journey they visited Kingsley at Eversley. Masson continued to edit the 'Magazine' with success till 1867, when his place was taken by Sir George Grove [q. v. Suppl. I]. In the autumn of 1863 he undertook, in addition, the editorship of the short-lived 'Reader.' Two years later he published a volume of essays entitled 'Recent British Philosophy.'

On the death of William Edmonstoune Aytoun [q. v.] in 1865, Masson was appointed professor of rhetoric and English literature in the university of Edinburgh; and from that date to the close he resided in Edinburgh. There he completed his 'Life of Milton'; edited the works of 'Goldsmith' (1869), 'Milton' (1874), and 'De Quincey' (1889–90); wrote an exhaustive biography of 'Drummond of Hawthornden' (1873); and recast and reissued the matter of the essays of 1856, with additions, in three separate volumes entitled 'Wordsworth, Shelley, and Keats,' 'The Three Devils,' and 'Chatterton' (1874). To the

same period belong, among other works, his volume on De Quincey for the 'English Men of Letters' series (1878), and 'Edinburgh Sketches and Memories' (1892), a reprint of magazine articles. During the thirty years of academic life in Edinburgh (1865–95), where more than 5000 students passed through his class-room, he achieved a popularity which remains a pleasant tradition in Scottish university life. From 1867 he interested himself in the movements for the 'higher education' and the medical education of women, and gave annually, under the auspices of the 'Association for the University Education of Women' (1868), a course of lectures on English literature until the admission of women to the Scottish universities. The Masson Hall, a residence for women undergraduates, erected by the committee of this association, and opened on 24 November 1897, bears his name, in recognition of his labours. From 1880 to 1899 he acted as editor of the 'Privy Council Register of Scotland,' in succession to John Hill Burton [q. v.], and contributed historical introductions or digests to each of the thirteen volumes which he supervised; and in 1886 he delivered the Rhind lectures before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. In 1893, on the death of William Forbes Skene [q. v.], he was appointed historiographer-royal for Scotland; and on 12 Feb. 1896 the Royal Scottish Academy elected him an honorary member and professor of ancient literature. He was an honorary graduate of the universities of Aberdeen (LL.D.), Dublin (Litt.D.), and Moscow. From 1869 to 1878 he resided at 10 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh (where he was visited by John Stuart Mill and Carlyle); and from 1882 at 58 Great King Street. His closing years were spent at Lockharton Gardens, Edinburgh. He died on the night of Sunday, 6 Oct. 1907, and was buried in the Grange cemetery, Edinburgh.

Masson's long association with Carlyle and his admiration of his friend's genius have to some extent obscured the individuality of his own work; and an alleged physical likeness, more imagined than true to fact, has encouraged the popular notion of discipleship. He was too independent in character to owe much to another, and the trait by which his authority was won—sincerity in workmanship, that 'indisputable air of truth' which is felt in everything he wrote and did—was not derived from, and hardly confirmed by, the intercourse at Chelsea. In his literary work he sometimes sacrificed the claims of art to the importunities of research; yet no sound judgment could deny the accuracy, the sanity of judgment, and the geniality of critical temper, which distinguish his work as historian and essayist. On his large circle of friends and pupils he left a lasting impression of vigorous personality and high purpose. From his prime, but especially in his later years, he was, if not the dictator, the confidant in every important literary and public enterprise, and by his broad-minded patriotism, untainted by the parochialism which he heartily condemned, was accepted by his contemporaries as the representative of what counts for best in Scottish character.

He married, on 27 Aug. 1853, Emily Rosaline, eldest daughter of Charles and Eliza Ormo, at whose house in Avenue Road, Regent's Park, he had been one of a group of writers and painters (including Coventry Patmore, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Thomas Woolner, and Holman Hunt), in sympathy with the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. They had one son, Ormo, professor of chemistry in the university of Melbourne and F.R.S., and three daughters, Flora, editor of two posthumous works by her father, Helen (Mrs. Lovell Gulland), and Rosaline, author of several books.

Sir George Reid painted three portraits of Masson: (*a*) a three-quarter length in oil, presented to him by Lord Rosebery in the name of the subscribers on 23 Nov. 1897, on the occasion of his retirement (now in the possession of Professor Orme Masson); (*b*) a smaller canvas, in oil, commissioned by Mr. Irvine Smith for his private collection, and now in the possession of Mr. Charles Green, publisher, Edinburgh; (*c*) a canvas, in oil, presented by the artist to the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, and there preserved. An etching ($12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 16''$) was made by F. Huth in 1898 from the Irvine Smith canvas; and an etched portrait-sketch by William Hole appears in 'Quasi Cursores,' published in 1884, on the occasion of the tercentenary of the university of Edinburgh. Two portraits (from photographs of Masson in later life) were published in 1911: (*a*) in the Scottish History Society's edition of Craig's 'De Unione,' and (*b*) in the posthumous volume of 'Memories of Two Cities.' A marble bust by J. P. Macgillivray, R.S.A., presented by subscription to the university of Edinburgh in 1897, is less successful than the portraits by Reid and Huth.

Masson's published writings comprise:

1. 'History of Rome' (Chambers's Educational Course), 1848. 2. 'Ancient History' (the same), 1848. 3. 'The British Museum, Historical and Descriptivo' (Chambers's Instructive and Entertaining Library), 1848. 4. 'College Education and Self Education. A Lecture,' 1854. 5. 'Mediæval History' (Chambors's Educational Course), 1855. 6. 'Modern History' (the same), 1856. 7. 'Essays, Biographical and Critical: chiefly on English Poets,' 1856 (see Nos. 16, 17 and 18). 8. 'British Novelists and their Styles,' 1859. 9. 'Life of Milton, narrated in connection with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his Time,' vol. i. 1859; vol. ii. appeared in 1871; the sixth and last in 1880; and a new edition of the first in 1881. 10. 'Recent British Philosophy,' 1865; 3rd edit. 1877. 11. 'The State of Learning in Scotland. A Lecture,' 1866. 12. 'University Teaching for Women,' introductory lectures in Shandwick Place, 1868. 13. 'The Works of Goldsmith' (Globe edit.), 1869. 14. 'Drummond of Hawthornden,' 1873. 15. 'The Poetical Works of John Milton,' 3 vols. 1874, re-issued in 1877, 1878, 1882, 1890, and in 3 vols. in the 'Golden Treasury' series, in a separate edition in 1882, and later in the 'Eversley' series. 16. 'Wordsworth, Shelley, and Keats, and other Essays,' 1874. 17. 'The Three Devils: Luther's, Milton's, and Goethe's. With other Essays,' 1874 (new edit. 1875). 18. 'Chatterton: a story of the year 1770,' 1874; new edit. 1899; Nos. 16, 17 and 18 are reprints, with additions, of No. 7. 19. 'The Quarrel between the Earl of Manchester and Oliver Cromwell' (Camden Society), 1875. 20. Introduction to 'Three Centuries of English Poetry' (an anthology by his wife), 1876. 21. 'The Poetical Works of John Milton' (Globe edit.), 1877. 22. 'De Quincey' ('English Men of Letters' series), 1878; revised 1885. 23. 'Registor of the Privy Council of Scotland,' 1st series, vols. iii.-xiv., 2nd series, vol. i. (13 vols. covering the years 1578–1627), 1880–1899. 24. 'The Vicar of Wakefield' (Globe readings), 1883. 25. 'Carlyle personally and in his Writings. Two Lectures,' 1885. 26. 'Select Essays of De Quincey,' 1888. 27. 'The Collected Writings of Thomas De Quincey, a New and Enlarged Edition,' (14 vols.), 1889–90. 28. 'Edinburgh Sketches and Memories' (reprints of articles), 1892. 29. 'James Melvin, Rector of the Grammar School of Aberdeen,' Aberdeen, 1895 (reprinted from 'Macmillan's Magazine,' 1864). 30. 'Memories of London in the Forties,' published posthumously and edited by his daughter, Flora Masson, 1908, containing reprints from 'Blackwood's' and 'Macmillan's' magazines. 31. 'Memories of Two Cities,' posthumously edited by Flora Masson, 1911. Masson also contributed the first article (on Milton) in a volume entitled 'In the Footsteps of the Poets,' published by Messrs. Isbister & Co. (n.d.).

[Autobiographic references in works, especially Nos. 25, 28, 29, and 30; Scotsman, 24 Nov. 1897 (which contains Lord Rosebery's eulogy on the occasion of the presentation of the portrait) and 8 Oct. 1907; The Times, 8 Oct. 1907; Who's Who, 1903; Carlyle's Letters, 1889; Letters of Alexander Macmillan, 1908; J. M. Barrie, An Edinburgh Eleven, 1889; Quasi Cursores, 1884; Strand Magazine, Feb. 1896 (with reproduction of a series of early photographs); arts. by Miss Flora Masson in Cornhill, Nov. 1910 and June 1911; information supplied by Miss Rosaline Masson from family papers; personal recollections.] G. G. S.

MASSY, WILLIAM GODFREY DUNHAM (1838–1906), lieutenant-general, born at Grantstown, co. Tipperary, Ireland, on 24 Nov. 1838, was eldest of four sons of Major Henry William Massy (1816–1895) of Grantstown and Clonmaine, co. Tipperary, by his wife Maria, daughter of Patrick Cahill. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, he graduated B.A. in 1859, and was made LL.D. in 1873.

Meanwhile he had entered the army as ensign on 27 October 1854, and was promoted lieutenant on 9 February 1855. Going out to the Crimea, he served at the latter part of the siege of Sevastopol, was under fire at the battle of Tchernaya, and commanded the grenadiers of the 19th regiment at the assault of the Redan on 8 Sept. During the last engagement he showed great gallantry. Returning to the trenches for reinforcements, he was dangerously wounded by a ball which passed through his left thigh, shattering the bone. Being left on the ground, he fell during the ensuing night into the hands of the enemy, who abandoned him, believing him to be mortally wounded. He was finally rescued, and recovered after a confinement to his camp stretcher of nearly six months. His courage was commended in a special despatch by Sir James Simpson [q.v.], and he became popularly known as 'Redan' Massy. Promoted captain on 20 Feb. 1860, he was awarded the 5th class of the Legion of Honour and Turkish medal.

In 1863 he obtained his majority, and served as assistant adjutant-general in India. On his promotion as lieutenant-colonel he commanded in India the 5th royal Irish lancers from 1871 to 1879. On 4 Sept. 1879 Massy was proceeding with a small escort to Kabul, when the news of the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari [q. v.] reached him at Shutargarden; and he at once telegraphed the news to Sir Frederick (afterwards Lord) Roberts. During the Afghan war of 1879–80 he commanded a cavalry brigade and took a prominent part in the battle of Charasiab on 6 Oct. 1879, capturing 75 pieces of Afghan artillery. During the subsequent operations in the Charde Valley, Massy was despatched in pursuit of the enemy (7 Oct.), but he failed to cut off the Afghan line of retreat. Next taking part in the actions round Kabul, he was ordered (11 Dec. 1879) to start from Sherpur with the cavalry under his command and effect a junction with General Macpherson's brigade. Advancing too far, Massy was cut off by 10,000 Afghans at Killa Kazi, and after an unsuccessful charge and the abandonment of guns he was extricated from a difficult position by the timely arrival of the main body. General Roberts in his report laid the responsibility for the disaster on Massy, who was severely censured and removed from his command. General Roberts's strictures were regarded as unduly harsh, and Massy was soon reappointed to a brigade by George, duke of Cambridge, the commander-in-chief (*Despatches, Lond. Gaz.* 16 Jan. and 4 May 1880). He received the Afghan medal with two clasps.

He became major-general on 23 Aug. 1886 and was nominated C.B. on 21 June 1887. He held the command of the troops in Ceylon from 1888 to 1893, when he attained the rank of lieutenant-general. On 4 Oct. 1896 he obtained the colonelcy of the 5th royal Irish lancers, and on 1 April 1898 was placed on the retired list. He received the reward for distinguished service. He was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Tipperary, and high sheriff in 1899. He died on 20 Sept. 1906 at the family residence, Grantstown Hall, Tipperary. He married in 1869 Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Major-general Sir Thomas Seaton, K.C.B., of Aekworth, Suffolk, and widow of George Arnold, by whom he left issue one daughter, Gertrude Annette Seaton, who married in 1893 Colonel James George Cockburn (*d.* 1900).

[The Times, 21 and 22 Sept. 1906; Lord Roberts, Forty-one Years in India, 30th edit. 1898; H. B. Hanna, The Second Afghan War, iii. 1910; S. P. Oliver, The Second Afghan War, 1908; J. Duke, Recollections of the Kabul Campaign, 1883; Septans, Les expéditions anglaises en Asie, Paris, 1897, p. 213 *seq.*; Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland, 1904; Hart's and Official Army Lists.]

H. M. V.

MASTERS, MAXWELL TYLDEN (1833–1907), botanist, born at Canterbury on 15 April 1833, was youngest son of William Masters (1796–1874), a nurseryman of scientific ability, known as the raiser of elm and other seedlings, as a hybridiser of passion flowers, aloes and cacti, and as the compiler of a valuable catalogue, 'Hortus Duroverni' (1831); he corresponded with Sir William Hooker [q. v.] from 1846 to 1862, became alderman and mayor of Canterbury, and was founder of the museum there in 1823.

Masters, after education at King's College, London, of which he became an associate, qualified L.S.A. in 1854 and M.R.C.S. in 1856. He graduated M.D. *in absentia* at St. Andrews in 1862.

While at King's College he attended the lectures of Edward Forbes [q. v.] and those of Lindley at the Chelsea physic garden. On the acquisition of the Fielding herbarium by the university of Oxford, Masters was appointed sub-curator under Dr. Daubeny, the professor of botany, and his first paper, one on air-cells in aquatic plants, was communicated to the Ashmolean Society in 1853. He delivered courses of lectures on botany at the London and Royal Institutions, and was an unsuccessful candidate in 1854 for the botanical chair which Edward Forbes vacated at King's College on his appointment to Edinburgh; Robert Bentley [q. v. Suppl. I] was elected. From 1855 to 1868 Masters was lecturer on botany at St. George's Hospital medical school. In 1856 he began to practise as a general practitioner at Peckham.

It was at this period that his attention was first drawn to the study of malformations, especially those of the flower, and their connection with the theory of the foliar nature of its parts. His first teratological paper, one on a monstrosity in Saponaria, was published in 1857 in the 'Journal of the Linnean Society,' of which he became a fellow in 1860. After other preliminary papers, his volume on 'Vegetable Teratology,' to which he was prompted by his friend Samuel James Salter, F.R.S. (1825–97), and which was on the whole his most original contribution to science, was issued by the

Ray Society in 1869. Although the author never had leisure to prepare a second edition, he furnished many additions to the German version published in 1886, and in 1893 he prepared a descriptive catalogue of the specimens of vegetable teratology in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. On the death of Lindley, its founder, in November 1865, Masters, whose elder brother William was associated with the 'Gardeners' Chronicle' at its establishment in 1841, was appointed principal editor of that journal, and henceforth the horticultural side of botany was his dominant interest for life. Under his direction the paper maintained a high standard. Botanists of eminence were among the writers, and he encouraged beginners. Masters acted as secretary to the International Horticultural Congress of 1866, and edited its 'Proceedings.' Out of the large surplus, Lindley's library was purchased for the nation and vested in trustees, of whom Masters was chairman, whilst 1000*l.* was given to the Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Institution, in which Masters always took keen interest. He was an assiduously active supporter of the Royal Horticultural Society, and succeeded Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker [q. v. Suppl. II] as chairman of the scientific committee. He kept in close touch with the progress of horticulture on the Continent.

Masters continued to work at pure botany, studying in the Kew herbarium from 1865. He was a large contributor to Lindley and Moore's 'Treasury of Botany' (1866; revised edit. 1873), elaborated the Malvaceæ and allied orders and the passion-flowers for Oliver's 'Flora of Tropical Africa' (vol. i. 1868; vol. ii. 1871), and the passion-flowers for the 'Flora Brasiliensis' (1872); and after much study, prepared a monograph on the same family Restiaceæ for De Candolle's supplement to the 'Prodromus' (1878). On the conifers, which divided his chief attention with the passion-flowers, he wrote in the 'Journals' of the Linnean and Horticultural Societies, the 'Journal of Botany,' and in the 'Gardeners' Chronicle,' and in 1892 he presided over the Conifer Conference of the Horticultural Society. He also contributed to Hooker's 'Flora of British India' and to his edition of Harvey's 'South African Plants,' and to Sir William Thiselton-Dyer's 'Flora Capensis.'

As lecturer and examiner, Masters knew the requirements of students, and met them successfully in thorough revisions of Henfrey's 'Elementary Course of Botany,' which he brought abreast of the time (2nd edit. 1870; 3rd edit. 1878, with the section on fungi re-written by George Milne Murray [q. v. Suppl. II]; 4th edit. in 1884, with the sections relating to the cryptogamia re-written by Alfred William Bennett [q. v. Suppl. II]). Masters also published two primers, 'Botany for Beginners' (1872) and 'Plant Life' (1883), both of which were translated into French, German, and Russian, and he contributed articles on horticulture and other subjects to 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (9th edit.).

Masters was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1870, and a correspondent of the Institute of France in 1888; and was also a chevalier of the order of Leopold. He died at the Mount, Ealing, on 30 May 1907. His body was cremated at Woking. In 1858 he married Ellen, daughter of William Tress, by whom he had four children. His wife and two daughters survived him.

His services have been commemorated by the endowment of an annual series of Masters lectures in connection with the Royal Horticultural Society.

[Gardeners' Chronicle, xli. (1907), pp. 368, 377, 398, 418, by William Botting Hemsley (with two portraits); Kew Bulletin, 1907, pp. 325–334, with bibliography.] G. S. B.

MATHESON, GEORGE (1842–1906), theologian and hymn writer, known as 'the blind preacher,' born at 39 Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, on 27 March 1842, was the eldest son in the family of five sons and three daughters of George Matheson, a prosperous Glasgow merchant. His mother, Jane Matheson, his father's second cousin, was the eldest daughter of John Matheson of the Ferneze Print Works, Barrhead. As a child he suffered much from defective eyesight, and while a boy he became blind. This calamity did not deter him from an early resolve to enter the ministry.

After attending two private schools, he proceeded in 1853 to Glasgow Academy, where, notwithstanding his disability, he gained a competent knowledge of the classics, French, and German, and carried off many prizes. At Glasgow University, which he entered in 1857, he had a distinguished career, graduating B.A. in 1861, the last occasion on which the degree was granted, with 'honourable distinction in philosophy,' and proceeding M.A. in 1862. In the latter year he passed to the divinity hall, where he was much influenced by John Caird [q. v. Suppl. I].

In January 1867, after being licensed by the presbytery of Glasgow, he was appointed assistant to the Rev. Dr. MacDuff of Sandyford church, Glasgow, and on 8 April 1868 became minister of Innellan church on the shores of the Firth of Clyde, then a chapel of ease in the parish of Dunoon, but through Matheson's efforts soon erected into a parish church. There Matheson was minister for eighteen years, and his preaching gifts rapidly matured. For a time he grew dissatisfied with the calvinistic theology in which he was brought up, and according to his own account was inclined to reject all religion (cf. *Life of Matheson*, pp. 121–2). But a study of the Hegelian philosophy saved him from agnosticism. Innellan afforded Matheson leisure and tranquillity for study and writing. In 1874 he published anonymously 'Aids to the Study of German Theology,' in which he sought to show that German theology was positive and constructive. The work passed into a third edition within three years. In 1877 appeared 'The Growth of the Spirit of Christianity' (Edinburgh, 2 vols.), a philosophic presentment of the history of the church to the Reformation. In 'Natural Elements of Revealed Theology' (Baird lecture, 1881) 'he endeavoured to employ the results of the science of comparative religion in the defence of Christianity as a revealed religion' (A. B. Bruce, *Brit. and For. Evangel. Rev.* 1881). In his 'Can the Old Faith live with the New? or, the Problem of Evolution and Revelation' (Edinburgh, 1885; 2nd edit.), he argued that the acceptance of evolution was calculated to strengthen belief in the Christian faith.

While at Innellan Matheson also began a long series of devotional books which made a wide appeal, and wrote much sacred poetry. A selection of his verses appeared as 'Sacred Songs' in 1890. The third edition (1904) included the hymn 'O Love that wilt not let me go,' which has found a place in almost every modern hymnal. At the Sunday-school convention held in Jerusalem in 1904 representatives of fifty-five different Christian communions, gathered from twenty-six different nations, sang it on the slopes of Calvary.

In October 1885 Matheson preached with success at Balmoral before Queen Victoria, by whose direction the sermon was printed for private circulation. Meanwhile in 1879 he declined an invitation to succeed Dr. John Cumming [q. v.] of Crown Court church, London, but in 1886 he became minister of St. Bernard's parish church, Edinburgh. His lack of sight proved no bar to the capable discharge of onerous parochial duties. His influence was specially strong among the educated classes, who were attracted by his intellectual force, as well as by his eloquence and dramatic power. In 1897 indifferent health led him to relinquish a portion of pastoral responsibility to a colleague, and the joint pastorate lasted until July 1899, when he finally retired. The later years of his life were devoted almost entirely to study and authorship. He was made D.D. of Edinburgh in 1879, and LL.D. of Aberdeen in 1902, but declined the Gifford lectureship at Aberdeen. In 1890 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Matheson, whose learning was varied rather than profound, was a conspicuous representative of liberal theology. Despite his blindness, he was invariably radiant and cheerful. He died at Avenell House, North Berwick, after a brief illness, on 28 Aug. 1906, and was buried in the family vault in Glasgow Necropolis on 1 Sept. He was unmarried. He shared his home with his eldest sister, Jane Gray Matheson, to whom he attributed much of his happiness and success.

His portrait, painted by Otto Leydo, hangs in the vestry of St. Bernard's parish church, Edinburgh.

Matheson's many devotional works included: 'My Aspirations' (Cassell's 'Heart Chords' series, 1883); and 'Words by the Wayside' (1896); both of which were translated into German. His contributions to theology other than those cited were: 1. 'The Psalmist and the Scientist, or, the Modern Value of the Religious Sentiment,' Edinburgh, 1887, which popularised the views set forth in 'Can the Old Faith live with the New?' 2. 'Landmarks of New Testament Morality' (Nisbet's Theological Library), 1888. 3. 'The Spiritual Development of St. Paul,' Edinburgh, 1891; translated into Chinese. 4. 'The Distinctive Messages of the Old Religions,' Edinburgh, 1892. 5. 'The Lady Ecclesia,' 1896, an allegorical treatment of the development of the Spirit of Christ in the Church and in the individual. 6. 'Sidelights from Patmos,' 1897. 7. 'The Bible Definition of Religion,' 1898. 8. 'Studies of the Portrait of Christ' (vol. i. 1899; vol. ii. 1900), a characteristic work, of which 11,000 copies were sold within one year. 9. 'The Representative Men of the Bible,' first series, 1902; second series, 1903. 10. 'Representative Men of the New Testament,' 1905. 11. 'The

Representative Women of the Bible, posthumously, 1907.

[Life of George Matheson, by D. Macmillan, 1907; Matheson's Times of Retirement, with brief memoir also by Dr. Macmillan; Julian's Dict. of Hymnology; personal knowledge.]

W. F. G.

MATHEW, SIR JAMES CHARLES (1830–1908), judge, born at Lehenagh House, Cork, on 10 July 1830, was eldest son of Charles Mathew of Lehenagh House by his wife Mary, daughter of James Hacket of Cork. Father Theobald Mathew [q. v.], the apostle of temperance, was his uncle, and it was largely due to his representations that the nephew, after receiving his early education at a private school at Cork, was sent at the age of fifteen to Trinity College, Dublin, a most unusual step at that period for a member of a Roman catholic family. Here he graduated as senior moderator and gold medallist in 1850. He entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn on 1 June 1851, and read in the chamber of Thomas Chitty [q. v.], the special pleader; he was called to the bar in Hilary term 1851, having obtained in the previous November an open studentship. He was made a bencher in Easter term 1881. For some ten years his progress was very slow. In the meantime he found scope for his debating and argumentative powers at the Hardwicke Society, of which he was one of the founders; and the humour and sarcasm which never forsook him brought him into prominence at the social gatherings of the Home Circuit mess. When business at last came to him, it found him thoroughly versed in the intricacies of pleading and practice and ready to seize every opportunity. He had a strong natural aptitude for the practical side of law, and from the outset of his career at the bar he showed impatience of technicalities and determination to get at the real points at issue. His services were in especial demand at the now defunct Guildhall sittings, where the heavy City special jury cases were tried, and after the way was cleared by Mr. (now the Right Hon.) Arthur Cohen being made a Q.C. in 1874, Mathew and Charles (afterwards Lord) Bowen [q. v. Suppl. I] were invariably retained by one side or the other; but in spite of his vast practice as a junior, Mathew steadily refrained from applying for a silk gown: a weak and rather harsh voice may have rendered him distrustful of his powers as a leader. In 1873 he was among the treasury counsel on the prosecution of the Tichborne claimant, Arthur Orton [q. v. Suppl. I], and he was the only one of his opponents with whom Dr. Kenealy [q. v.] did not quarrel (cf. SIR H. S. CUNNINGHAM'S *Life of Lord Bowen*).

In March 1881, though still a stuff gownsman, he was appointed a judge in the Queen's Bench Division and he was knighted. At first he was hardly the success on the bench that his friends had predicted. He was often over hasty in speech, and he showed himself too impatient of slowness and dulness. These defects, however, wore away, and he became eventually the best *nisi prius* judge of his time. On the criminal side, though his previous experience in that branch of the profession was small, he showed acuteness and broad common sense, with occasionally, as was observed, a slight leaning to the prisoner. But it is by the institution of the commercial court that he will be best remembered. He had always held strong views on the question of costs and of legal procedure, and shortly before his elevation to the bench he had served on a royal commission appointed to inquire into the former subject. In 1895 he persuaded the other judges of the Queen's Bench, in which Lord Russell of Killowen [q. v. Suppl. I] had just been appointed chief justice, to assent to the formation of a special list for commercial cases to be heard in a particular court, presided over by the same judge sitting continuously and with a free hand as to his own procedure. Of this office Mathew was the first and by far the most successful occupant. He swept away written pleadings, narrowed the issues to the smallest possible dimensions, and allowed no dilatory excuses to interfere with the speedy trial of the action. His own judgments, 'concise and terse, free from irrelevancies and digression,' won the approval of all who practised in the court, and the confidence of the mercantile community. To a man of Mathew's alert, energetic, and radical mind the procedure in Chancery, especially in chambers, seemed a cumbersome survival of medievalism; and when sitting occasionally as a chancery judge he tried to introduce some of the reforms he had found efficacious in the commercial court. But the soil was not congenial, and some of his criticisms caused a good deal of umbrage to the members of the chancery bar.

Shortly after the return of the liberal party to office in August 1892, Mathew was made chairman of a royal commission appointed to inquire into the case of the evicted tenants in Ireland, with especial reference to their reinstatement

and resettlement. The selection was not very fortunate. As a convinced home ruler and the father-in-law of Mr. John Dillon, a leading Nationalist M.P., he was regarded with distrust by the landlords and the unionists generally. The opening day, 7 Nov., was marked by a disagreeable altercation between the chairman and Mr. (now the Right Hon. Sir) Edward Carson. Following the example of Sir John Day [q. v. Suppl. II] at Belfast, Mathew refused to allow cross-examination by counsel. Carson thereupon stigmatised the inquiry as 'a sham and a farce,' and Mathew pronounced this observation to be 'impertinent and disgraceful to the Irish bar.' Counsel were ordered to withdraw, two of the chairman's colleagues took speedy opportunity of resigning, and the landlords as a body refused to take any further part in the proceedings. The commission, however, continued to take evidence, and reported in due course; some of its recommendations bore fruit in the clauses of Mr. Wyndham's Land Purchase Act of 1903. It should be said that the lines of procedure laid down by Mathew have been consistently followed in subsequent royal commissions.

Not improbably owing to this episode Mathew was not raised to the court of appeal until 1901. In his new capacity he displayed all his old qualities of accuracy, common sense, and vigour, but he deprecated elaborate arguments and voluminous citation of authorities, the 'old umbrellas of the law,' as he used to call them. On 6 Dec. 1905 he was seized with a paralytic stroke at the Athenæum Club, and his resignation was announced on the following day. He died in London on 9 Nov. 1908, and was buried in St. Joseph's cemetery at Cork.

In many respects Mathew was a typical representative of the south of Ireland. Ready and facile of speech, he was gifted with a delightful flow of humour and a strong appreciation of the lighter side of life. An ardent radical and a devout Roman catholic, he maintained the happiest relations with many who were vehemently opposed to him in religion and politics; on circuit he was always a welcome visitor at the houses of the dignitaries of the Church of England. A man of wide reading and culture, he was a warm-hearted and faithful friend.

He married on 26 Dec. 1861 Elizabeth, daughter of Edwin Biron, vicar of Lympne near Hythe; she survived him. There were two sons and three daughters of the marriage. Of these latter the oldest, Elizabeth, married in 1895 Mr. John Dillon, M.P.; she died in 1907.

An oil painting of Mathew by Frank Holl, R.A., is in the possession of his widow. A cartoon portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1896.

[The Times, 10 Nov. 1908; Men and Women of the Time; Annual Register, 1892; Reports of Commercial Cases, by T. Mathew and M. Macnaghten, vol. i. introduction, 1895; personal knowledge.] J. B. A.

MATHEWS, CHARLES EDWARD (1834–1905), Alpine climber and writer, born at Kidderminster on 4 Jan. 1834, was third of six sons of Jeremiah Mathews, a Worcestershire land agent, by his wife Mary Guest. Of his five brothers, the eldest, William (1828–1901; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, 20th wrangler 1852), was one of the leading pioneers of Alpine exploration and the largest contributor to 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers' (1859 and 1862); he was president of the Alpine Club 1869–71. The fourth brother, George Spencer Mathews (1836–1904, 7th wrangler in 1859 and fellow of Caius College, Cambridge), was also a noted mountaineer. Both brothers were prominent figures in municipal and social life at Birmingham.

Charles Edward was educated at King Charles I's school, Kidderminster, served his articles in Birmingham and London from 1851, and was admitted solicitor in 1856. He practised with great success in Birmingham, acted as solicitor to the Birmingham school board throughout its existence, and as clerk of the peace from 1891 till his death. He was a member of the town council from 1875 to 1881 and for nearly fifty years exerted much influence on the public and social affairs of Birmingham. One of the founders and subsequently chairman of the parliamentary committee of the Education League, he founded in 1864 the Children's Hospital, in conjunction with Dr. Thomas Pretious Heslop [q. v.], and took part for many years in its management; he set on foot the agitation which led to the reorganisation of King Edward's school, and served as a governor of the school from its reconstitution in 1878 till his death; a lifelong friend of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, he was from 1886 one of the local leaders of the liberal unionist party.

Outside professional and civic interests, Mathews's abounding energy found its main outlet in mountaineering. He was introduced to the Alps in 1856 (*Peaks, Passes and Glaciers*, 1st series, ch. iv) by his brother

William, with whom the idea of forming the Alpine Club originated; and the foundation of the club was definitely decided upon in November 1857 by the two brothers, a cousin, Benjamin Attwood Mathews, and Edward Shirley Kennedy; the last, aided by Thomas Woodbine Hinchliff [q. v. Suppl. I], taking the leading share in its actual formation (Dec. 1857–Jan. 1858). Charles Edward Mathews played his part in the conquest of the Alps which followed during the succeeding decade, and he continued to climb vigorously for more than forty years, long after all the other original members of the Alpine Club had retired from serious mountaineering. He was president of the club from 1878 to 1880, and took a prominent part in its affairs till the last year of his life: 'no one has on the whole done so much [for mountaineering and for the Alpine Club] because no one has continued his Alpine activity over so long a period.' He was also one of the founders (1898) and the first president of the Climbers' Club, an association formed with the object of encouraging mountaineering in England and Ireland.

Besides numerous papers in the 'Alpine Journal' (vols. i.–xxii.) he contributed articles on the guides Melchior and Jakob Anderegg to 'Pioneers of the Alps' (1887), and a retrospective chapter to C. T. Dent's 'Mountaineering' in the Badminton Library (1892); but his most important work in Alpine literature is 'The Annals of Mont Blanc' (1898), an exhaustive monograph, containing a critical analysis of the original narratives of the early ascents of the mountain, and a history and description of all the later routes by which its summit has been reached. Mathews himself climbed it at least twelve times.

He died at Edgbaston on 20 October 1905, and was buried at Sutton Coldfield. There is a monument to his memory in the garden of Couttet's hotel at Chamonix. Mathews married in 1860 Elizabeth Agnes Blyth, and had two sons and two daughters.

[The Times, 21 Oct. 1905; Birmingham Daily Post, 21, 23, 24, and 25 Oct. 1905; 24 Aug. 1907; Alpine Journal, xxii. 592, xxiii. 427; personal knowledge; private information.] A. L. M.

MATHEWS, Sir LLOYD WILLIAM (1850–1901), general and prime minister of Zanzibar, born in 1850, was son of Captain William Mathews, one of the pioneers of the volunteer movement. Entering the royal navy in 1863 as a naval cadet, he became a midshipman on 23 Sept. 1866, and in 1868 was stationed in the Mediterranean.

He first saw active service in the Ashanti campaign of 1873–4. He received the war medal and won promotion to the rank of lieutenant. On 27 Aug. 1875 Mathews was appointed lieutenant on board H.M.S. London, which was engaged in suppressing the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. He proved himself a capable and enterprising officer, capturing many Arab dhows and receiving the thanks of the admiralty. He retired from the navy with the rank of lieutenant in 1881.

Meanwhile in 1877 he was selected to command the army of Bargash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, who wished his troops to be drilled on the European model. Mathews trained and equipped a military force of 1000 regulars and 5000 irregulars, and henceforth devoted his services entirely to the Zanzibar government. He was given the rank of brigadier-general in the Zanzibar army, and in 1881 he was successful in capturing the Arab slave dealers who had murdered Captain Brownrigg, R.N. Mathews retained the confidence of Bargash's successors, and devoted his main energies to urging the suppression of slavery. In 1889 a decree was issued purchasing the freedom of all slaves who had taken refuge in the sultan's dominions; and in 1890 the sale or purchase of slaves was prohibited in Zanzibar. In November following, in accordance with the Anglo-German convention, Zanzibar was formally declared a British protectorate. In 1891 Mathews was appointed British consul-general for East Africa, but he never took up the duties of the post. He preferred to remain in the sultan's immediate service, and in October following he became prime minister and treasurer of the reconstituted Zanzibar government. Under his enlightened rule the machinery of administration was reorganised with a minimum of friction, and the old order of things was rapidly transformed. Mathews's strong personality impressed itself on successive sultans. In 1896, on the death of Sultan Hamed bin Thwain, he opposed the attempt of Khalid to seize the throne. The palace was bombarded by British warships, and Khalid was compelled to submit. Mathews then secured the installation of Sultan Hamed bin Mahommed, who was entirely favourable to British interests (27 Aug. 1896). Thanks to the prime minister's reforming energies, the legal status of slavery was abolished in 1897, compensation

being given to the slave owners. Farms were established for the cultivation of new products, and modern methods of agriculture were introduced. The value of his work was officially recognised by the British government. He was created C.M.G. in 1880, and raised to K.C.M.G. in 1894. In addition to these honours he held the first class of the Zanzibar order of the Hammudie, and the order of the crown of Prussia. Mathews's prestige remained unshaken till the end. His name became a household word throughout East Africa for strict justice and honest administration. He died at Zanzibar on 11 Oct. 1901, and was buried in the English cemetery outside the town.

[The Times, 12 Oct. 1901; Navy Lists; R. N. Lyne, Zanzibar in Contemporary Times (portrait, p. 100), 1905; Sir Gerald Portal, The British Mission to Uganda in 1893, 1894; H. S. Newman, Banani: the Transition from Slavery to Freedom in Zanzibar, 1898; E. Younghusband, Glimpses of East Africa and Zanzibar, 1910.]

MAWDSLEY, JAMES (1848–1902), trade union leader, born at Preston on 9 Feb. 1848, was son of Thomas Mawdsley, an operative cotton spinner, by his wife Jane Fawcett. At the age of nine he went to the mill as a half-timer. He soon became interested in trade unionism, and was elected in 1875 assistant secretary to the Preston Spinners' Association. He took an active part in the historic Preston lock-out of 1878, and in September of that year became secretary to the Amalgamated Association of Cotton Spinners. He belonged to what is somewhat inaccurately called 'the old school of trade union leader.' Mr. Sidney Webb entitles him 'the cautious leader of the Lancashire cotton spinners,' but his policy was steadily directed to resist reductions in wages and secure a minimum scale agreement. His opposition to the reductions forced upon the operatives in 1879 and 1885 became an essential link in the development of trade union policy in Lancashire. But it was not till 1892–3 that he fought his great battle. The employers then sought to enforce a further reduction in wages of five per cent.; the operatives refused to accept it, and for twenty weeks the mills of south-east Lancashire were idle. The industrial result of this dispute was a reduction of under three per cent. and the famous conciliation scheme known as the Brooklands agreement, by which the men and the masters agreed to fix wages for periods of years by consent and refer disputes to an arbitrator. But a farther reaching effect was that as the operatives were very dissatisfied with the result it threw them into political agitation and so opened the door for the political labour party.

From 1882 to 1897 he was a member of the parliamentary committee of the trade union congress, and joined in the constant endeavours of the committee to widen its field of activity in home and foreign politics. Although he did not welcome the growing power of the independent labour political movement, he was forced along on its currents. He visited America in 1895 as a trade union delegate, and repeatedly went to the Continent on the same errand. He was made a J.P. for the city of Manchester in 1888 and for the county of Lancaster in 1894. He was a member of the royal commission which inquired into labour questions in 1891–4, opposed a general scheme of arbitration, and was one of the signatories of the minority report which advocated 'public for capitalist enterprise.' He was also a member of several local authorities. In 1900 he unsuccessfully contested Oldham as a trade unionist candidate for parliament.

He married in January 1871 Ann Wright, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. He died at Taunton, Ashton-under-Lyne, on 4 Feb. 1902, and was buried at Christ Church cemetery there.

[Factory Times, 7 Feb. 1902; The Times, 5 Feb. 1902; Sidney Webb's Industrial Democracy, 1897; family information.]

J. R. M.

MAY, PHILIP WILLIAM, called PHIL MAY (1864–1903), humorous draughtsman, born at 66 Wallace Street, New Wortley, Leeds, on 22 April 1864, was seventh child of Philip William May, an engineer. His father's father was Charles May, squire of Whittington, near Chesterfield, a sportsman and amateur caricaturist. His mother's father was Eugene Macarthy (1788–1866), an Irish actor and for a while manager of Drury Lane Theatre. An elder sister of his mother, Maria (1812–1870), was an actress of repute, and married Robert William Honner [q.v.], manager of the Sadler's Wells and Surrey Theatres. Charles May being a friend of George Stephenson, his son Philip (the artist's father) was admitted as a pupil to Stephenson's locomotive works at Newcastle-on-Tyne, but failed to succeed in business on his own account, with the result that his family were in very needy circumstances. Phil May was sent to St. George's School, Leeds, but left very early. His own wish was to be a jockey; but when still quite a child

he was employed as timekeeper in a foundry, and at twelve years of age had begun to help the scene painter and make himself generally useful at the Leeds theatre. Subsequently he joined a touring company as an actor, his first appearance being at the Spa Theatre, Scarborough. He played among other parts François in 'Richelieu' and the cat in 'Dick Whittington.' In his fifteenth year he set out for London to earn his fortune, suffering there great hardships. Part of the return journey he performed on foot. In Leeds again, he took to drawing in earnest, contributed to a paper called 'Yorkshire Gossip,' and designed pantomime costumes. At the age of nineteen he married Sarah Elizabeth Emerson.

In 1883, after more London poverty, May drew a caricature of Irving, Bancroft, and Toole leaving a Garrick Club supper, which was published by a print-seller in the Charing Cross Road. The print caught the eye of Lionel Brough, the actor, who bought the original (cf. *The Bancrofts: Recollections of Sixty Years*, 1909, p. 330, with reproduction). Replicas were subsequently acquired by King Edward VII, Sir Arthur Pinero, and Sir Squire Bancroft. Brough recommended May to the editor of 'Society.' For 'Society' he did some work, and then passed to 'St. Stephen's Review,' of which paper he was the artistic mainstay until a break down of health made it advisable to go to Australia, where he had an offer of 20*l.* a week from the 'Sydney Bulletin.' He left London in 1885 and remained in Australia until 1888, completing altogether some 900 drawings for the 'Bulletin.' For a while after leaving that paper he remained in Melbourne practising painting, and then settled in Paris to study art as seriously as he was able. Returning to live in London in 1892, he resumed his labours on 'St. Stephen's Review,' to which from Paris he had contributed his first widely successful work, the illustrations to 'The Parson and the Painter,' published as a book in 1891. In 1892 appeared the first 'Phil May's Winter Annual,' destined to be continued until 1903, containing some thirty to fifty drawings by himself, with miscellaneous literary matter. There were fifteen issues in all (three being called 'Summer Annual'), and these shilling books probably did as much to make the artist's reputation as a humorist as any of his journalistic drawings. His first important newspaper connection was with the 'Daily Graphic,' for which paper he started on a tour of the world, which however came to an abrupt close in Chicago, and he returned to London in 1893, never to leave it again. There followed a very busy period, during which he contributed not only to the 'Daily Graphic' and 'Graphic' but, among other illustrated papers, to the 'Sketch' and 'Pick-me-up,' and steadily acquired a name for comic delineations of low life such as none could challenge. In 1895 there appeared 'Phil May's Sketch Book: Fifty Cartoons,' and in 1896 his 'Guttersnipes: Fifty Original Sketches,' containing some of his most vivid and characteristic work, on the strength of which he was elected to the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. In the same year he succeeded to a chair at the 'Punch' Table. Although he retained it until his death the traditions of the paper were a little cramping to one so essentially Bohemian as he, while some of his contributions to it, such as the illustrations to the 'Essence of Parliament' (reissued in Lucy's 'Balfourian Parliament,' 1906), must be considered a misapplication of his genius. Portraits were not his forte, and any time which he spent on drawing from photographs was lost. In 1897 appeared 'Phil May's Graphic Pictures' and also 'The ZZG., or Zig-Zag Guide. Round and about the beautiful and bold Kentish coast. Described by F. C. Burnand and illustrated by Phil May,' to which the artist contributed 139 illustrations; in 1899 followed both 'Fifty hitherto unpublished Pen and Ink Sketches' and the 'Phil May Album, collected by Augustus M. Moore,' with a biographical preface.

Phil May once stated that all he knew about drawing had come from Edward Linley Sambourne [q. v. Suppl. II]. Although the initial line work of the two men is very similar, the difference in the completed drawings is wide. Sambourne progressed by multiplying strokes; May by the process of omitting them. Phil May struck out line after line until only the essentials remained. His usual method for his 'Punch' contributions was to draw more or less fully in pencil and then work over this with pen and ink, with the utmost economy of stroke, and finally rub out the pencil. But latterly he often omitted the pencil foundation. Those who attended his lectures, which he illustrated as he talked, or were present at Savage Club entertainments at which he acted as 'lightning cartoonist,' say that the rapidity and sureness of his hand were miraculous. May's line at its best may be said to be alive.

It is certain that no English draughtsman has ever attained greater vigour or vivacity in black and white. In this frugal and decisive medium he drew thousands of droll and cynical scenes of Bohemian and street life, becoming thereby as pre-eminently the people's illustrator of the end of the Victorian period as Keene had been during its middle years and Leech during its earlier ones. None could set down London street types, whether of Seven Dials or the Strand, with greater fidelity and brilliance. Critics and artists alike united to praise him. Whistler once remarked that modern black and white could be summed up in two words—Phil May.

In private life May was a man of much humour and a curious amiability and gentleness, qualities which unhappily carried with them a defect of weakness that made him the victim both of sociability and of impecunious friends. He earned large sums but was too easily relieved of them. His 'Punch' editor, Sir Francis Burnand, tells a story illustrative at once both of his generosity and of his inherent sweetness, to the effect that on being asked at a club for a loan of 50*l*., May produced all he had—namely half that amount—and then abstained from the club for some time for fear of meeting the borrower, because he felt that 'he still owed him 25*l*.'

Before his health finally broke May had been a sedulous horseman. He was greatly interested in boxing, although rather as a spectator than a participator, and another of his hobbies was the composition of lyrics, usually of a sentimental order, some of which were set to music. Not long before his death he made a serious arrangement to return to the stage, as Pistol, in a revival of 'Henry V'; but his appearance did not extend beyond one or two rehearsals taken with impossible levity. A full-length portrait of May in hunting costume by J. J. Shannon was exhibited at the Academy of 1901, so realistic in character as to distress many who saw it and were unaware of May's besetting weakness. A cartoon portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1895. He also introduced himself in his pictures probably more frequently than any other artist, often with a whimsical and half-pathetic sidelong glance at his foibles. He died on 5 Aug. 1903 at his home in Medina Place, St. John's Wood, and was buried at Kensal Green. His widow, who received a civil list pension of 100*l*. a year, married again and died in 1910. He left no family.

After his death there were published further collections of published and unpublished sketches in 'Phil May's Sketches from Punch,' 1903, his 'Picture Book,' 1903, with a biographical and critical preface by G. R. Halkett; his 'Medley,' 1904, his 'Folio of Caricature Drawings and Sketches,' 1904, with a biography, and in the same year 'Phil May in Australia,' with both an excellent biography and iconography. On 25 June 1910 a mural tablet subscribed for by the public was unveiled on the house in Leeds where he was born, recording the circumstance and calling him 'the great black and white artist' and 'a fellow of infinite jest.'

[The Times, 6 August 1903; biographical prefaces to Phil May in Australia, Bulletin Office, Sydney, 1904, and The Phil May Folio, London, 1904; James Glover, Jimmy Glover: his book, 1911 (with portrait of May by himself, Leeds, 1880); private information.]

E. V. L.

MAYOR, JOHN EYTON BICKERSTETH (1825–1910), classical scholar and divine, third son of the Rev. Robert Mayor (*d.* 1846), was born on 28 Jan. 1825 at Baddegama in Ceylon, where his father was a missionary of the Church Missionary Society from 1818 to 1828. His mother was Charlotte (1792–1870), daughter of Henry Bickersteth, surgeon, of Kirkby Lonsdale, and sister of Henry Bickersteth, Baron Langdale [q. v.], and Edward Bickersteth, rector of Watton [q. v.]. He was named John Eyton in memory of his father's friend, the Rev. John Eyton (*d.* 1823), rector of Eyton in Shropshire, who had prompted the elder Mayor to abandon the medical profession and to become a missionary (*The Eagle*, xxv. 333).

From his early boyhood Mayor delighted in books. At the age of six he 'revelled in Rollin (in default of Plutarch)' and in English prose versions of Homer and Virgil (*First Greek Reader*, p. xxi, n. 2). After attending the grammar school of Newcastle-under-Lyme as a day boy, he was from 1833 to 1836 at Christ's Hospital, whence he was removed owing to an attack of scarlet fever. For several years he was at home, learning Greek, as well as Latin, from his mother. In 1838, with the aid of his uncle, Robert Bickersteth, a successful surgeon in Liverpool, he was sent to Shrewsbury, the school which won his lifelong devotion. He read much out of school, for his own improvement. He bought for himself and 'perused carefully' the works of Joseph Butler and Richard Hooker (*The Latin Heptateuch*, p. lxvii f.), and was

familiar with the writings of 'Leighton and Burnet and Chalmers—from very early days' (*The Eagle*, xxiii. 106). He 'thumbed the "Corpus Poëtarum" from Lucretius to Ausonius.' Milton's verse, English and Latin, he 'nearly knew by heart' (*First Greek Reader*, p. xxxvi).

In Oct. 1844 he began residence at St. John's College, Cambridge (on his interests as an undergraduate, see *ib.* pp. xli seq. and *The Eagle*, xxiii. 308). His college tutor was the Rev. Dr. Hymers, his private tutor William Henry Bateson [q. v.], ultimately Master of St. John's. He also read classics with Richard Shilleto [q.v.]. In the classical tripos of 1848 he was third in the first class. An elder brother, Robert Bickersteth, was third wrangler in 1842; his younger brother, Joseph Bickersteth, was second classic in 1851; all the three brothers were elected fellows of the college, the date of John's admission as fellow being 27 March 1849.

From 1849 to 1853 Mayor was master of the lower sixth at Marlborough College, and there he prepared his erudite edition of 'Thirteen Satires of Juvenal.' This was first published in a single volume with the notes at the foot of the page (1853). A second edition was published in two volumes (1869–78) with the notes at the end of each, and a third edition (1881) with the text of the 'Thirteen Satires' and the notes on Satires i., iii.–v., vii. in the first volume, and the notes on Satires viii., x.–xvi. in the second. A fourth edition of the first volume appeared in 1886.

In 1853 Mayor returned for life to St. John's, at first as an assistant tutor or lecturer in classics, but the vastness of his learning prevented him from being a good lecturer. He was ordained deacon in 1855 and priest in 1857. He subsequently kept the act for the B.D. degree (taking the subject of vernacular services *versus* Latin), preached a Latin and an English sermon, but never took the degree (*The Eagle*, xxiii. 107). To the 'Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology,' founded by Hort, Lightfoot, and Mayor in 1854, he contributed two learned and comprehensive articles on Latin lexicography (Nov. 1855 and March 1857).

Throughout life Mayor applied himself with exceptional ardour to various forms of literary and antiquarian research, and he proved indefatigable in amassing information. He brought together an immense library, which he stored until 1881 in his college rooms over the gateway of the second court. In that year he acquired a small house in Jordan's Yard to make room for the overflow of books and papers. An accomplished linguist, he was familiar not only with Latin and Greek but with French, Italian, and Spanish, and notably with German and Dutch. To the collecting of biographical material he devoted immense energy, and in later life he placed his biographical notes at the disposal of contributors to this Dictionary.

His early publications include biographies of Nicholas Ferrar (1855), of Matthew Robinson (1856), of Ambrose Bonwicke (1870), and William Bedell (1871), as well as an edition of Roger Ascham's 'Schole-master' (1863; new edit. 1883). But the history of his own university was one of his most absorbing interests, and he emulated the antiquarian zeal of Thomas Baker [q. v.], the ejected fellow of the 18th century. He printed the four earliest codes of the college statutes (1859). He transcribed the admissions to the college from 1630, and his transcript was edited as far as 1715 by himself (1882–93), and as far as 1767 by Mr. R. F. Scott (1903). He calendared Baker's voluminous MSS. in the university library. He supplied material to Prof. Willis and John Willis Clark [q. v. Suppl. II] for their 'Architectural History of Cambridge,' and he gave every aid and encouragement to Charles Henry Cooper [q. v.] in his labours on Cambridge history and biography, and accumulated manuscript notes for a continuation of Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' Mayor foretold that his own biographical collections would survive with the manuscripts of Baker and Cole. In 1869 Mayor published for the first time Baker's 'History of St. John's College,' a solid work in two large volumes; he continued Baker's text, and added abundant notes to the lives of all the Masters of the college and of the bishops trained within its walls.

In 1864 Mayor was elected without a contest university librarian. He held the post for three years, and was never absent from his duties for more than eight days together. During his tenure of office the catalogue of MSS. was completed, and he substituted for the various series of class-marks a single series of Arabic numerals (a reform which was subsequently abandoned). Although his energy increased the life and vigour of the library, all his literary and antiquarian projects were in his own words put 'out of gear' by his duties, and in 1867 he withdrew to resume his private work. The revision of his 'Juvenal' chiefly occupied him between 1869 and 1872, and in the last year (1872) he was elected

professor of Latin in succession to Hugh Andrew Johnstone Munro [q. v.]. He remained professor till his death. His favourite subjects for lectures were Martial and the Letters of Seneca and the younger Pliny, with Minucius Felix and Tertullian. But, like his college lectures, those delivered before the university were too closely packed with references to parallel passages to be appreciated by the ordinary student. His lectures on Bede bore fruit in 1878 in a joint edition (with Dr. J. R. Lumby) of the 'Ecclesiastical History' (bks. iii. and iv.), in which the learned and multifarious commentary fills a little more space than the text.

Mayor pursued his studies unremittingly, 'taking no exercise for its own sake' and rarely going abroad except on academic or learned business. In 1875 he represented Cambridge University at the tercentenary of Leyden, where he met Madvig and Cobet. In the same year he paid his only visit to Rome, where, apart from its ancient associations, he was mainly interested in the modern schools, where the boys learnt by heart whole books of Virgil and Tasso. A keen interest in the Old Catholics led him to attend the Congress convened at Constance in 1873, when he delivered a German as well as an English discourse (Mayor's *Report of Congress*, 1873; also his edit. of *Bishop Reinkens' Second Pastoral Letter and Speeches, and Prof. Messmer's Speech*, 1874).

His physical constitution was remarkably strong. He attributed the vigour of his old age to his strict adherence to vegetarian diet, which he adopted in middle life and thenceforth championed with enthusiasm. He set forth his views on diet first in 'Medicus Cibi Medicus Sibi, or Nature her Own Physician' (1880); and subsequently in the selected addresses published in 'Plain Living and High Thinking' (1897). In 1884 he became president of the Vegetarian Society, and held office till death. Throughout that period he was a frequent contributor to the 'Dietetic Reformer and Vegetarian Messenger'; and the Vegetarian Society in 1901 printed selections by him from the Bible and from English poets under the title of 'Sound Mind in Body Sound: a Cloud of Witnesses to the Golden Rule of not too much.' He was also keenly interested in missionary work at home and abroad, and especially in the college mission in Walworth.

Mayor became president of his college in Oct. 1902, and at the fellows' table he charmed visitors of the most varied tastes by his old-fashioned courtesy, and by his learned and lively talk. His interests within their own lines remained alert to the last. When the National Library of Turin was partly destroyed by fire on 26 Jan. 1904, he promptly sent the library no fewer than 710 volumes (*The Eagle*, xxvi. 264 f.). In 1907 he easily mastered Esperanto.

Mayor's wide learning received many marks of respect in his later years. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1895, that of LL.D. from Aberdeen in 1892 and from St. Andrews in 1906, and that of D.D. from Glasgow in 1901. He was one of the original fellows of the British Academy (1902). In 1905, on his 80th birthday, a Latin address of congratulation written by Prof. J. S. Reid and numerously signed, was presented to him at a meeting held in the Combination Room of St. John's, under the presidency of Sir Richard Jebb. Until 1908 he preached in the college chapel and occasionally in the university church. He printed his sermons immediately after delivery, without his name, but with the date and place, and with an appendix of interesting notes. His style in the pulpit reflected the best seventeenth and eighteenth century examples, and his sermons dealt exhaustively with subjects of importance. 'The Spanish Reformed Church' was the theme of two sermons in 1892 and 1895, the first of which was partly delivered in the university church and was published in 'Spain, Portugal, the Bible' (1895). His last sermon, that on 'The Church of Scotland' (1908), was in praise of Scottish learning and Scottish missionary enterprise. A selection of his sermons was edited for the Cambridge University Press by the Rev. H. F. Stewart in 1911, after his death. Mayor, who was unmarried, died suddenly of heart failure within two months of completing the 86th year of his age, on 1 Dec. 1910, while he was preparing to leave his Cambridge residence, with a view to reading prayers in the college chapel. He was buried in St. Giles's cemetery, on the Huntingdon road, Cambridge.

Mayor possessed an unusual power of accumulating knowledge. He had small faculty of construction, and much of the work that he designed was not attempted, or if attempted was uncompleted. A projected commentary on Seneca never appeared. A Latin dictionary, which might have been his *magnum opus*, was never seriously begun. Contemplated editions of Milton and of Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' and an ecclesiastical history of the first

three centuries came to nothing. Yet his publications are very numerous and cover a wide range. Some of these have been already mentioned. His scholarly reputation mainly rests on his edition of Juvenal. Apart from this, his chief contributions to classical learning are an edition of Cicero's 'Second Philippic,' founded on that of Hahn (1861); a bibliography of Latin literature, founded on that of Hübner (1875); and an independent edition of the 'Third Book of Pliny's Letters' (1880). In 1868 he published an excellent 'First Greek Reader,' with a vigorous preface on classical education, interspersed with interesting touches of autobiography. Of proposed editions of 'The Narrative of Odysseus' ('Odyssey,' books ix.–xii.), and of the 'Tenth Book of Quintilian,' only a small portion was published (1872). His annotated editions of Burman's and Uffenbach's visits to Cambridge, printed in 1871, were posthumously published, as part of 'Cambridge under Queen Anne,' in 1911. In 1880 he published a critical review of the 'Latin Heptateuch' of Cyprian, the sixth-century poet and bishop of Toulon. Among miscellaneous works may be reckoned Mayor's edition of Richard of Cirencester's 'Speculum Historiale de gestis Regum Angliæ' for the Rolls series (2 vols. 1863–9), devoting many pages of the preface to indicating the exact sources of all the borrowed erudition of the forger of the treatise 'De Situ Britanniæ,' which its first editor (and, indeed, author), Charles Bertram [q. v.] of Copenhagen, had falsely attributed to Richard of Cirencester. In 1874 he edited Cooper's 'Memoir of Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby,' and in 1876 published, for the Early English Text Society, 'The English Works of Bishop Fisher.' His latest work was a 'First German Reader, with Translation and Notes,' which he had printed for himself and published at the Cambridge University Press in Jan. 1910 with the title 'Jacula Prudentium, Verse and Prose from the German.'

His annotated copies of Juvenal and Seneca are among the books presented by his executors to the library of his college, and his interleaved Latin dictionaries are among those presented to the university library, which he named as the ultimate destination of his biographical collections. Of the rest of his library more than 18,000 volumes were sold in Cambridge after his death (Catling's catalogue of sale on 14–18 March 1911).

A presentation portrait painted by (Sir) Hubert (von) Herkomer in 1891 is in the hall of St. John's College. An etching by the same artist formed the frontispiece of 'Minerva' (1903–4), and is reproduced in 'The Eagle' (xxv. 129).

[Autobiographical passages in prefaces to First Greek Reader, Juvenal (ed. 1886), The Latin Heptateuch, and in Spain, Portugal, the Bible; also in Commemoration Sermon, 1902, in The Eagle, xxiii. 307f. and 106f.; Report of Meeting of Subscribers to Portrait of Prof. Mayor, ib. xvi. 268–76, xvii. 81; Presentation of Address, ib. xxvi. 241–7, with reprint of articles on Prof. Mayor in National Observer, 26 Dec. 1891, and Daily Mail, 25 Aug. 1904; obituary notices by the present writer in The Times, 2 Dec. 1910; Guardian, 9 Dec. p. 1717; Cambridge Review, 8 Dec.; Classical Review, Feb. 1911; Proceedings of the British Academy, April; and The Eagle, xxxii. pp. 189–98, followed on pp. 199–232 by notices by Rev. C. E. Graves, Rev. H. F. Stewart, J. B. Mullinger, and others, and reprint of articles in The Athenæum, 10 Dec. 1910, and Blackwood's Magazine, Jan. 1911, with bibliography of contributions to Notes and Queries; writings on Vegetarianism, ib. pp. 232, 316f., and articles in classical periodicals, ib. xxxiii. pp. 58–62: university tributes to his memory in Cambridge University Reporter, xli. pp. 608, 1270, and xlii. 37; lastly, Memoir in Select Sermons, edit. by the Rev. H. F. Stewart (with portrait), Cambridge, 1911.] J. E. S.

MEADE, RICHARD JAMES, fourth Earl of Clanwilliam in the Irish peerage, and second Baron Clanwilliam in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1832–1907), admiral of the fleet, born on 3 Oct. 1832, was eldest son in the family of four sons and a daughter of Richard Charles Francis Meade [q. v.], third earl of Clanwilliam and Baron Gillford in the Irish peerage and Baron Clanwilliam in the peerage of the United Kingdom, by his wife Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Augustus Herbert, eleventh earl of Pembroke. He had his early education at Eton, and entered the navy on 17 Nov. 1845; he passed his examination in Nov. 1851 and was promoted to lieutenant on 15 Sept. 1852. In Dec. of the same year he was appointed to the Impericuse, frigate, in which he served during the whole of the Russian war. The Impericuse was senior officer's ship of the advanced squadron and followed up the ice and established the blockade of the Gulf of Finland as early in the spring as possible, and before the navigation was thought safe for heavy ships. In Sept. 1856 Lord Gillford was appointed to the Raleigh, Captain Keppel [see Keppel, Sir Henry, Suppl. II],

for the China station, and when the Raleigh was wrecked near Hong Kong on the passage out, he followed Keppel and with him took part in the boat actions of Escape Creek on 25 May 1857 and of Fatshan Creek on 1 June. In August he was appointed to the Calcutta, flagship of Sir Michael Seymour [q. v.], and in Dec. he landed with the naval brigade before Canton. At the storming of Canton on 29 Dec. Gilford was severely wounded in the left arm by a gingal bullet; he was mentioned in despatches, received the medal with clasps for Fatshan and Canton, and on 26 Feb. 1858 was promoted to commander and appointed to the Hornet, which he took to England. On 22 July 1859 he was promoted to captain. From 1862 to 1866 he commanded the Tribune in the Pacific, and from Oct. 1868 to 1871 the battleship Hercules in the Channel. In 1872 he became an aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria, and was given the command of the steam reserve at Portsmouth. On the formation of Disraeli's ministry in 1874 he joined the Board of Admiralty as junior sea lord, and continued at Whitehall until the change of government brought in a new board in May 1880. He was promoted to flag rank on 31 Dec. 1876, received the C.B. in June 1877, and succeeded to the earldom on 7 Oct. 1879. From 1880 to 1882 he had command of the flying squadron, reaching the rank of vice-admiral on 26 July 1881, and being awarded the K.C.M.G. in March 1882; from Aug. 1885 to Sept. 1886 he flew his flag as commander-in-chief on the North American and West Indies station, laying down the command in consequence of his promotion to admiral on 22 June 1886. In June 1887 he was raised to the K.C.B., and in 1888 became a commissioner of the patriotic fund. He was commander-in-chief at Portsmouth from June 1891 to June 1894, was promoted to admiral of the fleet on 20 Feb. 1895, received the G.C.B. in May following, and reached the age for retirement on 3 Oct. 1902.

In the words of one of his messmates, Clanwilliam 'throughout his life was before everything a sailor, studious of the interests of the service and of those under his command, and probably valued his rank as an admiral much more than his title as an Irish earl or English baron.' He died on 4 Aug. 1907 at Badgemore, Henley on Thames, and was buried in the family vault at Wilton, near Salisbury.

He married on 17 June 1867 Elizabeth Henrietta, eldest daughter of Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy [q. v.], G.C.M.G., governor of Queensland, and had four sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Richard Charles, Lord Gillford, born in 1868, entered the navy, was made lieutenant in 1891, was flag lieutenant to Sir George Tryon [q. v.] in the Victoria in 1893, and leaving the navy shortly afterwards, died in 1905. The second son, Arthur Vesey Meade, Lord Dromore, born in 1873, succeeded to the earldom; the third, Herbert, entered the navy and reached the rank of commander in 1908; and the youngest, Edward Brabazon, was a captain in the 10th hussars.

A portrait by Rudolf Lehmann was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1890; a 'Vanity Fair' cartoon by 'Spy' was published in 1903; and an engraved portrait was published by Messrs. Walton of Shaftesbury Avenue.

[The Times, 5 and 9 Aug. 1907; Burke's Peerage.] L. G. C. L.

MEAKIN, JAMES EDWARD BUDGETT (1866–1906), historian of the Moors, born at the house of his mother's brother at Ealing Park, London, on 8 Aug. 1866, was the eldest son in a family of three sons and two daughters of Edward Ebenezer Meakin, then a tea-planter in Almora, India, by his wife Sarah, only daughter of Samuel Budgett of Bristol. He was educated first at Mr. Hill's preparatory school, Redhill, and then at Reigate grammar school.

His father, who was keenly interested in oriental peoples and religion, visited Morocco, and founded there on 15 July 1884 the first English newspaper, the 'Times of Morocco,' which urged sympathetic consideration of native interests. James joined his father in Morocco for reasons of health. He acted first as assistant editor of the paper and then as editor. He at once studied the Moorish people and their language. Adopting native dress and the native name Tahar bil Mikki, he mixed freely with all classes, soon mastered the Moorish dialect of Arabic, of which he published in 1891 a word-book with English explanations ('An Introduction to the Arabic of Morocco'), and closely observed Moorish life. In 1890 he returned to England, to consider means of preparing a work on Morocco, which should be as authoritative as Lane's 'Modern Egyptians' on Egypt. But no publisher would encourage the scheme, which was abandoned. Nor would the Royal Geographical or the Scottish Geo-

graphical Society accept Meakin's proposal to explore under their auspices the mountainous district of the Central Atlas behind Morocco. After another year in Morocco (1892), he in 1893 began a journey round the world by way of Turkey and Persia, visiting all the important Mohammedan settlements in Asia and Africa. He returned to Morocco for some months in 1897, and afterwards fixed his permanent home in England, where he devoted himself to literature, journalism, and public lecturing.

Besides Morocco, Meakin now made questions of social reform a special subject of study. In 1901, with a view to raising the standard of health and comfort among the working classes and to exposing the evil conditions of city slums, Meakin organised a scheme for the delivery through the country of lectures on such themes, known as the 'Shaftesbury Lectures.' He often lectured himself, and in 1905 he took a leading part with Dr. John Brown Paton [q. v. Suppl. II] in forming the British Institute of Social Service, under whose auspices the 'Shaftesbury Lectures' were continued. In 1906 he acted as special correspondent of the 'Tribune,' a short-lived London daily newspaper, at the conference of Algeciras. In 1902 he received the Turkish order of the Medjidie in recognition of his studies of Islam. He died in Hampstead Hospital, after a brief illness, on 26 June 1906, and was buried at Highgate cemetery.

Meakin married in 1900 Kate Alberta, daughter of C. J. Helliwell, sometime of Liverpool and afterwards of Vancouver. He had one son.

As a writer on Morocco, Meakin, though without any particular gift of style, was thorough and trustworthy. His chief publications 'The Moorish Empire' (1899, an historical epitome); 'The Land of the Moors' (1901, a general description); 'The Moors' (1902, a minute account of manners and customs), are standard works. Other books of his are: 'Life in Morocco and Glimpses beyond' (1905); 'Model Factories and Villages' (1905); 'Sons of Ishmael.' With his wife, who helped him in many of his books, he wrote the article on Morocco in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (11th edit.).

[The Times, 30 June 1906; Who's Who, 1906; Progress, October 1906; introduction to The Moors, 1902; Athenæum, June 1906; private information.] S. E. F.

MEDD, PETER GOLDSMITH (1829–1908), theologian, born on 18 July 1829, was eldest son of John Medd, F.R.C.S., of Leyburn, Yorkshire, who practised at Stockport, by his wife Sarah, daughter of William Goldsmith. After education at King's College, London, where he was associate in theology in 1849 and subsequently honorary fellow, Medd matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, on 1 March 1848, whence he migrated as scholar to University College, graduating B.A. there in 1852, and proceeding M.A. in 1855. He was fellow of University College from 1852 to 1877, bursar in 1856, tutor from 1861 to 1870, dean and librarian (1861). Taking holy orders in 1853, he served the curacy of St. John the Baptist, Oxford (1858–67), and leaving Oxford in 1870 was rector of Barnes until 1876. He declined in 1875 an offer of the bishopric of Brechin; from 1876 till his death he was rector of North Cerney, Cirencester. In 1877 Medd was made honorary canon of St. Albans. He took a leading part in the establishment of Keble College, Oxford, of the council of which he was senior member in 1871. He was select preacher at Oxford in 1881 and Bampton lecturer in 1882. His Bampton lectures, 'The One Mediator,' published in 1884, although condensed and harsh in style, show great learning. In 1883 he was proctor in convocation for the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

Medd took a keen interest in the higher education of women, and represented his university on the council of Cheltenham Ladies' College. He died, after a long illness, at North Cerney on 25 July 1908, and was buried there. He married on 19 Jan. 1876 Louisa, daughter of Alexander Nesbitt of Byfield House, Barnes, who with six sons and two daughters survived him.

A learned authority on the liturgy, Medd edited with William Bright [q. v. Suppl. II] in 1865 the 'Liber precum publicarum ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,' the Latin version of the Prayer Book. He contributed in 1869 an historical introduction to Henry Baskerville Walton's edition of the first Prayer Book of Edward VI and the ordinal of 1549, and in 1892 he edited Andrewes's 'Greek Devotions' from a manuscript annotated by Andrewes himself, which was discovered by Robert George Livingstone, tutor of Pembroke College. This manuscript was an earlier and more authentic transcript than that made in 1648 for Richard Drake, on which all previous editions had been based. Besides the works mentioned, Medd published several sermons and devotional volumes, including: 1. 'The Christian Meaning of the Psalms and the Supernatural Character

of Christian Truth,' 1862. 2. 'The Church and Wesleyanism,' 1868. 3. 'Home Reunion,' 1871. 4. 'Catholic Unity,' 1875. 5. 'The Country Clergyman's Ideal,' 1887. He also contributed the introductory memoir to 'Selected Letters of William Bright,' 1903.

[The Times, 28 July 1908; Brit. Mus. Cat.; private information.] W. B. O.

MEDLICOTT, HENRY BENEDICT (1829–1905), geologist, born at Loughrea, co. Galway, on 3 Aug. 1829, was second of three sons of Samuel Medlicott, rector of Loughrea, by his wife Charlotte, daughter of Colonel H. B. Dolphin, C.B. The eldest son, Joseph G. Medlicott (*d.* 1866), of the geological survey of India, afterwards in the Indian educational service, was author of a 'Cotton Hand-book for Bengal' (1862). The youngest son, Samuel, became rector of Bowness in Cumberland in 1877.

Medlicott received his early education partly in France, partly in Guernsey, and then entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, with diploma and honours in the school of civil engineering, proceeding M.A. in 1870. In 1851 he joined the geological survey of Ireland, and worked for two years under Joseph Beete Jukes [q. v.], when he was transferred to the English staff and was engaged during 1853 in field-work in Wiltshire. On 24 March 1854 he joined the geological survey of India, and from August till 1862 was professor of geology at the Thomason College of Civil Engineering at Rurki. During his vacations he carried on geological field-work for the survey under Dr. Thomas Oldham [q. v.]. In 1857, as a volunteer, he joined the garrison of Rurki against the mutineers, and for his services was awarded the Indian Mutiny medal. In 1862 he rejoined the geological survey as deputy superintendent for Bengal.

During his early years in India, Medlicott, with his brother Joseph, investigated the stratigraphical position of the Vindhyan series, and sought to separate these ancient unfossiliferous and possibly pre-Cambrian strata from the Gondwana series which ranges from upper palæozoic into mesozoic. In a memoir published by the Indian survey in 1864 Medlicott dealt with the structure of the southern portion of the Himalayan ranges, and expressed the view that the elevation of the mountains did not commence before tertiary times. He instituted some comparisons between the structure of the Alps and the Himalayas in a paper published by the Geological Society in 1868. In his opinion too little attention had been given to the effects of shrinkage and subsidence, and he questioned whether the sea-level has permanently maintained the same radial distance from the centre of the earth. In the words of William Thomas Blanford [q. v. Suppl. II], 'Some of the views expressed by him required and have since received revision, but as an original description of mountain-building, from a uniformitarian as opposed to a catastrophic point of view, it deserves far more attention than it has received.'

In 1876 Medlicott succeeded Oldham as superintendent of the geological survey of India, the title being altered to director in 1885. His duties kept him mainly in Calcutta, where he gave the most painstaking attention to editing the survey publications.

He retired on 27 April 1887, and died at Clifton, Bristol, on 6 April 1905. He was elected F.R.S. in 1877, and in 1888 the Wollaston medal was awarded to him by the Geological Society. He was president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 1879–81, and was a fellow of Calcutta University.

On 27 Oct. 1857 he married at Landeur (Laudhaur) Louisa, second daughter of the Rev. D. H. Maunsell, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. His wife, with one son and one daughter, survived him.

His published works include: 1. 'Sketch of the Geology of the Punjab,' 1874; revised 1888. 2. 'Manual of the Geology of India,' two vols. (with W. T. Blanford), 1879; new edit., revised by R. D. Oldham, 1893. 3. 'Agnosticism and Faith,' 1888. 4. 'The Evolution of Mind in Man,' 1892.

[Obituaries by W. T. Blanford, Proc. Roy. Soc. lxxix. B. 1906, p. xix, and Nature, lxxi. 1905, p. 612.] H. B. W.

MEIKLEJOHN, JOHN MILLER DOW (1836–1902), writer of school books, born in Edinburgh on 11 July 1836, was son of John Meiklejohn, an Edinburgh schoolmaster. Educated at his father's private school (7 St. Anthony Place, Port Hopetoun), he graduated M.A. at Edinburgh University on 21 April 1858, when he was the gold medallist in Latin. At an early age he devoted himself to German philosophy, and when still under twenty produced for Bohn's Philosophical Library a translation of Immanuel Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason.' Meiklejohn became a private schoolmaster, first in the Lake district and then in Orme Square and York Place, London. He also lectured and engaged in journalism. His linguistic powers and

general interest in affairs induced him in 1864 to act as a war correspondent in the Danish-German war, when he was arrested as a spy. But he was already busy with useful compilations for the schoolroom. Between 1862 and 1866 he issued 'An Easy English Grammar for Beginners, being a Plain Doctrine of Words and Sentences' (Manchester, 4 parts). For some years he published his schoolbooks for himself in Paternoster Square. In 1869 he issued (jointly with Adolf Sonnenschein) 'The English Method of Teaching to Read,' and this was followed in 1870 by 'The Fundamental Error in the Revised Code, with Special Reference to the Problem of Teaching to Read.' In 1874 Meiklejohn's educational energy was rewarded by his appointment as assistant commissioner to the endowed schools commission for Scotland. To the report of that commission he contributed valuable educational suggestions. In 1876 Dr. Bell's trustees instituted a chair of the theory, history, and practice of education in St. Andrews University, and Meiklejohn was appointed as the first professor. In his new capacity Meiklejohn from the outset exerted much influence on educational ideas at a time when the national system of education was undergoing complete reconstruction. He was a frequent contributor to the 'Journal of Education' and was a fair and humorous controversialist. Meanwhile Meiklejohn steadily continued to compile and edit school textbooks on history, geography, and literature. His works, apart from numerous school texts and reading books for Blackwood's educational series (1883–7) and the like, included 'The Book of the English Language' (1877), 'The English Language: its Grammar, History, and Literature' (1886), and 'The British Empire: its Geography, Resources, Commerce, Land-ways, and Water-ways' (1891). His numerous geographical manuals adapted to modern use the work of James Cornwell [q.v. Suppl. II]. Meiklejohn's series of school books, which was inaugurated in 1894, included a book on Australasia (1897) and 'The Art of Writing English' (1899; 4th edit. 1902). There followed 'English Literature: a New History and Survey from Saxon Times to the Death of Tennyson' (posthumous, 1904). Meiklejohn did much to raise the standard of school books in use throughout the country. A keen politician, he unsuccessfully contested the Tradeston division of Glasgow as a Gladstonian liberal in 1886.

He died at Ashford, Kent, on 5 April 1902, and was buried there. He married Jane Cussans or de Cusance. Of his sons and daughters, Lieutenant H. B. Meiklejohn, R.N., died on 18 May 1902.

Besides the works mentioned Meiklejohn was author of 'An Old Educational Reformer, Dr. Andrew Bell' (Edinburgh, 12mo, 1881), and he edited the 'Life and Letters of William Ballantyne Hodgson' (Edinburgh, 1883).

[The Times, 7 April 1902; The Journal of Education, May 1903; Post Office Edinburgh and Leith Directory, 1846–7; Meiklejohn's works; Brit. Mus. Cat.] J. E. G. DE M.

MELDRUM, CHARLES (1821–1901), meteorologist, born at Kirkmichael, Banffshire, in 1821, was son of William Meldrum, farmer, of Tomintoul, Banffshire. Educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, he was lord rector's prizeman, and graduated M.A. in 1844. In 1846 he was appointed to the education department, Bombay, and two years later was transferred to the Royal College of Mauritius as professor of mathematics. There later (Sir) Walter Besant [q. v. Suppl. II] was a colleague and intimate friend. In 1851 Meldrum founded the Mauritius Meteorological Society, which he served for many years as secretary.

In 1862 he was appointed government observer in charge of the small meteorological observatory then maintained at Port Louis. Here he devoted himself to the examination of ships' logs, and worked out the laws of cyclones in the Indian Ocean, work of great practical benefit to navigators, which brought considerable credit to the Mauritius observatory. The site at Port Louis was unsuitable for a meteorological observatory, and with the support of Sir E. Sabine he was able to obtain the erection of a new station at Pamplemousses—a site unhappily marshy and fever-stricken. Here the foundation stone of the Royal Alfred Observatory was laid in 1870 by the Duke of Edinburgh. The principal work of the observatory was as before the study of the movement of storms, but from 1880 photographs of the solar surface have been taken daily to supplement the series made at Greenwich and Dehra Dun for a continuous record of the number of spots on the sun.

In 1876 Meldrum was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in the same year the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the university of Aberdeen. He was made C.M.G. in 1886, and was a member of the governor's council from 1886 until his retirement from service in 1896, when he returned to England, settling at Southsea.

He died at Edinburgh on 28 August 1901. He married in 1870 Charlotte, daughter of Percy Fitzpatriek.

[Monthly Notices, Royal Astron. Soc. lxii. 243, 1902; P. J. Anderson, Records of Marischal College, ii. 510; Proc. Roy. Soc. 1905; Who's Who, 1901.] A. R. H.

MELLON, Mrs. SARAH JANE, formerly Sarah Jane Woolgar (1824–1909), actress, born at Gosport, Hampshire, on 8 July 1824, was daughter of a tailor named Woolgar, who went on the stage in 1829 and proved an indifferent tragedian. He gave his child an excellent professional training. Making her first appearance at Plymouth in May 1836, as Leolyn in 'The Wood Demon,' she quickly acquired a reputation as a 'young phenomenon,' performing at Halifax, York, Nottingham, and on the Worcester circuit. Subsequently she studied music, and at Birmingham in 1841, during the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Wood, the operatic vocalists [see Paton, Mary Ann], sang for five nights as Adalgisa in 'Norma.' In November 1842 she fulfilled a successful engagement at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, where she appeared as Ophelia.

On 9 Oct. 1843 Miss Woolgar made her London début at the Adelphi as Cleopatra in Selby's burletta 'Antony and Cleopatra.' With the Adelphi she was long associated. Her first original character there was in T. Egerton Wilks's romantic drama 'The Roll of the Drum' on 16 October. On 8 April 1844 she joined the Keeleys at the Lyceum, and after appearing in several light pieces she rendered to great advantage the part of Mercy in Stirling's version of 'Martin Chuzzlewit.'

In the autumn of 1844 the Adelphi reopened under the management of Benjamin Webster and Madame Celeste, and the golden period of Miss Woolgar's career at that theatre began. On 14 October she showed dramatic feeling as Lazarillo in Boucicault's 'Don Cesar de Bazan.' At the Haymarket on 18 Nov. (owing to the sudden illness of Madame Vestris) she played Lady Alice Hawthorn, on half a day's notice, in the same author's new comedy 'Old Heads and Young Hearts.' She returned to the Adelphi at Easter 1845, and afterwards fulfilled some provincial engagements with her father. At the Adelphi on 11 March 1847 she was the original Lemuel in Buckstone's melodrama 'The Flowers of the Forest.' Dickens spoke of this performance as the most remarkable and complete piece of melodrama he had seen. Appearances in a variety of unimportant dramas, farces, and burlesques followed. After a severe illness she reappeared at the Adelphi on 1 March 1852 as Phœbe to Wright's Paul Pry, acting 'with her usual correct perception of character and vivacity.' In April 1853 she was Mrs. Vane in 'Masks and Faces,' and among her original characterisations in 1854 was Anne Musgrave in Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's 'Two Loves and a Life' (20 May).

In 1856 Miss Woolgar joined the Lyceum company under Charles Dillon, appearing there on 15 Sept. as Florizel in the burlesque of 'Perdita,' to the Perdita of Miss Marie Wilton (Lady Bancroft), who then made her metropolitan début. On 16 Oct. she was the original Constance in 'The Three Musketeers.' In March 1857 she gave a notable rendering of Ophelia, and in the following Christmas sustained a leading character in the Oriental pantomime of 'Lalla Rookh.' On 20 Jan. 1858 she was the original Countess de Montclons in Leigh Hunt's comedy 'Lovers' Amazements.' At this period she was married to Alfred Mellon [q. v.], the musician, and thenceforth acted under her married name.

On the opening of the new Adelphi Theatre on 27 Dec. 1858, Mrs. Mellon played Memory in the apropos sketch 'Mr. Webster's company is requested at a Photographic Soirée,' afterwards delivering Shirley Brooks's inaugural address in the same character. Her finest original rôle at this period was Catherine Duval in Watts Phillips's 'The Dead Heart' (10 Nov. 1859). In January 1860 her Mrs. Cratchit in 'The Christmas Carol' was highly praised by Prof. Henry Morley. On 29 March 1860, at Covent Garden, in aid of the funds of the ill-fated Dramatic College, she played Black-Eyed Susan in Douglas Jerrold's drama to T. P. Cooke's William, notable as Cooke's last appearance on the stage. At the Adelphi on 10 Sept. 1860, when 'The Colleen Bawn' was performed for the first time in England, Mrs. Mellon played Anne Chute, 'winning, perhaps, the foremost honours of the night' (Morley). Her acting with J. L. Toole at the Adelphi in Oct. 1864 in 'The Area Bell' Dickens described in a letter as quite admirable. In September 1865 her Nan in 'Good for Nothing' was said by a competent critic to be as excellent in its way as Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle, which it then preceded. On 5 Oct. 1867 the Adelphi was reopened under her own supervision (but not responsible management). She then

demonstrated her versatility by playing Peg Woffington in 'Masks and Faces' and Tom Croft in 'The School for Tigers.' On 26 Dec. 1867 she was the original Sally Goldstraw in Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins's drama 'No Thoroughfare.' In March 1875 she played Mrs. Squeers in a revival of Halliday's version of 'Nicholas Nickleby,' and in the following October Gretchen to Joe Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle. But, failing to keep step with the steady march towards naturalness, she came to be considered stilted and over pronounced, and she gradually lost caste. On 15 May 1878 a testimonial performance of 'The Green Bushes' was given on her behalf at Drury Lane, when Madame Celeste made her last appearance on the stage. On 14 May 1879 she reappeared at the Adelphi as Mrs. Candour in a revival of 'The School for Scandal,' and there on 24 April 1880 she played Mrs. O'Kelly in the first performance given in England of 'The Shaughraun.' On 2 August following, at the Haymarket, she was the original Miss Sniffe in Boucicault's comedy 'A Bridal Tour.' She remained on the stage till 1883.

Mrs. Mellon died at her residence, Vardens Road, Wandsworth Common, after a very brief illness, on 8 Sept. 1909, and was buried in Brompton cemetery beside her husband, whom she survived forty-two years. She left two daughters, of whom the younger, Miss Mary Woolgar Mellon, became an actress.

'In her prime,' writes John Coleman, 'Miss Woolgar was one of the most accomplished all-round actresses of her day; tragedy, comedy, melodrama, farce, or burlesque—nothing came amiss to her. . . . In high comedy she lacked distinction and hauteur; but a plenitude of sprightliness, piquancy, and even elegance, atoned for this drawback.' At the Victorian Era Exhibition in Earl's Court in 1897 was shown a water-colour drawing, by T. Harrington Wilson, of Mrs. Mellon as Laura in 'Sweethearts and Wives' (1849), lent by the artist. At the Toole sale at Sotheby's in November 1906 were sold an oil-painting by R. Clothier of Toole and Miss Woolgar in the milkmaid scene from 'The Willow Copse' (1869) and a water-colour sketch by Alfred Edward Chalon of Miss Woolgar as the Countess in 'Taming a Tartar.'

[Thomas Marshall's Lives of the Most Celebrated Actors and Actresses (1847); Theatrical Journal, vol. xi. 1854; Era Almanacks for 1875 and 1877; Gentleman's Magazine, Oct. 1888; T. Edgar Pemberton's Dickens and the Stage; Prof. Henry Morley's Journal of a London Playgoer; John Coleman's The Truth about 'The Dead Heart,' 1890; The Bancroft Memoirs, 1909; Daily Telegraph, 10 Sept. 1909; Athenæum, 18 Sept. 1909; personal research.] W. J. L.

MELVILLE, ARTHUR (1855–1904), artist, born at Loanhead of Guthrie, Forfarshire, on 10 April 1855 (*Parish Register*), was fourth son (in the family of seven sons and two daughters) of Arthur Melville, a coachman, by his wife Margaret Wann. When Arthur was quite young the family removed to East Linton, a picturesque village on the Haddingtonshire Esk. There he went to school, and at an early age was apprenticed to a grocer. Devoted to drawing from childhood, he gave up a situation at Dalkeith, when about twenty, and went to Edinburgh, determined to become an artist. He worked with energy and enthusiasm in the school of art, and later in the life school of the Royal Scottish Academy, receiving encouragement from J. Campbell Noble, R.S.A., of whom he was a personal pupil.

In 1875 he exhibited for the first time at the Scottish Academy, and during the next few years painted some oil pictures of homely incident, which secured the interest of one or two local connoisseurs and led to his going to Paris in 1878. There he studied at Julien's Passage Panorama atelier and sketched on the quays. He also painted at Grez and Granville, and it was in the work then done in water-colour, though his oil pictures possessed distinctive qualities also, that he began to reveal the special qualities which developed rapidly and distinguished his art to the end. Three years later, in 1881, he went to Egypt, where he found material and effects eminently suited to stimulate his artistic development. From Egypt he went by Suez and Aden to Kurrachi, whence he found his way up the Persian Gulf to Bagdad, rode across Asia Minor to the Black Sea, and took steamer to Constantinople. During these two years he made many striking drawings and stored up a wealth of impressions, which bore fruit in future years.

When Melville returned to Scotland, the artistic movement, which issued in what came to be known as the Glasgow school, had already begun. There was a certain affinity between his work and that of the young Glasgow painters. Meeting Mr. (now Sir James) Guthrie and E. A. Walton at Cockburnspath in 1883,

Melville associated himself with them. He had already achieved a more individual style than they, and his strong personality helped to accelerate and mould the Glasgow movement, but he on his part was influenced by the Glasgow artists' enthusiasm and audacity in experiment. During the following years, besides completing many Eastern sketches, he painted in water-colours in the Orkneys; but the most important pictures which he produced before leaving Edinburgh for London in 1888 were several oil portraits, amongst them 'The Flower Girl' (1883), 'Miss Ethel Croall' (1886), and the 'Portrait of a Lady' shown at the Royal Scottish Academy in 1889, each in its way a *tour de force*. A visit to Spain and Tangier in 1889–90 was followed in 1892 by an expedition to northern Spain with Mr. Frank Brangwyn. These journeys supplied Melville with motives for a series of important drawings executed on a larger scale and more subtle and masterly in style and finer in colour than their predecessors. Venice in 1894 was his next fruitful venture. After 1897 he devoted more attention to oil painting. There, however, his work, although always interesting and powerful, was more experimental and less satisfying, and, in portraiture at least, tended to extravagance. In 1904 he was again in Spain, at San Sebastian, Granada, and Barcelona, but he contracted typhoid fever while there, and on 29 Aug. he died from its after-effects, at his residence, Redlands, Witley, Surrey. His body was cremated and his ashes lie in Brookwood cemetery.

On 18 Dec. 1899 he married in London Ethel, daughter of David Croall of Southfield, Liberton, Midlothian, who, with a daughter, survived him. Mrs. Melville has a charcoal drawing of him by Sir James Guthrie; Mr. Graham Robertson, an intimate friend, made two sketches of him, which remain in his own possession.

Melville was elected an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1886, and was for some years a member of the Royal Scottish Water-Colour Society. In London he became an associate of the Royal Water Colour Society in 1889 and full member in 1900. The National Gallery of Scotland possesses 'A Moorish Procession,' one of the finest of his Tangier drawings, and 'Christmas Eve,' one of four large oil pictures illustrating Christmas carols, upon which he was engaged at his death; the Glasgow Gallery has an important water-colour, 'The Capture of a Spy,' and in the water-colour collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, is 'The Little Bull Fight—Bravo Toro!' There are also notable drawings by him in the Luxembourg, Paris, and the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

[Information from Mrs. Melville and Mr. J. C. Noble; exhibition catalogues; R.S.A. Report, 1904; Baldwin Brown, The Glasgow School of Painters, 1908 (with photographic portrait); J. L. Caw, Scottish Painting, 1908.]

J. L. C.

MEREDITH, GEORGE (1828–1909), novelist and poet, was born at 73 High Street, Portsmouth (the Lymport of 'Evan Harrington'), on 12 Feb. 1828. His great-grandfather, John Meredith, was living at Portsea in the middle of the eighteenth century, and there in the parish church his son Melchizedek or Melchisedec was baptised in June 1763. 'Mel' early in life became a tailor and naval outfitter in the chief street of Portsmouth, and his business soon became the leading one of its kind in the port (there is a reference to it in chap. vi. of the second vol. of Marryat's *Peter Simple*, 1834). His ambitions ranged beyond the counter; he was on friendly terms with many distinguished customers, was welcomed as a diner-out, and talked like Sydney Smith. He kept horses and hunted, was a member of a local Freemasons' Lodge, and joined the Portsmouth yeomanry as an officer on Napoleon's threat of invasion. In 1801 and 1803–4 he was a churchwarden in the parish church of St. Thomas, to which he presented two offertory plates. He died on 10 July 1804, leaving a large family by his wife Anne, like himself, tall, handsome, and (it is said) the daughter of a solicitor in good practice. 'Mel's' son, Gustavo Urmston (1797–1876), whose name was changed subsequently to Augustus Armstrong, succeeded to the business. Though not without commercial ability, he was wild and extravagant, being, possibly, hampered by his father's grand ideas. He married in 1824 Jane Eliza (1802–1833), daughter of Michael Macnamara of the Point, Portsmouth, 'an old inhabitant' of the town. The only child of this marriage was George Meredith, born above the ancestral shop and baptised on 9 April 1828 in the church of St. Thomas, just seven months before the death of Mrs. 'Mel,' his grandmother. In July 1833 his mother died, the business fell into a rapid decline, and the father migrated first to London and subsequently to Cape Town. He retired after 1860 to 2 Oxford Villas (now 50 Elm Grove), Southsea, where his son

visited him occasionally, and he died there on 18 June 1876. His second wife (his cook), Matilda (Buckett), died in 1885, aged sixty-seven, and they are interred together in the Highland Road cemetery, Southsea. The four 'daughters of the shears,' as Meredith called the great Mel's daughters in 'Evan Harrington,' were all exceedingly beautiful, and they married men somewhat above their own social station. The eldest, Anne Eliza, married in April 1809 Thomas Burbey, banker, of 46 High Street, Portsmouth, who became mayor of the town in 1833. The second, Louisa, married in March 1811 John Read, consul-general for the Azores. The third, Harriet, married John Hellyer, a brewer; and the youngest, Catherine Matilda, married, also in St. Thomas's church, on 28 Oct. 1819, (Sir) Samuel Bundon Ellis [q. v.]. Three of these aunts can be identified without difficulty, mutatis mutandis, for Meredith never mimicked environment too closely, in 'Evan Harrington.'

Meredith's first ten or twelve years were spent at Portsmouth, where he enjoyed the hospitality of his aunts, their friends and relatives. He went as a day boy to St. Paul's church school, Southsea; afterwards the trustees of his mother's small estate put him to a boarding school in the town, his chief recollections of which centred round the dreariness of the Sunday services and the reading of the 'Arabian Nights.' Early in 1843 he was sent to the Moravian School at Neuwied on the Rhine, ten miles north-west of Coblentz, where Professor Henry Morley had preceded him about five years. He remained there until the close of 1844, when he returned home to be articled to a solicitor in London. He began to learn in earnest, though never very systematically, at Neuwied, and his ideas were much enlarged, but he was mainly self-educated. He studied Goethe and Richter. His sympathy with the German point of view in 'Farina,' 'Harry Richmond,' 'The Tragic Comedians,' 'One of our Conquerors,' and elsewhere is sometimes attributed to his sojourn upon the Rhine when he was fifteen; but his stay at Neuwied was brief and his allusions to it in later life were very limited and inconclusive. He read German with perfect ease, but spoke it indifferently, with less ease, indeed, than he spoke French, which he wrote with facility.

In 1845 he was articled to Richard Stephen Charnock of 10 Godliman Street, lawyer and antiquary, who is thought to have combined certain of the traits of the two uncles in 'Richard Feverel.' Charnock was a Bohemian and a 'character' who, in 1847–8, when he became accessible to Meredith, was one of the 'old boys' of the Arundel Club. George's income during this period was very small and irregular, and he frequently lived on a single bowl of porridge a day. His recreation was walking out into Surrey. His patrimony had dwindled, and seeing no definite prospect in the law he turned instinctively to journalism. At or through the Arundel Club he obtained introductions to R. H. Horne, Lord John Manners, and Charles Dickens, through whom he hoped to obtain work on the 'Standard,' 'Household Words,' and other papers. Twenty-four of his earliest poems were contributed to 'Household Words,' while he acted as 'writing master' to a small circle of amateurs who sent other poems to the same periodical. In 1849 he began sending contributions, including a piece on Kossuth, to 'Chambers's Journal,' and on 7 July a poem by him on 'Chillianwallah' was printed there. He had already made the acquaintance of 'Ned' [Edward] Gryffydh, son of Thomas Love Peacock [q. v.]; had walked with him to Brighton, and afterwards met, at his rooms near the British Museum, his attractive if flighty sister, Mary Ellen, who had married, in Jan. 1844, Lieutenant Edward Nicolls (commander of H.M.S. Dwarf) and was left a widow within four months of the marriage. Extraordinarily gifted, young, poor, ambitious, Meredith was admitted into the intimacy of the Peacock circle. He played cricket with Mrs. Nicolls's little daughter, Edith, and took his place among Mrs. Nicolls's many admirers. In successive months he, young Peacock, Mrs. Nicolls, Charnock, and other friends, edited the *manuscript* periodical 'The Monthly Observer,' which ran from March 1848 to July 1849 (cf. *Athenæum*, 24 Aug. 1912). Mrs. Nicolls was at least seven years older than Meredith, but they were married at St. George's, Hanover Square, on 9 Aug. 1849. They paid visits to Felixstowe and elsewhere, and then, depending chiefly upon a small Portsmouth legacy, spent a year or more abroad before taking up their residence at Weybridge. There they boarded at The Limes, the house of Mrs. Macirone, a highly cultured woman, where Meredith met ,among others, Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, his accomplished wife (Lucy), Eyre Crowe, Tom Taylor, and Samuel Lucas of 'The Times,' whose 'Mornings of the Recess' formed the literary causerie most valued by men of letters. Two miles across

the ferry stood Peacock's house at Lower Halliford. Meredith's youthful admiration for Peacock bore fruit in a genuine though not very close influence. While still at Weybridge Meredith dedicated his 'Poems' of 1851 to 'Thomas Love Peacock, Esq. . . . with the profound admiration and affectionate respect of his son-in-law, Weybridge, May 1851.' In all probability Peacock had assisted in the publication of the volume, which was issued by Peacock's friends, J. W. Parker & Son of West Strand, and which cost the poor author about 60*l.* (a single copy has since fetched as much as 30*l.*). Parker & Son also published 'Fraser's Magazine,' to the pages of which Peacock's daughter and son-in-law were early contributors. An 'Essay on Gastronomy and Civilisation' (Dec. 1851) is signed M[ary] M[eredith]; it was subsequently expanded into a little book. Two among George Meredith's earliest identified single poems, 'Invitation to the Country' and 'Sweet of the Year,' also appeared in 'Fraser' (Aug. 1851, June 1852). While still at Weybridge, with 'duns knocking at the door,' Meredith began working at 'The Shaving of Shagpat,' much of it being read aloud to his little step-daughter, and many passages declaimed to Janet Duff Gordon, his literary Egeria of a few years later. In 1853 Peacock invited Meredith and his wife, whose struggle with poverty threatened to overwhelm them, to live in his house. There Arthur Gryffydh (1853–90), the only child of the union, was born on 11 June 1853. Soon after Peacock installed the young family in a cottage (still standing) at Lower Halliford.

'No sun warmed my roof-tree,' Meredith was said to have exclaimed in later years; 'the marriage was a blunder.' The course of estrangement, though not its cause, is traced implicitly in 'Modern Love.' Outwardly relations were amicable, and visits were paid to the FitzGeralds (nephews of the author of 'Omar') at Seaford, and were returned. In 1858 Mrs. Meredith went off to Capri with the artist Henry Wallis, eventually returning to Weybridge, where she died at Grotto Cottage in 1861. Meredith claimed his son, and for a time they lived together in London, no one knows where, or upon what resources. Ned Peacock and his son, however, were still occasional visitors, as they continued to be for at least another ten years.

In Meredith's first volume, 'Poems' of 1851, there is nothing, perhaps, altogether first rate, for the 'Love in the Valley,' as we know it, was rewritten in 1878. But the general level of accomplishment and beauty is high; there is daring in the young poet's rhythmical experiments without rhyme. Although Meredith often complained later of the lack of encouragement extended to his early efforts, his first volume won much praise. W. M. Rossetti, then twenty-two years old, described it as Keatsian in the 'Critic' (15 Nov.), and Charles Kingsley in 'Fraser' (Dec. 1851) put the 'Love Poems' above Herrick's. Tennyson also wrote that he found the verse of 'Love in the Valley' very sweet upon his lips. The quinine, so distinctive of Meredith's later verse, was imported later. Meredith's second venture, 'The Shaving of Shagpat: An Arabian Entertainment,' followed in 1855. It is a fantasia on the subject-matter of 'The Arabian Nights,' easily outstripping its forerunner, Beckford's 'Vathek,' in the skill with which it catches the oriental spirit. Arabic students have indeed sought a lost original. The author expressly repudiated any elaborate allegorical intention. George Eliot in 'The Leader' (5 Jan. 1856) described it as a work of genius—poetical genius, and as 'an apple tree among the trees of the wood.' 'Farina: a Legend of Cologne,' which followed the Arab tale in 1857, is a rather slighter burlesque or ironical sketch, something in the vein of Peacock, aimed at the mediæval and romantic tale. George Eliot praised it, though without very much emphasis, in the 'Westminster Review' October 1857.

All three volumes had been easel-pieces from which the author could hardly with reason expect pecuniary return, and from 1856, when Meredith severed his connection with Halliford, down to the close of 1858, we can only conjecture his means of support. Extremely poor, he almost despaired of literature while doing a certain amount of hackwork and supplementing his slender income by occasional journalism. He may possibly have received some assistance from his father's sisters. His home was temporarily fixed in London. There at 8 Hobury Street, Chelsea, 'The Ordeal of Richard Feverel,' commenced at The Limes, was concluded with comparative rapidity, during 1858–9. Published in 1859, it was reviewed with enthusiasm in 'Copo's Tobacco Plant' by James Thomson [q. v.] in May, and favourably by the 'Athenæum' on 9 July 1859; on 14 October 'The Times' devoted three columns to it. Mudie, it seems, took three hundred copies, but then lost nerve owing to suspicion of 'low ethical tone' formulated by the 'Spectator.'

The main idea of the book, the victimisation of the Fairy Prince hero by a fond paternal system of education, was suggested by Herbert Spencer's famous article in the 'British Quarterly Review' (April 1858). with occasional hints from 'Tristram Shandy,' 'Émile,' and the more recent 'The Caxtons.' In this book Meredith first and successfully assumes the airily Olympian and omniscient manner which is the inspiration of his genius and is not explained by anything in his personal experience or training. But his power was little recognised. Nineteen years elapsed before a second edition was called for, and Meredith realised that he could not look to books for a living. He thereupon definitely accepted regular work for the 'Ipswich Journal,' now the 'East Anglian Daily Times.' The offer was due to connections formed in his early London days through Charnock with Foakes, proprietor of the 'Ipswich Journal,' and other newspaper men, among whom was Algernon Borthwick. Every Thursday or Friday he posted a leading article (occasionally two, for the second of which he was expressly paid) and two columns of news-notes, for which he received approximately 200*l.* per annum. He spoke with feeling later of the Egyptian bondage of (tory) journalism; but the leaders and notes were admirably done (DOLMAN, *New Review*, March 1893). Indirectly 'Richard Feverel' did Meredith service, for it brought him into nearer contact with Swinburne, Monckton Milnes, and the Pre-Raphaelite group. At a meeting with Swinburne during the summer of 1859 in the Isle of Wight, Swinburne at one sitting 'composed before our eyes his poem "Laus Veneris"' (M. PHOTIADÈS), and in a letter to the 'Spectator' of 7 June 1862 Swinburne protested with chivalrous eloquence against the freezing reception accorded to 'Modern Love' in the 'Spectator.' In 1859–60 Meredith had returned to the sand and pines and river that he loved, and it was while he was lodging in High Street, Esher, that Janet Duff Gordon stumbled accidentally upon him and his son Arthur. The Duff Gordons' proximity, between Esher and Oxshott, determined his settlement at Copsham in a fit dwelling for a poet, on a breezy common, close to the humming pine woods, behind Claremont and the Black Pool—a small lake surrounded by tall dark trees and frequented by a stately heron (JANET ROSS, *Early Days Recalled*, 1891). At the Duff Gordons, he was introduced to notable people, such as Mrs. Norton, Kinglake, Millais, Sir F. B. Head, G. F. Watts, and at Copsham he continued to live for six years. An epicure of aristocratic type in his zest for choice living and varied society, he was afflicted with a weak stomach and tormented by a constitutional flatulence which he sought to exorcise by many-sided activity; thence came conference with and observation of all sorts and conditions of men. He scoured the countryside by night and day with a hawk's eye for uncommon types; of sportsmen, cricketers, prize-fighters, boxers, race meetings, and alehouse assemblies he was ever, as his books attest, a connoisseur. During the second half of 1859 he contributed six poems to successive numbers of 'Once a Week,' including 'The Last Words of Juggling Jerry' (3 Sept.), and on 11 Feb. 1860, besides submitting one or two short stories, traces of which have since disappeared, he began in the same periodical the serial publication of 'Evan Harrington, or He would be a Gentleman,' which was illustrated by Charles Keene. Keene, Sandys, Millais, and Rossetti were among the illustrators of 'Once a Week,' and with these Meredith became familiar. 'Evan Harrington' is the most real, and perhaps the most generally entertaining, of all Meredith's novels. It describes in a sardonic vein the frantic attempts of Evan's sisters (and sidelights here are assumed to have been drawn from a whimsical observation of his own paternal aunts) to escape from the Demogorgon of Tailordom. The spirit of 'Great Mel,' who dies before the action begins, pervades the book. In so far as he ever drew his characters direct from life Janet Duff Gordon (Mrs. Janet Ross from 1860), who begins now to be a regular correspondent, was his model for Rose Jocelyn (see MRS. ROSS, *The Fourth Generation*, 1912). 'Evan Harrington' was much more remunerative than its predecessor, and was pirated in America before the year was out. But again it proved a disappointment. The 'Saturday Review,' which had condemned 'Richard Feverel' for its affectations, wearisome word-painting, and immorality, described 'Evan Harrington' as a surprisingly good novel; the other papers either ignored or damned it with rapid mouthings.

The next three years (1861–4) were among the busiest in Meredith's life, although his novel-writing was temporarily interrupted. He wrote much poetry, publishing in 1862 an autobiographical commentary (now in the mood of Hamlet,

now in that of Leontes) upon his first love and his disillusion in 'Modern Love (perhaps 'the most intensely modern poem ever written') and Poems of the English Roadside.' The book included 'Juggling Jerry,' 'The Old Chartist,' and other poems reprinted from 'Once a Week,' besides twelve new poems. He became a contributor to the 'Morning Post,' and in 1862 began reading for the publishers Messrs. Chapman & Hall, in addition to his editorial contributions to the 'Ipswich Journal.' His connection with Chapman & Hall was soon close. Batches of manuscripts were forwarded periodically, and on blank enclosed slips headed by the titles, Meredith inscribed crisp, sharp, and epigrammatic criticism. Once a week or thereabouts he interviewed authors in the firm's old office, 193 Piccadilly. By rejecting 'East Lynne' it has been estimated that he lost the firm a round sum of money. He also declined works by Hugh Conway, Mrs. Lynn Linton, Mr. Baring Gould, Herman Merivale, Cuthbert Bede, Stepniak's 'Underground Russia.' 'The Heavenly Twins,' and 'Some Emotions and a Moral.' Samuel Butler's 'Erewhon' he dismissed with a 'Will not do,' and Shaw's 'Immaturity' with a 'No.' On the other hand he encouraged William Black, Sir Edwin Arnold, Thomas Hardy, Olive Schreiner, and George Gissing. Meredith was deeply interested in the work of his younger contemporaries; Gissing and Thomas Hardy confessed no small obligation to his encouragement. But he often vacillated in his opinions of both current and past literature.

Meredith was now earning probably over 500*l.* a year; the death of his wife in 1861 and of her mother-in-law, Lady Nicolls, within two years, meant the ultimate as well as the actual pecuniary responsibility for his son Arthur, to whom he had become perilously devoted. He was in Tirol and Italy with his son during the summer of 1861. Arthur was first sent in October 1862 to Norwich grammar school under Dr. Jessopp, who had become a close friend, and then to a Pestalozzi school near Berne (recommended by G. H. Lewes, suggestive in some ways of Weyburn's school in 'Lord Ormont'), and eventually to Stuttgart. A post was afterwards obtained for him in the De Koninck's firm at Havre and later (through Beneeke) in a linseed warehouse at Lille. He was provided for subsequently by a legacy from a great-aunt, and resided at Bergamo and Salò on Lake Guarda; he wrote some agreeable travel sketches (one of a raft journey from Bale to Rotterdam in 'Macmillan's Magazine'). Meredith sent him many stimulating, sympathetic, and profoundly touching letters, rarely of reproof, more often of reconciliation and bracing exhortation. Spoiled in childhood, of a jealous, self-conscious temperament, suspicious, not without just cause, of a certain lack of consideration on the part of his father, Arthur became, in spite of welcome offered, an incompatible figure at his father's home; his health was ever declining, and he died at Woking at the house of his half-sister, Mrs. Clarke (Edith Nicolls).

Meredith was still in the early 'sixties living economically at Copsham, but his friendships were extending and his visitors were numerous. His intimate circle included William Hardman (later of the 'Morning Post'), Mr. H. M. Hyndman, Frederick Jameson, Frederic Chapman the publisher, J. A. Cotter Morison, Rossetti, Swinburne (who interchanged satires and squibs with him), William Tinsley, Mr. Lionel Robinson, and Frederic Maxse. He was known among them as 'Robin,' Hardman as 'Friar Tuck,' and Mr. Robinson as 'Poco.' To Frederick Augustus Maxse [q. v. Suppl. I.], a very close associate, he dedicated 'By the Rosanna' (Oct. 1861), as well as 'Modern Love' (1862); with him he sailed on a stormy voyage to Cherbourg in The Crobe, a cutter yacht, in 1858, and he took a brief walking tour round Godalming in July 1861. In May 1862 Meredith and Hardman tramped round Micklcham and Dorking. Entertainment was drawn from the associations of Burford Bridge (Keats), The Rookery (Malthus), and Albury (Tupper), and many aphorisms were read by 'Robin' from his note-books. Soon after this Meredith paid a visit to his friend Hyndman at Trinity College, Cambridge, and made acquaintance with university life for the first time. He spent Christmas 1862 with the Hardmans. In the early summer of 1863 he was at Seaford with Burnand, Hyndman, and the FitzGeralds, and Hyndman relates how, after much fine open talk, a good deal of it monologue, upon the beach, Burnand exclaimed 'Damn you, George, why don't you write as you talk?' In August, Meredith and Hyndman were at Paris together, reading Renan's 'Vie de Jésus,' and visiting Véfour's, Versailles, Sèvres, and admiring the œdileship of Napoleon III. On 23 August Meredith left to join his friend Mr. Lionel Robinson at Grenoble, trudging thence like a packman through Dauphiné and the Graian Alps. He went abroad

upon several occasions with Mr. Robinson, and began to store up material for his marvellous Alpine effects, making a study of passes and visiting more than once the villa of friends on Lake Como. In January and again in October 1863 he went on a cruise in Cotter Morison's yacht, Irene, on the second occasion to the Channel Islands. The acquaintance with Morison was begun some three years earlier, when Morison was fresh from Oxford, where he had formed an intimacy with Mr. John Morley. In 1862 Morison sought Meredith's counsel in correcting the proofs of his 'Life of St. Bernard' (Meredith always called him 'St. Bernard' afterwards). Meredith denounced him for writing in Carlylese, 'a wind-in-the-orchard style,' and Morison was eventually induced to re-write and simplify much of it. Through Morison, Meredith grew rapidly more intimate with Mr. John Morley, and this friendship proved of material importance to him. He meanwhile resisted pressing invitations to leave Copsham to settle in London with Rossetti and Swinburne at their 'phalanstery,' the Queen's House (Tudor House), Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. Meredith went so far as to take a room in their house in 1861–2. But Rossetti's Bohemianisms were distasteful to him; he seldom went to the house, and after three months paid no more rent. About this time he joined the Garrick Club (elected 23 April 1864, resigned 1899), where he was soon to meet Frederick Greenwood and others, who admired and helped him much.

Of his personal appearance at this period Meredith's friends have recorded ample impressions. Sir F. Burnand, who first saw him at Esher talking to his publisher, 'Pater' Evans (of Bradbury & Evans), and was introduced by Maurice FitzGerald, nephew of Edward FitzGerald [q. v.], wrote: 'George strode towards us . . . he never merely walked, never lounged; he strode, he took giant strides. He had on a soft, shapeless wide-awake, a sad-coloured flannel shirt, with low open collar turned over a brilliant scarlet neckerchief tied in a loose sailor's knot; no waistcoat; knickerbockers, grey stockings, and the most serviceable laced boots which evidently meant business in pedestrianism; crisp curly brownish hair, ignorant of parting; a fine brow, quick observant eyes, greyish, if I remember; beard and moustache a trifle lighter than the hair. A splendid head, a memorable personality. Then his sense of humour, his cynicism, and his absolutely boyish enjoyment of mere fun, of any pure and simple absurdity. His laugh was something to hear; it was of short duration, but it was a roar.' A portrait of the same date exists in the pen-drawing of 'Mary Magdalen at the Gate of Simon the Pharisee' by D. G. Rossetti, in which the figure of Christ was George Meredith drawn from the life. According to another friend, H. M. Hyndman, Meredith's physical strength in early manhood was great. 'He was all wire and whipcord. . . . I shall never forget a playful struggle I had with him in the Dolphin Hotel at Chichester, where we were staying with a party for Goodwood races. I was then strong and active and thought I was pretty good at a rough and tumble, but he wore me down by sheer endurance' (*Justice*, May 1910). He was addicted to throwing up and catching a heavy iron weight at the end of a wooden shaft—which he called his 'beetle exercise.' Over-indulgence in this, it is thought, sowed the seeds of future spinal trouble. His robustness, never so great in reality as in appearance, was also impaired for a time about 1862 and (later) by a fanatical but generally short-lived ardour for vegetarianism, with which his friend Maxse infected him. From Hardman he imbibed a faith in homœopathy. He was habitually fastidious and often difficult (to the utmost acerbity) about the quality and dressing of his food.

In 1863, while still at Copsham, Meredith reconcentrated upon fiction, and submitted to the gradual intensification of labour which the completion of a novel always involved. In April 1864 he brought out 'Emilia in England' (afterwards re-christened 'Sandra Belloni'), the only story which he furnished with a sequel (in 'Vittoria,' 1866). Emilia's passion for Italy forms the central theme of the whole. Her figure, the most beautiful and elaborate he had yet portrayed, dominates the two novels. Nowhere are the gems of his insight more lavishly scattered. There are admirable woodland scenes. At the same time he first formulates his anti-sentimental philosophy and his growing belief in the purifying flame of the Comic Spirit. The reception of the book was, however, meagre.

In September 1864 Meredith married Marie, fourth daughter of Justin Vulliamy (*d.* 1870), of the Old House, Mickleham; her mother Elizabeth Bull came of an old Cheshire family. Meredith got to know the Vulliamys through his friend N. E. S. A. Hamilton of the British Museum, and first met his future wife in Norfolk. The

Vulliamys were of Swiss Huguenot origin [see VULLIAMY, BENJAMIN LEWIS]. After a few weeks at Pear Tree Cottage, Bursledon, Meredith and his wife took lodgings and then a lease of Kingston Lodge, Norbiton, almost opposite the gates of Norbiton Hall, where Hardman resided. Meredith was at the moment full of schemes, 'laying traps for money.' He had hopes of conducting a review, writing rambling remarks, an autobiography. He settled down in a chastened frame of mind to complete 'Rhoda Fleming,' but in the meantime he had improved his position with Chapman & Hall. His enthusiasm for Norbiton, where his son, William Maxse, was born on 26 July 1865, cooled down as buildings began to close in his horizon, and at the end of 1867 he moved to Flint Cottage, facing Box Hill, near Burford Bridge, in Mickleham. There, the scene of Miss Austen's 'Emma,' his opportunities of seeing and knowing people who were useful to him as types were ever enlarging. He became attached to the literary associations of the place, its connections with Keats, with the French exiles of Juniper Hall, and with the Burneys. He knew mid-Surrey extraordinarily well, and, devoted to outdoor life, he acquired a detailed and intimate knowledge of the natural history of the countryside (cf. GRANT ALLEN, in *Pall Mall Gazette*, May 1904). He is probably the closest observer of nature among English novelists. At the top of the sloping garden, about four minutes' remove from Flint Cottage, he put up in 1875–6 a Norwegian chalet where, in one of the two rooms, he slung his 'hammock-cot,' and could live alone with his characters for days together. On the terrace in front of the chalet, whence he descended to meals, he was often to be heard carrying on dialogues with his characters and singing with unrestrained voice. Whimsical and sometimes Rabelaisian fabrications accompanied the process of quickening the blood by a spin (a favourite word with him) over Surrey hills. There he wrote his master-works, 'Beauchamp's Career' and 'The Egoist,' and welcomed his friends, often reading aloud to them in magnificent recitative, unpublished prose or verse.

After his second marriage Meredith mainly devoted himself to 'Vittoria,' the sequel of 'Emilia,' Marie, his 'capital wife' and 'help-meet,' copying the chapters. G. H. Lewes, editor of the 'Fortnightly,' eventually offered 250*l.* for the serial rights, and 'Vitteria' in an abbreviated form ran through that Review (January-December 1865). Meanwhile he completed a new novel, 'Rhoda Fleming.' He had promised upon his marriage to 'write now in a different manner,' and 'Rhoda' (originally 'The Dyke Farm'), expanded and much altered in process of construction, yet written consistently against the grain, was the fruit of this conformity. It was adequately reviewed on 18 Oct. 1865 in the 'Morning Post,' with whose proprietor Borthwick his relations were cordial, and hardly anywhere else. 'Rhoda Fleming' is, comparatively speaking, a plain tale, mostly about love, and concerned primarily with persons in humble life. He attempts the delicate task of describing the innate purity of a woman after a moral lapse.

In May 1866 Meredith was sent out by the 'Morning Post' as special correspondent with the Italian forces then in the last phase of the war with Austria. He stayed at the Hotel Cavour in Milan, and afterwards at the Hotel Vittoria in Venice, awaiting events and forgathering with the other special correspondents at the Café Florian. Hyndman was there, and Charles Brackenbury, and G. A. Sala, an antipathetic figure, with whom Meredith was nearly drawn into a serious quarrel. He saw something of the inconclusive operations in Italy and addressed thirteen interesting and vivid letters in plain prose to the paper, the first dated Ferrara, 22 June 1866, and the last Marseilles, 24 July 1866 (reprinted in memorial edition, vol. xxiii. and privately printed as 'Correspondence from the Seat of War in Italy'). For a time Meredith had some hopes of becoming 'The Times' correspondent in Italy, Paris, or elsewhere. As he went home over the Stelvio pass and then by way of Vienna, where he met Leslie Stephen for the first time, he collected fresh material for the revision and expansion of his 'Fortnightly' novel, 'Vittoria' (or 'Emilia in Italy'), which was published on his return to England in 1866. This novel of the revolution of 1848–9 has a complex plot in which Charles Albert, Mazzini, and other historic persons figure; the opening scene on the summit of Monte Motterone, walked over in company with 'Poco,' ranks with that of 'Harry Richmond' or 'The Amazing Marriage.' On its publication the style of the book was complained of as that of prose trying to be poetry, and the author in essaying the novel of history was warned against handicapping himself by extra weight. Swinburne, however, overflowed with generous praise. In 1867 Mr. John

Morley became editor of the 'Fortnightly Review,' and Meredith's contributions to it, which included some reviews of new books, grew frequent. During part of 1867–8 Mr. Morley was absent in America and Meredith was left in charge of the magazine. In 1868 Meredith made his single incursion into active politics by assisting his friend Maxse, who was standing as radical candidate for Southampton. His powers were now at their ripest, and during 1869 and 1870 he was engaged on the great first-class romance of 'The Adventures of Harry Richmond.' Serial publication in the 'Cornhill' was arranged on liberal terms (500*l.* for copyright and 100*l.* on sale of 500 copies), and the first part appeared in Sept. 1870. There were fifteen illustrations by Du Maurier. The father and son theme of 'Fevorel' is reanimated in an atmosphere at times dazzlingly operatic; Richmond Roy, on whose character Meredith lavished all his powers, stalks larger than life alongside of Wilkins Micawber and My Uncle Toby. Not one of the author's books rivals this one in invention.

Meanwhile Meredith, whose sympathy with France was increasing in strength, though he admitted now that the war was chargeable on France and its emperor, wrote for the 'Fortnightly' (Jan. 1871) a rather cryptic defensive poem—'France, 1870,' which formed the nucleus of his 'Odes in Contribution to the Song of French History.' French history and memoir (especially Napoleonic) and the fruitage of European travel remained his favourite pastime to the end. In 1872 his friend Leslie Stephen welcomed to the 'Cornhill' his 'Song of Theodolinda.' Meredith spent short holiday seasons more than once in the early seventies in the neighbourhood of Droux at Nonancourt on the Avre, where his wife's brothers owned wool-spinning mills. His succeeding book, 'Beauchamp's Career,' is enriched by local colour derived from observations made during this Norman sojourn as well as at the Café Florian in 1866. The next two novels, 'Beauchamp's Career' and 'The Egoist,' mark the summit of Meredith's power of concentration. The first, 'Beauchamp's Career' (refused by 'Cornhill'), began to appear in a painfully condensed form in the 'Fortnightly' in August 1874. The book protests through the brains of Beauchamp, the young naval officer (a reflection of Maxse), on the one hand against lolling aristocrats who refuse to lead and against the false idols of Manchester on the other; the complex hero is hampered by apple-fever (as Meredith styles his prepossession for some of the fairest daughters of Eve) and at times by a species of megalomania. The construction keeps the interest intensely alive, and the book ends with the sting of the hero's death by drowning.

Meredith was at this time acquiring new friends, among whom were Moncure Conway, R. L. Stevenson, Russell Lowell, and W. E. Henley; his books were becoming known among the younger generation at Oxford; he was seen in London, though never a familiar figure there, at picture exhibitions or concerts, or dining at Krehl's in Hanover Square. He was preparing to drop his work for the Ipswich paper, done as he said with his toes to leave room for serener operations above, but was still dependent pecuniarily to a considerable extent upon journalism and reading for Chapman & Hall. He managed to combine with his weekly expedition to London a reading engagement to Miss Wood, 'the great lady of Eltham,' an aunt of Sir Evelyn Wood, a woman of great intelligence, with whom he often discussed contemporary topics. This brought in an appreciable addition to his income. After the reading he returned to the Garrick to dine and then by the 8.40 train from London Bridge to Box Hill. The cool reception accorded to his 'favourite child,' 'Beauchamp's Career' (despite a highly favourable notice by Traill in the 'Pall Mall'), chilled him. Mark Pattison spoke of his name on a book as a label to novel-readers, warning them not to touch. Two short stories in the 'New Quarterly Magazine'—'The House on the Beach' (Jan. 1877) and 'The Case of General Ople and Lady Camper,' a little masterpiece (July 1877)—added range to his repute. In a lecture on 'The Idea of Comedy and the Uses of the Comic Spirit,' which he delivered at the London Institution on 1 Feb. 1877, he defined one of his dominant conceptions of life—the destined triumph of comedy in its tireless conflict with sentimentalism. The lecture was printed with amendments in the 'New Quarterly Magazine' and not separately until 1897. Meredith continued to harp upon the function of the Comic Spirit, notably in the prelude to 'The Egoist,' in the 'Ode to the Comic Spirit,' and in 'The Two Masks.'

After the lecture a new period in Meredith's career as a novelist opens. For a quarter of a century he had been producing novels of the first rank. Yet his best work was still addressed to empty benches.

Henceforth he abandoned any idea of a compromise with his readers. He determined to write in his own way, upon his own themes uninterruptedly. In 'The Egoist' (3 vols. 1879) or 'Sir Willoughby Patterne, The Egoist,' as it was first called when it began to run through the 'Glasgow Weekly Herald' in June 1879, he develops a new novel-formula consisting of a kind of fugue —innumerable variations upon one central theme, that of the fatuity of a pontifical egoism, mercilessly exposed by the search lights of the Comic Spirit. 'I had no idea of the matter,' wrote Stevenson when re-reading the novel, 'human red matter he has contrived to plug and pack into this strange and admirable book. Willoughby is of course a fine discovery, a complete set of nerves not heretofore examined, and yet running all over the human body—a suit of nerves . . . I see more and more that Meredith is built for immortality.' The noble but 'coltish' Vernon Whitford is sketched after the author's friend Leslie Stephen. The book was hastily written in five months, by night as well as by day, to the injury of health. It was the first among Meredith's novels to provoke a cross-fire of criticism. Henley reviewed it three (or four) times, frankly as regarded the ingrained peculiarities of the style, but with an almost reverential admiration for its analytic power. Mr. William Watson attacked (in *National Review*, October 1889) the plethoric mentality of the writer, his fantastic foppery of expression, oracular air of superiority, and sham profundity. The controversy did the author no harm. The three volumes of 1879 were followed by a second one-volume edition in 1880. This fact, the reprints of 'Shagpat' and 'Feverel' and 'Love in the Valley,' the appearance of 'Feverel' and 'Beauchamp's Career' in Tauchnitz editions, and the reproduction of several of the novels in America, all began to point to a rediscovery on the part of the public of the Meredith revealed by 'The Times' in 1859 and then obscured for twenty years.

Meredith next published 'The Tale of Chloe,' a short story of a singular and grievous pathos, in the 'New Quarterly Magazine' (July 1879), and then began sketching in the first instance from newspaper reports, and from 'Meine Beziehungen zu Ferdinand Lassalle' by Hélène von Racowitza (Breslau, 1879), a contemporary romance, the love story and death in a duel of Ferdinand Lassalle, the German socialist. Meredith called his dramatic recital 'The Tragic Comedians,' and enriched it with some of his most brilliant and original epigrams. It first appeared in the 'Fortnightly' (Oct. 1880–Feb. 1881), and was enlarged for separate publication (by Kegan Paul) in December 1880. In spite of his imperfect materials, Meredith accurately assessed the values of his hero and heroine, Alvan (Lassalle) a Titan, a sun-god, inured to success, of Jewish race, a revolutionary and a free-liver, and Clotilde (Hélène von Dönniges) a Christian girl from a noble and exclusive, demagogue-hating family of the Philistines. The book attracted attention, was taken over by Chapman & Hall in 1881, and was reprinted in America and in the Tauchnitz collection.

In 1879 he had by hard exertion carved out a good holiday, spent partly in Patterdale with Mr. John Morley, and partly in Dauphiné and Normandy. But premonitions of advancing ill-health, a growing sense of neglect, and the necessities of unremitting labour saddened him. For a time he was estranged from his son Arthur, but news of Arthur's spitting blood in June 1881 awoke the old tenderness, and next year he made a Mediterranean excursion with him. Meanwhile the enthusiastic devotion of literary friends was increasing. In 1882 he joined Leslie Stephen's society of Sunday Tramps, which more than once made Box Hill a base for the ascent of Leith Hill. In 1882 the Stevensons visited him. In 1883 he met Sir Charles Dilke and Prof. R. C. Jebb for the first time. He was cheered by Browning's appreciation of his verse.

In May 1883 he brought out his most notable poetic volume, 'Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth,' no testimony to his wisdom, he describes it. Here we have, with a few personal poems, such as the verses to J[ohn] M[orley] and 'To a Friend Lost' (Tom Taylor, whose 'Lady Clancarty' he had applauded), the finished version of 'Love in the Valley,' and lyrics such as 'The Lark Ascending,' 'Earth and Man,' 'Melampus,' and 'The Woods of Westermain,' which satisfactorily answer the complaint that Meredith's 'Philosophical Lyrics' contain too much brain and too little music or magnetism. He urges the need of the mutual working of blood (the flesh, senses, bodily vigour) and brain, and the steering of a course between ascetic rocks and sensual whirlpools, in quest of spiritual exaltation.

In 1884–5 there ran through the 'Fortnightly Review' chapters i.–xxvi. of 'Diana of the Crossways' (so named after a beautiful old Surrey farm house, pictured in the memorial edition). The book (with a dedication to one of his

Sunday Tramp friends, Sir Frederick Pollock) appeared in 1885, and three editions were exhausted during the year. At length the general public was captured. Diana was clearly modelled upon the brilliant Caroline Sheridan, the Hon. Mrs. Norton [q. v.], whom he had met at the Duff Gordons before 1860, and who was long a favourite theme of society gossip. The legend of her having betrayed to 'The Times' the secret confided to her by Sidney Herbert that Peel had resolved on the repeal of the Corn Laws was of later growth, and Meredith was subsequently persuaded by the Dufferins to repudiate the popular identification of Mrs. Norton's career with that of his heroine. The book was blessed by Henley in the 'Athenæum' and the heroine celebrated as of the breed of Shakespeare and of Molière. A parody appeared among 'Mr. Punch's Prize Novels,' and society grew alive to the peculiar flash of the Meredithian epigram. Invitations from society and societies inundated him, and Box Hill became a place of pilgrimage. Collective editions of his works were arranged and proposals were made to dramatise 'Evan Harrington' and 'The Egoist.' The belated success coincided tragically with the insidious development of a spinal complaint and with the serious and soon hopeless malady of his wife. Two operations proved ineffectual, and she died on 17 Sept. 1885. Despite ebullitions of temper, which appeared at times almost uncontrollable, Meredith was devotedly attached to one who protected him not only from himself but also from adroit strangers, concerning whose claims upon his attention he was often far too sanguine. It was to the poetic mood that his mind reverted during this period of privation and suffering. The years 1887–8 yielded two of his most characteristic volumes of verse, 'Ballads and Poems of Tragic Life' and 'A Reading of Earth'—the last containing 'The South-Wester,' 'The Thrush in February,' 'Nature and Life,' 'Dirge in Woods,' and above all the 'Hymn to Colour,' with the touching epitaph 'M. M.' The 'Nature Poems' were collected with beautiful drawings by W. Hyde, 1898 (sm. fol.).

His temper mellowed greatly during his last twenty years, and he became in a sense far more approachable. In 1887 he spent a month at St. Ives in Cornwall to be near his friends the Leslie Stephens. In July 1888 he dined at the Blue Posts tavern in Bond Street with (Lord) Haldane and Mr. Asquith, sitting between Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. John Morley. In August 1888 he paid a visit to his younger son William, who was interested in an electrical engineering firm with business in South Wales, and was at Tenby, Llandilo, Towyn, and Brecon (see *Cardiff Western Mail*, 12 Feb. 1908). In 1889 he was at Browning's funeral. 'The Ring and the Book' and Tennyson's 'Lucretius' were among his favourite poems. Similarity of temperament with his elder son Arthur precluded equable relations, but he was distressed and made despondent by the news of Arthur's death at Woking in March 1890, when he himself was shaken and ill. In 1892 he underwent the first of three operations for stone in the bladder.

Meanwhile in 1889 Meredith returned to fiction. The most individual of the later novels, a new study of modern femininity, 'One of our Conquerors,' ran simultaneously through the 'Fortnightly,' 'Australasian,' and 'New York Sun' (Oct.–May 1890–1). 'When I was sixty,' Meredith wrote, 'and a small legacy had assured my pecuniary independence, I took it into my head to serve these gentlemen (the critics) a strong dose of my most indigestible production. Nothing drove them so crazy as "One of our Conquerors."' In the prologue Meredith's mania for analogy, epigram, and metaphors runs riot. 'Lord Ormont and his Aminta,' in which a similar motive—that of people rendered strangers to themselves by a false position—is reinvoked, first appeared in the 'Pall Mall Magazine' (Dec. 1893–Aug. 1894). Issued separately in three volumes by Chapman & Hall in 1894 (and by Scribners in America), it was gratefully inscribed to the surgeon who had operated on him, George Buckston Browne. The basis of the story is to be found in the secret marriage of the famous Charles Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough [q. v.], in 1735 with Anastasia Robinson. The novel, which reverts to an easier style of writing than 'One of our Conquerors,' contains many of the writer's adroitest sayings. Meredith still had several novels in solution in his mind, the names of which have partially survived, such as 'Sir Harry Firebrand of the Beacon,' 'A Woman's Battle,' and a novel dealing with the career of Lady Sarah Lennox, in addition to the half-finished 'Celt and Saxon' (sketch on a great scale in 1890), the torso of which appeared in the 'Fortnightly' in 1910 and subsequently in the memorial edition (vol. xx.); but the last completed novel at which he travailed hard in 1894 was 'The Amazing Marriage,' in which the character of Woodseer, the virtuoso of nature and style, was a long-promised sketch of one of his

friends, in this case R. L. Stevenson. The story had been begun and laid aside in 1879; it was resumed in 1894 at the urgent instance of his friend Frederick Jameson, to whom the work was dedicated. 'The Amazing Marriage' shows no declension of power—the style is less mannered than that of its three predecessors, but the subject-matter is almost extravagantly varied and complex. The arrangement affords the reader two peeps at English society of an almost Disraelian luxuriance, respectively in 1814 and 1839. The work appeared serially in 'Scribner's Magazine' (Jan.–Dec. 1895), and was published in two volumes in the same year by Constable & Co. His son William had recently joined this firm, which now assembled (under the author's direction) the copyrights of all his works and in 1896 commenced a collective edition de luxe in thirty-six volumes (completed 1910–11).

Meredith's life-work in prose fiction, which taxed his brain and health far more severely than his verse, was now completed. Henceforth he was regarded by the enlightened public as literary and political arbitrator and court of appeal, and in that capacity wrote during his later years various poems, platform letters, introductions, and the like, his opinions being cited in the newspapers in every form and context. His mental activity though still formidable was evidently more upon the surface than it had been during the harassing turmoil of the creative period. For the last sixteen years, owing to paraplegia, he had to abandon the physical activities which had been such an important element in his life and thought.

In 1892, upon the death of Tennyson, Meredith was elected president of the Society of Authors. In 1894 he relinquished his long established relation as reader with Chapman & Hall. In 1895 his quiet routine was broken by visits from the Daudets and Mr. Henry James and in July by a visit of ceremony of the Omar Khayyam Club, upon which occasion Mr. Edward Clodd ('Sir Reynard') 'discovered his brush' by eliciting a speech in answer to laudatory apostrophes by Thomas Hardy and George Gissing. Five years later he welcomed a similar visitation from the Whitefriars Club. In 1898 Leslie Stephen forwarded him a parchment bearing the felicitations of the authors of the day upon the attainment of his seventieth birthday. A similar tribute was paid him ten years later on his eightieth birthday. Among other honours were the vice-presidency of the London Library in 1902 and the Order of Merit in 1905, together with the rarely bestowed gold medal of the Royal Society of Literature.

In 1905 Meredith had the misfortune to break his leg, but he made an excellent recovery. Keenly alert and abreast of modern movements and interested in the work of the younger men, he envied only the power to be one of the active workers. On 13 April 1909 he wrote his last letter—an expression of condolence—to Mr. Watts-Dunton, on Swinburne's death. He insisted on being taken out in his bath-chair in all weathers. On 14 May 1909 he caught a slight chill; on the 16th he was taken ill. He died quietly on 18 May at Flint Cottage in the presence of his son, William Maxse, his daughter, Marie Eveleen ('Dearie'), wife of Henry Parkman Sturges, and his faithful nurse, Bessie Nicholls. A request from leading men of the day (and the expressed wish of Edward VII) for Meredith's burial in Westminster Abbey was refused by the dean. After cremation his ashes were laid beside his wife in Dorking cemetery (23 May), as he had himself arranged that they should be. On the day of his funeral some verses in terza rima by Mr. Thomas Hardy appeared in 'The Times,' and a memorial service was held in the Abbey. At Browning's funeral he had expressed the sentiment 'better the green grass turf than Abbey pavements.' On the headstone of his simple grave reclines an open book with the lines from 'Vittoria,' 'Life is but a little holding, Lent to do a mighty labour.' His will, dated Aug. 1892, was proved by his son, Lord Morley, and Mr. J. C. Deverell of Pixham Firs, Dorking (see *The Times*, 26 June 1909), his property being divided between son and daughter, with remainder to their children.

Meredith inherited a fine figure, and (strikingly good looking as a young man, when his abundant hair was chestnut red) his face grew handsomer as he grew older. He was in his heyday vividly and victoriously alive and had the optimism of high vitality. 'When I ceased to walk briskly part of my life was ended.' He was devoted to English fare; a connoisseur of cigars, he glowed over a generous wine and was proud of his small cellar; his hospitality was exquisite. He had a delicate, untrained ear for good music, and could play well by ear. He talked rotundly and resonantly (and several good phonographic records of his reading voice are preserved) on every topic discussed in Burton's 'Anatomy.'

Many thought him greater in conversation than in any other art.

Meredith's novels are more like Platonic dialogues than works of fiction. His characters have as a rule singularly little volition or speech of their own. The voice of their creator can be heard perpetually prompting them from behind a screen. The poems fill the interstices of thought in the novels. Oscar Wilde said with some point that Meredith had mastered everything but language: as a novelist he could do anything except tell a story, as an artist he was everything except articulate. To this it might be replied that he sought commonly to adumbrate conceptions not susceptible to lucid or exact statement, that he did not wish to narrate a story but to exemplify projections of his individual imagination. He was articulate enough when he desired to be so. He never pretended to make or take things easy; and the 'pap and treacle' style in fiction or poetry was his special abhorrence. But the novel was more or less accidental to him. It was his object in the capacity of virtuoso to express a code of connoisseurship in life and conduct. He delineates character by a strange shorthand process of his own; his men, and especially his women, transcend ordinary human nature, yet his heroines, and chief among them his 'English roses,' can hardly be matched outside Shakespeare. His descriptive power and insight into the secret chambers of the brain were indeed superb. But description, character, plot were in the novels wholly subservient to the ideals of his imagination. Thoroughly tonic in quality, his writings are (as Lamb said of Shakespeare) essentially manly.

Of posthumous works by Meredith the chief were the unfinished story of 'Celt and Saxon' ('Fortnightly Review,' Jan.–Aug. 1910), containing an interesting résumé of some of his frequent race speculations; 'The Sentimentalists,' a conversation comedy (of two distinct periods) begun at the period of his conception of the Pole family in his most laboured work, 'Emilia in England.' It was produced at the Duke of York's Theatre on 1 March 1910, and subsequently achieved a succès d'estime (see *Eye-Witness*, 2 Nov. 1911); and 'Last Poems by George Meredith,' including 'Milton,' 'Trafalgar Day,' 'The Call,' 'The Crisis,' 'The Warning,' and other poems emphasising England's need of a general defensive service. In the same year the definitive memorial edition was begun, and has been completed in twenty-seven volumes (1909–11); it includes all his writings (letters only excluded), together with various readings and a bibliography. A collection of Meredith's letters edited by his son appeared in 1912. The most notable portraits are the painting by G. F. Watts in 1893 in the National Portrait Gallery (not a good likeness), the drypoint etching of Mortimer Menpes (1900), drawings by Mr. J. S. Sargent of 1901, and William Strang's portrait commissioned by King Edward VII for the royal collection at Windsor. Two caricatures appeared in 'Punch,' by E. J. Wheeler, 19 Dec. 1891, and by E. T. Reed, 28 July 1894. A caricature by Max Beerbehm appeared in 'Vanity Fair,' 24 Sept. 1896. Of the later portraits the photograph by his friend Mrs. Seymour Trower (*Mem. Ed.* xxii.) is inferior to that at the age of eighty given in the second volume of the Letters. But Meredith was a refractory subject, and though he had a fine portrait of his wife by his friend Frederick Sandys in his sitting-room he would never consent to give Sandys an adequate sitting. An early photograph is given in memorial edition, vol. vii., and two others first appear in the Letters (Oct. 1912). A bronze medallion by Theodore Spicer-Simpson was placed in the miniature room, National Portrait Gallery, in 1910.

Of Meredith's manuscripts, which attest throughout the intense and laborious character of the author's workmanship, the original autographs of 'Celt and Saxon,' 'The Egoist,' and 'One of our Conquerors' were deposited on loan in the British Museum by the novelist's son and daughter in 1910. Other MS. works were given by Meredith as a means of provision to his faithful attendant, Frank Cole, and his trained nurse, Bessie Nicholls, his seven years attendant. Of these 'The Tragic Comedians' fetched 220*l.*, 'A Conqueror of our Time' (an early version of 'One of our Conquerors,' with no fewer than four versions of chapter xiv.) 260*l.*, 'Diana of the Crossways,' in the early serial form, 168*l.*, 'A Reading of Earth,' 205*l.*; 'The Amazing Marriage' and 'The Tale of Chloe' were also offered for sale (see *The Times*, 2, 4, 26 Nov., 1 and 2 Dec. 1910).

[The article is based primarily upon the numerous accounts and reminiscences which appeared in the London press in May 1909 (see The Times 20 and 27 May); on two well-packed articles by Mr. Edward Clodd in the Fortnightly (July 1909) and by Mr. Stewart M. Ellis in the same review, April 1912 (invaluable for ancestral details); on personal information kindly given by

several of Meredith's friends, among them Mr. Clodd, Mr. Lionel Robinson, Mr. F. Jameson, Dr. Plimmer, and Mr. Kyllmann; and on Meredith's Collected Letters (1912, 2 vols.), kindly put at the writer's disposal before publication by Mr. W. M. Meredith. Of the many books about Meredith J. A. Hammerton's George Meredith in Anecdote and Criticism, 1909, and C. Photiadès's George Meredith, Paris, 1910, will probably be found most useful for biographical purposes. In 1890 appeared the rhapsodical medley on G. Meredith: Some Characteristics, by R. Le Gallienne, which has gone through five editions, and this was rapidly followed by Hannah Lynch's George Meredith, 1891; Walter Jerrold's George Meredith: an Essay towards Appreciation, 1902; Richard Curle's Aspects of George Meredith, 1908; Thomson's George Meredith, Prose Poet, 1909; Sydney Short's On Some of the Characteristics of Meredith's Prose Writing, Birmingham, 1907; A. Henderson's Interpreters of Life and the Modern Spirit: Meredith, 1911; J. W. Beach's The Comic Spirit in George Meredith, an Appreciation, 1911; Von Eugen Frey's Die Dichtungen George Meredith, Zurich, 1910; Ernst Dick's George Meredith, Drei Versuche, 1910. Among the critical interpretations the first place is held by George Meredith, Some Early Appreciations, 1909 (a most useful collection); George Meredith, by Mrs. Sturge Henderson, 1907; The Poetry and Philosophy of George Meredith, by G. M. Trevelyan, 1906; and George Meredith, a Primer to the Novels, by James Moffatt, 1909. The bibliography by John Lane appended to Le Gallienne's book and revised in the fifth edition of 1900, though incomplete after 1892, is still most useful (it includes personalia, portraits, articles, dedications, appreciations, translations and parodies) and is supplemented now by the Bibliography of the Writings in Prose and Verse by Mr. Arundel Esdaile, 1907, and the bibliog. (or chronology) of works in full appended to the Memorial Edition, vol. xxvii. (1911) by the same compiler. Other books of service are Van Doren's Life of Peacock, 1911; The Pilgrim's Scrip, or Wit and Wisdom of George Meredith, with Selections from his Poetry and an Introduction (by Mrs. Gilman), Boston, 1888; Hyndman's Reminiscences, 1911, 46–92; Tinsley's Random Recollections, 1–137; Maitland's Life of Leslie Stephen; Gleeson White's English Illustration: 'The Sixties,' 25, 42–3; Grant Duff's Notes from a Diary; Janet Ross's The Fourth Generation, 1912, and Three Generations of Englishwomen, 1888; Marcel Schwob's Spicilège, 1894; Firmin Roz's Le Roman Anglais Contemporain, 1912; Mme. Daudet's Notes sur la Vie; Daily News, 12 Feb. 1908; New Princeton Rev., March, April 1887 (Flora Shaw); Bookbuyer, Jan. 1889 (home life); Bookman, Jan. 1905; Rev. des Deux Mondes, 15 June 1867, Feb. 1908; Westminster Rev., July 1864; Fortnightly Rev., Nov. 1883, June 1890, Feb. 1891 (Wilde), June 1886, March 1892, Nov. 1897; Contemp. Rev., Oct. 1888 (J. M. Barrie); Henley's Views and Reviews, 1890; New Review, March 1893; Edin. Rev., Jan. 1895; Free Rev., Sept. 1896; Sat. Rev., 27 Mar. 1897 (G. B. Shaw); Nineteenth Century, Oct. 1895 (Traill); Longman's Mag., Nov. 1882 (R. L. S.); Independ. Rev., 1904–5, and Dec. 1906 (important articles on the Poems); Canadian Mag., July 1905 (MacFall); Atlantic Mo., June 1902; Rev. Germanique, March–April 1906; Athen., 29 May 1909; Quarterly Rev., July 1897, July 1901; Tribune, 7 Jan. 1906 (Elton); Engl. Illustr., Feb.–March 1904; Pall Mall Mag., May 1904; Acad., Jan. 1891 (Arthur Symons); The Times, 24 Oct. 1909, 13 Feb. 1908.] T. S.

MERIVALE, HERMAN CHARLES (1839–1906), playwright and novelist, born in London on 27 Jan. 1839, was only son of Herman Merivale, permanent under-secretary of the India office [q.v.]. Herman was educated first at a preparatory school and then at Harrow, where C. J. Vaughan, the headmaster, became much attached to him. He gives a full account of his schooldays in 'Bar, Stage, and Platform' (1902; cf. pp. 168–214). On leaving school in 1857 Merivale entered Balliol College, Oxford, where Swinburne and Charles Bowen were his contemporaries. He graduated B.A. in 1861, with a first class in classical moderations and a second in the final classical school. From early youth Merivale had been devoted to the drama, and was a good amateur actor, but his endeavour to found a dramatic club at Oxford, as Sir F. C. Burnand did at Cambridge, was foiled by the opposition of the dons. He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple on 26 Jan. 1864; he went the western circuit, and also the Norfolk circuit, where Matthew Arnold was his companion. Later he was through his father's influence junior counsel for the government on Indian appeals, and in 1867 boundary commissioner for North Wales under the Reform Act. From 1870 to 1880 he edited the 'Annual Register.' At his father's house he met many distinguished men, including Lord Robert Cecil, afterwards Lord Salisbury, who was a lifelong friend.

After his father's death in 1874 Merivale gave up the law, and, following his real tastes, devoted himself to literature and the drama. As early as 1867 he had written, under the pseudonym of Felix Dale, a farce, 'He's a Lunatic,' in which John Clayton [q. v.] played the chief part,

and in 1872 Hermann Vezin produced at the Court Theatre 'A Son of the Soil,' which Merivale adapted from Ponsard's 'Le Lion Amoureux.'

His first dramatic success was 'All for her,' founded on Dickens's 'Tale of Two Cities,' written in collaboration with J. Palgrave Simpson, and produced by John Clayton at the Mirror Theatre (formerly the Holborn) on 18 Oct. 1875. In the autumn of 1879 Miss Genevieve Ward produced 'Forget-me-not,' by Herman Merivale and F. C. Grove (cf. Bram Stoker, *Personal Reminiscences of Sir Henry Irving*, 1907, p. 350), and she played the part of the heroine, Stéphanie de Mohrivart, for ten years (over 2000 times) in all parts of the world (cf. Helen C. Black, *Pen, Pencil, Baton and Mask*, p. 180). In 1882, at Bancroft's invitation, Merivale adapted with admirable skill Sardou's 'Fédora.' Merivale's 'The White Pilgrim,' produced by Hermann Vezin in 1883, is poetic drama of the highest quality. Merivale published the piece in a volume with other poems in the same year.

Merivale wrote many excellent farces and burlesques. At John Hollingshead's invitation he produced 'The Lady of Lyons Married and Settled' (Gaiety Theatre, 5 Oct. 1878), and 'Called There and Back' (Gaiety, 15 Oct. 1884). 'The Butler' (1886) and 'The Don' (1888) were both written for Toole, who took great pleasure in playing them, especially 'The Don' (cf. J. Hatton, *Reminiscences of J. L. Toole*, 1892, pp. 264–5). In 1882 Merivale sold the acting rights of 'Edgar and Lucy,' a play adapted from Scott's 'Bride of Lammermoor,' to Irving, who produced it on 20 Sept. 1890, under the title of 'Ravenswood' (cf. Bram Stoker, *Sir Henry Irving*, 1907, pp. 120–2).

Meanwhile Merivale won a reputation as a novelist with 'Faucit of Balliol' (3 vols. 1882), the earlier chapters of which give an admirable picture of Oxford life. He proved his literary facility in a fairy tale for children, 'Binko's Blues' (1884), and 'Florien,' a five-act tragedy in verse (1884), and in frequent contributions to 'Blackwood,' the 'Cornhill,' the 'Spectator,' 'Punch,' 'Saturday Review,' the 'World,' and 'Truth.' But it was in poetic drama that Merivale's ability, which combined fancy and wit with a poetic imagination, showed to best advantage.

Merivale's health required him to live at Eastbourne. There he interested himself in politics as an ardent liberal, working hard for his party between 1880 and 1890. A brilliant speaker, he refused many invitations to stand for parliament, including the offer of an Irish seat from Parnell.

In 1891 Merivale's health broke down while he was engaged on a memoir of Thackeray, for the 'Great Writers' series of Messrs. Walter Scott, which Sir Frank Marzials completed. Ordered a long sea-voyage to Australia, he and his wife were shipwrecked when six degrees north of the line, and on being rescued were taken to Pernambuco, where Merivale's increasing illness compelled a hasty return to England. Recovery followed, and Merivale was again at work. On leaving for Australia he had been induced to give his solicitor and trustee, Cartmell Harrison, a 'power of attorney,' and in 1900, through Harrison's default, he lost the whole of his fortune of 2000*l.* a year. A civil list pension of 125*l.* was awarded him on 25 May 1900. In June a matinée was given for his benefit at Her Majesty's Theatre. He died suddenly of heart failure on 14 Jan. 1906, at 72 Woodstock Road, Bedford Park, W. A few years before, he became a Roman catholic. He was buried in his father's grave in Brompton cemetery.

Merivale married in London, on 13 May 1878, an Irish lady, Elizabeth, daughter of John Pitman, who often assisted him in his work, notably in 'The Don.' They had no children. His widow was granted a civil list pension of 50*l.* in 1906.

Two portraits, one by Claude Calthrop, M.A., belong to Mrs. Merivale.

Besides the plays cited, Merivale was author of: 1. 'A Husband in Clover' (Lyceum Theatre, 26 Dec. 1873). 2. 'Peacock's Holiday' (Court Theatre, 16 April 1874). 3. 'The Lord of the Manor,' founded on 'Wilhelm Meister' (Imperial Theatre, 3 April 1880). 4. 'The Cynic' (Globe Theatre, 14 Jan. 1882). 5. 'The Whip Hand,' with Mrs. Merivale (Cambridge Theatre Royal, 21 Jan. 1885). 6. 'Our Joan' (Grand Theatre, 3 Oct. 1887).

[The Times, 17 Jan. 1906; Who's Who, 1905; Pratt, People of the Period, 1897; H. C. Merivale, Bar, Stage and Platform, 1902, informative reminiscences, lacking in dates; Hollingshead, Gaiety Chronicles, 1898; The Bancrofts, Recollections of Sixty Years, 1909; private information.] E. L.

MERRIMAN, HENRY SETON (pseudonym). [See Scott, Hugh Stowell (1863–1903), novelist.]

MEYRICK, FREDERICK (1827–1906), divine, born at Ramsbury vicarage, Wiltshire, on 28 Jan. 1827, was the youngest son of Edward Graves Meyrick, vicar of

Ramsbury, by his wife Myra Howard. He claimed descent from the ancient family of Meyricks of Bodorgan, Anglesey, through Rowland Merrick or Meyrick, bishop of Bangor, 1559–66 [q. v.]. Educated first at Ramsbury school, he won a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, and matriculated on 12 June 1843. He graduated B.A., with a second class in final classical school, in 1847, and proceeded M.A. in 1850. Elected fellow of Trinity in 1847, he travelled on the Continent with pupils, closely observing ecclesiastical affairs. One result was the establishment in 1853 of the Anglo-Continental Society, of which Meyrick for forty-six years acted as secretary. The results of his observations in Spain he published as 'The Practical Working of the Church of Spain (1851).'

Returning to Oxford, Meyrick was ordained deacon in 1850 and priest in 1852; became tutor of Trinity; took an active part in the discussion of university reform; crossed swords with H. E. Manning [q. v.] over Roman catholic ethics as represented by Liguori's works; was select preacher at Oxford (1855–6 and 1875–6), and Whitehall preacher (1856–7). In 1859 he was appointed an inspector of schools, and resigned his fellowship in the following year. In 1868 Meyrick was instituted to the rectory of Blickling with Erpingham, Norfolk, where he spent the remainder of his life. From 1868 to 1885 he served the bishop of Lincoln, Christopher Wordsworth [q. v.], as examining chaplain, and in 1869 became a non-residentiary canon of Lincoln.

The Vatican Council of 1870 gave new life to Meyrick's interest in continental affairs. He visited Döllinger at the time of his excommunication, and attended the Bonn conferences on reunion (1874 and 1875), which he helped to organise. During 1886 he was principal of Codrington College, Barbadoes, a theological training institution. In 1892 he accompanied the archbishop of Dublin, Lord Plunket [q. v. Suppl. I], on a journey in Spain for the aid of the reformed church; and on the archbishop's consecration in 1894 of Bishop Cabrera he drew up an address, largely signed, in support of Lord Plunket's action. In 1898 he resigned the secretaryship of the Anglo-Continental Church Society, and in 1899 ended the publication of the 'Foreign Church Chronicle,' which he had edited for twenty years. In 1904 he took part in the ritual controversy, identifying himself more intimately with the moderate evangelicals. He died at Blickling on 3 Jan. 1906, and is commemorated in the church by a window. A wide traveller, an accomplished linguist, and a clever disputant, he hindered his ecclesiastical advancement by his controversial zeal. He married in 1859 Marion E. Danvers, who with two sons and five daughters survived him.

Meyrick contributed to periodical literature; to Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible' (1860, 1863), to the 'Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Antiquities' (1875), and to 'A Protestant Dictionary' (1904); to the 'Speaker's Commentary' (Joel and Obadiah, 1876; Ephesians, 1880); to the 'Pulpit Commentary' (Leviticus, 1882); and to the 'One Volume Commentary' (1905). His 'Memories' (1905) is especially useful for its account of his contemporaries at Oxford and for its view of Anglican interest in the Old Catholic and other reform movements on the Continent. In connection with these movements he translated into Latin and other languages standard works of English divines, and was the author of several anti-Roman pamphlets. He also published: 1. 'Moral Theology of the Church of Rome,' 1856. 2. 'The Outcast and the Poor of London,' 1858. 3. 'University and Whitehall Sermons,' 1859. 4. 'Is Dogma a Necessity?' 1883. 5. 'The Doctrine of the Church of England on the Holy Communion restated,' 1885; 4th edit. 1899. 6. 'The Church in Spain,' 1892. 7. 'Scriptural and Catholic Truth and Worship,' 1901; 2nd edit. 1908.

[F. Meyrick, Memories of Life at Oxford, &c., 1905; The Times, 4 and 17 Jan. 1906; Guardian, 10 Jan. 1906; J. H. Overton and E. Wordsworth, Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln, 1888, p. 379; G. W. Kitchin, Edward Harold Browne, D.D., 1895, pp. 229–231; D. C. Lathbury, Correspondence on Church and Religion of W. E. Gladstone, 1910, i. 135, 215; A. F. Hort, Life and Letters of F. J. A. Hort, 1896, i. 348; private information.] A. R. B.

MICHIE, ALEXANDER (1833–1902), writer on China, born at Earlsferry, Fifeshire, on 1 March 1833, was only son of Alexander Michie, a weaver, by his wife Ann Laing. On his father's death his mother married again, and Robert Thin, M.D.Edinburgh (*d.* at Shanghai in 1867), and George Thin, M.D.Edinburgh, of London, were Michie's stepbrothers. Educated for commercial life at Kilconquhar school, Michie was for some time a bank assistant at Colinsburgh; but in 1853 he left England to join Lindsay and Co., merchants, at Hong-Kong. Encouraged to depend largely on his own judgment in his work for the firm, he was allowed by

tradition to trade independently and for his own profit. Michie made rapid progress, and in 1857 became a partner of his firm and its representative at Shanghai. Subsequently he transferred his services successively to Chapman, King and Co., to Dyce, Nichol and Co., in which he obtained a partnership, and finally to the leading Chinese firm, Jardine, Matheson and Co. He was meanwhile a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, and was for some years chairman.

Michie was active in acquiring information likely to be serviceable to British commerce. After the drafting of the treaty of Tientsin, ratified in 1860, which proposed to open new ports in the north, Michie in the spring of 1859 engaged in a secret trading expedition to the Gulf of Pechili, and was one of the first European traders to gain direct knowledge of Wei-hai-Wei, Chefoo, Newchang, and other places on that then unknown coast. In 1861 he helped Sir James Hope [q. v.] in his negotiations with the Taiping rebels. He went up the River Yangtze with the expedition which was to protect British trade, and at Nanking, Michie, with Lieutenant-colonel (afterwards Lord) Wolseley and J. P. Hughes, vice-consul designate of Kiu-Kiang, was allowed to land, and the three remained for some weeks as the voluntary guests of the rebels, as to whose strength and intentions they acquired useful information.

In 1863 Michie returned temporarily to England by the unusual route of Siberia. He described in the 'Journal of the Geographical Society' his journey between Tientsin and Mukden, and in 1864 published 'The Siberian Overland Route,' a description of the whole journey from Peking to St. Petersburg.

In 1869 Michie, on behalf of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, accompanied Mr. Swinhoe, consul of Taiwan, on an expedition into the interior. A revision of the Treaty of Tientsin was contemplated, and Michie and his companion undertook to study the conditions of trade in the districts likely to be affected. After passing through the canal district of the Yangtze valley, he explored Szechuan and made a report of permanent value.

In 1883 Michie settled at Tientsin, where he not only carried on his private business but acted as correspondent of 'The Times.' For some years too he edited the 'Chinese Times,' published at Tientsin, and wrote occasionally for 'Blackwood,' 'Leitner,' and other magazines. In 1895 he was 'The Times' special correspondent during the Chino-Japanese war. Subsequently he left China for England, only returning in 1901 in order to visit his daughter, who with her husband had been shut up in the legations at Peking. He died on 8 Aug. 1902 at the Hotel Cecil, London, and was buried at Highgate cemetery.

In 'The Englishman in China' (2 vols. 1900) Michie supplied a clear and comprehensive account of European relations with China through the Victorian era. The central figure of the narrative is Sir Rutherford Alcock [q. v.]. Michie's criticisms of English diplomacy and English officials are the fruit of personal observation and first-hand knowledge. He also published 'Missionaries in China' (1891) and 'China and Christianity' (1900).

Michie married on 16 Dec. 1866 Ann, daughter of Charles Morley Robinson of Forest House, Leytonstone, Essex. He had issue one daughter and one son, Alexander, an official in the Chinese customs service.

[The Times, 12 Aug. 1902; Geog. Journ. x. xvii. and xx.; Stanley Lane Poole, Life of Sir Harry Parkes, 1894; Sir Henry Keppel, A Sailor's Life under Four Sovereigns, 1899; private information.] S. E. F.

MICKLETHWAITE, JOHN THOMAS (1843–1906), architect, born at Riskworth House, Wakefield, Yorkshire, on 3 May 1843, was son of James Micklethwaite of Hopton, Mirfield, worsted spinner and colliery owner, by his wife Sarah Eliza Stanway of Manchester.

After education at Tadcaster and Wakefield, and subsequently at King's College, London, which afterwards granted him an hon. fellowship, he became a pupil in 1862 of (Sir) George Gilbert Scott [q. v.], and formed a lifelong friendship with a fellow pupil, Mr. Somers Clarke. He began independent practice in 1869 and was in constant collaboration with Mr. Somers Clarke, who definitely became his partner in 1876 and remained in that capacity till his retirement from active work in 1892.

An earnest churchman and a master of historic ritual, Micklethwaite brought sympathy and knowledge to bear on his work as a designer. His productions, though not strikingly original, were invariably scholarly and correct. The individual responsibilities of Micklethwaite and his partner are not always easy to distinguish. Of their joint works the church of St. John, Gainsborough, the churches of All Saints, Brixham, and St. Paul's, Wimbledon Park, as well as the enlargement of the parish

church at Brighton, were all designed and begun by Mr. Somers Clarke, and were completed by Micklethwaite after 1892. At Brighton church Micklethwaite modified his colleague's design, and at All Saints' church, Haydon Lane, Wimbledon, Micklethwaite, besides completing Mr. Somers Clarke's plans, designed the screens and furniture. The church at Stretton was designed by Mr. Clarke but was carried out by Micklethwaite after 1892.

Among the works which were distinctly or exclusively Micklethwaite's are: St. Hilda's church, Leeds; St. Bartholomew's, Barking Road, East Ham (1902); St. Peter's, Bocking; Widford church; the rebuilding (tower excepted) of All Saints', Morton, near Gainsborough (1891–3); the House of Mercy, Horbury; St. Saviour's, Luton, and St. Matthias', Cambridge. Micklethwaite's ecclesiological skill was often in demand for the completion or furnishing of chancels and the like, for example at St. John's, Wakefield. The screens and rood of St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster Square, London, are of his design. He was often engaged in restoration, as at Kirkstall Abbey, the churches of Oundle, Thornhaugh, Inglesham, Orford, Winchelsea, West Malling, Lydney North, and All Saints, Great Sturton. The York county council appointed him, with Mr. W. H. Brierley, to restore Clifford's Tower at York, and in 1900 he was made architect to St. George's Chapel, Windsor. At Ranworth, Norfolk, he repaired the celebrated screen, and at St. Andrew's, Cherry Hinton, he restored the chancel.

Of his less frequent domestic and secular work there are examples in the addition to Stapleford Park, and the Technical Schools at Wimbledon.

Micklethwaite's critical knowledge of Westminster Abbey and his affection for the fabric were rewarded in 1898 by his appointment as surveyor to the dean and chapter, on the death of John Loughborough Pearson [q. v.]. The works of renewal on the south transept and west front were carried out during his period of office in collaboration with Mr. W. D. Caröe, F.S.A. As custodian of the Abbey he aimed primarily and essentially at conservation. With the possible exception of the decoration on the west side of the Confessor's shrine carried out at the time of the coronation of King Edward VII (when he also designed some of the vestments for the ceremonial), he made few if any attempts at conjectural renovation.

Throughout his career Micklethwaite devoted himself to archæological inquiry and writing as well as to architectural work. In 1870, when he wrote a paper on the Chapel of St. Erasmus in Westminster Abbey, he was elected F.S.A. He served for many years on the executive committee of the Antiquaries' Society, was several times a member of council, and became a vice-president in 1902. A series of articles begun in 'The Sacristy' as early as 1870 were collected in 1874 as 'Modern Parish Churches, their Plan, Design and Furniture.' Among his more important monographs were two essays on Saxon churches and two on Westminster Abbey, all in the 'Archæological Journal,' one on the sculptures of Henry VII's Chapel in 'Archæologia,' and a treatise on the Cistercian plan in the 'Yorkshire Archæological Journal.' He was one of the founders of the Alcuin Club, the Henry Bradshaw Society, and the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society. His tract on the 'Ornaments of the Rubric' was the first publication of the Alcuin Club in 1897, and reached a third edition. He was a member, and in 1893 master, of the Art Workers' Guild, and took a leading part in the affairs of the Archæological Institute. In 1874 he issued, in conjunction with Mr. Somers Clarke, a pamphlet, 'What shall be done with St. Paul's?' in reference to the internal alterations then in progress.

After some years of failing health, he died, unmarried, on 28 Oct. 1906, at his residence, 27 St. George's Square, London, S.W., and was accorded the honour of burial in the west cloister, Westminster Abbey.

[Athenæum, 10 Nov. 1906, p. 589, article by Prof. Lethaby; Builder, vol. xci. 1906, p. 516; obituary notice by the president, Soc. Antiq. Proceedings, 23 April 1907; Index Proc. Soc. Antiq., second ser., i.–xx. 267 (list of Micklethwaite's contributions); information from Mr. Somers Clarke.] P. W.

MIDLANE, ALBERT (1825–1909), hymn writer, born at Newport, Isle of Wight, on 23 Jan. 1825, was the posthumous child and youngest of the large family of James Midlane (*d.* Oct. 1824) by his wife Frances Lawes, a member of the congregational church then under Thomas Binney [q. v.]. Midlane, after an ordinary education, was employed for some three years in a local printing office, then became an ironmonger's assistant, and ultimately was in business for himself as tinsmith and ironmonger. His religious training was in the congregational church and its Sunday school, in which he became a teacher; he states

that instead of listening to sermons he studied the hymn-book; subsequently he joined the Plymouth brethren. Prompted by his Sunday-school teacher, he began to write verse as a child, contributing to magazines as 'Little Albert.' His first printed hymn, written in September 1842, appeared in the 'Youth's Magazine,' Nov. 1842. The hymn which came first into use ('God bless our Sunday Schools,' to the tune of the National Anthem) was written in 1844. The hymn on which his fame rests ('There's a Friend for little children') was composed on 7 Feb. 1859; it has been translated into a dozen languages, including Chinese and Japanese; it was included in the supplement to 'Hymns Ancient and Modern' (1868), when Sir John Stainer wrote the tune 'In Memoriam' for it. Midlane's output of hymns was amazing; in one year he wrote about 400, chiefly for American newspapers; Julian (July 1907) credits him with having produced over 800 hymns, of which 83 had been introduced into widely used hymnals. Many were published in magazines and in very numerous tiny collections; for the year 1908 he wrote that he counted 'just upon 200 published compositions, which is about the annual average.' This, however, included verses on national and local topics in the 'Isle of Wight County Press' and other periodicals, and historical prose. For some time he edited a local magazine, 'Island Greetings.' He made nothing by his pen, and having become guarantor for a friend he was reduced to bankruptcy. His friends throughout the country, in conjunction with the Sunday School Union, raised a sum which enabled the bankruptcy to be annulled and provided an annuity for Midlane and his wife. He was a man of wide sympathies; his hymns, with little claim to genius, are marked by a winsome religious emotion, and a passionate love of children. He died at Forest Villa, South Mall, Newport, I.W., on 27 Feb. 1909, as the result of an apoplectic seizure, and was buried in Carisbrooke cemetery. He married Miriam Granger, who survived him with two sons and one daughter.

The following works are believed to contain most of his hymns: 1. 'Poetry addressed to Sabbath School Teachers,' 1844, 12mo. 2. 'Vecta Garland,' 1850, 12mo. 3. 'Leaves from Olivet,' 1864, 12mo. 4. 'Gospel Echoes,' 1865, 16mo. 5. 'Above the Bright Blue Sky,' 1867, 16mo; 1889, 24mo. 6. 'Early Lispings,' 1880, 16mo. 7. 'God's Treasures,' 1890, 16mo. 8. 'The Bright Blue Sky Hymn Book,' 1904, 12mo (315 hymns); 1909, 12mo (323 hymns; portrait). 9. 'The Gospel Hall Hymn Book,' 1904, 12mo (218 hymns additional to those in No. 8, 1904). 10. 'A Colloquy between the Gallows and the Hangman,' 1851 (verse). 11. 'Chronological Table of Events . . . Carisbrooke Castle,' Newport, I.W., 1877, 12mo.

[The Times, 1 March 1909; Isle of Wight County Press, 6 March 1909; Miller's Singers and Songs, 1869, p. 572; Julian's Dictionary of Hymnology, 1907, pp. 733 sq., 1672; private information.] A. G.

MILBANKE, RALPH GORDON NOEL KING, second EARL OF LOVELACE (1839–1906), author of 'Astarte,' born at 10 St. James's Square, London, on 2 July 1839, was second son of William King, afterwards King-Noel, first earl of Lovelace (1805–1893), by his first wife, Ada Augusta, daughter of Lord Byron the poet [q. v.]. The father, who succeeded as eighth Baron King in 1833, was created earl of Lovelace on 30 June 1838. He was lord-lieutenant of Surrey from 1840 to his death in 1893, and interested himself in agricultural and mechanical engineering.

During 1847–8 Ralph was a pupil at Wilhelm von Fellenberg's Pestalozzian school at Hofwyl, near Berne [see under HEREFORD, WILLIAM HENRY, Suppl. II]. Subsequently educated privately, he matriculated at University College, Oxford, in 1859, but did not graduate. On the death on 1 Sept. 1862 of his elder brother, Byron Noel, Viscount Ockham, who had succeeded his grandmother, Lady Byron, as twelfth Baron Wentworth, Ralph himself became thirteenth Baron Wentworth. He had assumed the surname of Milbanke, Lady Byron's maiden surname, by royal licence on 6 Nov. 1861. Taking little part in public life, he read widely and showed independent if rather erratic judgment. At the age of twenty-two he spent a year in Iceland, and was a zealous student of Norse literature. In early life a bold Alpine climber, he spent much time in the Alps, while a peak of the Dolomites bears his name. An accomplished linguist, he was especially conversant with Swiss and Tyrolese dialects. His intimate acquaintance with French, German, and English literature was combined with a fine taste in music and painting. He enjoyed the intimacy of W. E. H. Lecky and other men of letters. In 1893 he succeeded his father as second earl of Lovelace. In 1905 he privately printed 'Astarte: A Fragment of Truth concerning

George Gordon Byron, first Lord Byron,' dedicated to M. C. L. (his second wife). This vigorous if somewhat uncritical polemic purported to be a vindication of Lovelace's grandmother, Lady Byron, from the aspersions made upon her after the 'revelations' of Mrs. Beecher Stowe in 1869–70. Lovelace alleged, on evidence of hitherto undivulged papers left by Lady Byron, and now at his disposal, that Byron's relations with his half-sister, Mrs. Augusta Leigh, were criminal, and that she was the 'Astarte' of the poet's 'Manfred.' Lovelace printed a statement signed in 1816 by Dr. Lushington, Sir Robert Willmot, and Sir Francis Doyle, and various extracts from correspondence. He also cited a letter in support of his conclusion from Sir Leslie Stephen, who had examined the papers. 'Astarte' provoked replies from Mr. John Murray (*Lord Byron and his Detractors*, 1906) and from Mr. Richard Edgcumbe (*Byron: the Last Phase*, 1909).

Lovelace died very suddenly at Ockham Park, Ripley, Surrey, on 28 Aug. 1906. After cremation at Woking his ashes were buried in the King chapel over the family vault in Ockham church. He was twice married: (1) on 25 Aug. 1869, to Fanny (*d.* 1878), third daughter of George Heriot, vicar of St. Anne's, Newcastle; (2) on 10 Dec. 1880, to Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. James Stuart Wortley; she survived him. There was no male issue. Lovelace's daughter, Ada Mary, by his first wife, succeeded to her father's barony of Wentworth. The earldom of Lovelace devolved on his half-brother Lionel Fortescue King, son of the first earl by his second wife.

[G. E. C.'s and Burke's Peerages; The Times, 30 Aug., 3 and 10 Sept. 1906; Spectator, 15 Sept. 1906 (letter by 'O.' (Mrs. Ady); Brit. Mus. Cat.; Lovelace's Astarte and works cited.] G. Le G. N.

MILLER, Sir JAMES PERCY, second baronet (1864–1906), sportsman, born at Manderston on 22 Oct. 1864, was eldest surviving son of Sir William Miller, first baronet (1809–1887), of Manderston, Berwick, a Leith merchant, who was M.P. for Leith (1859–64) and Berwickshire (1893–4). James, after education at Eton and Sandhurst, joined the army, becoming captain in the 14th hussars on 8 Sept. 1888. On 10 Oct. 1887 he succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death. He was afterwards major of the Lothians and Berwickshire imperial yeomanry, and served in South Africa (1900–1) with the 6th battalion imperial yeomanry, being mentioned in despatches, and receiving the D.S.O. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Berwickshire.

In 1889 Miller, who had previously owned a few steeplechasers, appeared upon the turf as an owner of racehorses, run under Jockey Club rules. In that year he purchased with rare judgment, of Sir Robert Jardine and John Porter, Sainfein, which had won the Esher Stakes at Sandown Park very easily. The price was 6000*l.* and half the value of the Derby, if the horse won that prize. Sainfoin won the Derby of 1890 from Le Neir, Orwell, and Surefoet.

Miller's next stroke of luck was the purchase in 1894 for 4100 guineas, as a yearling, of the mare Roquebrune (foaled in 1893), by St. Simon, who had been bred by the Duchess of Montrose. With Roquebrune he won the New Stakes at Ascot and the Zetland Stakes at Doncaster. Mated in 1899 with Sainfoin, Roquebrune produced Rock Sand, her first foal. With this colt Sir James won in 1902 the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom, the Coventry Stakes at Ascot, the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, and the Dewhurst Plate at Newmarket. In the following year Rock Sand won the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, and St. Leger. During the three seasons he was in training, this horse won stakes to the value of 45,618*l.*, and was chiefly instrumental in placing Sir James at the head of the list of winning owners in 1903 and 1904, with totals of 24,768*l.* and 27,928*l.* Meanwhile Miller had in 1895 won the Oaks with La Sagesse, a daughter of Wisdom, and in 1901 his filly Aida, by Galopin, won the One Thousand Guineas. The most important of his successes in handicaps was that gained in the Cesarewitch of 1898 with Chaleureux, destined to become the sire of the filly Signorinetta, who in 1908 won the Derby and Oaks for the Chevalier Ginistrelli. During the seventeen years he had horses in training Miller won 161 races, worth 114,005*l.*

Miller established a high-class breeding farm at Hamilton Stud, Newmarket, where Rock Sand was foaled. He was elected a member of the Jockey Club in 1903, and was a steward of that body when he died in 1906. In December 1905 he sold by auction most of his mares, and Roquebrune was purchased by a Belgian breeder for 4500 guineas. Six weeks later, on 22 Jan. 1906, Sir James died at Manderston, his Scottish home, from a chill caught in the hunting-field. His remains were interred at Christ Church, Duns. Rock Sand was shortly afterwards sold to Mr. August

Belmont of New York for 25,000*l*. Married in 1893 to the Hon. Eveline Mary Curzon, third daughter of the fourth Baron Scarsdale, Miller left no issue, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, John Alexander. A cartoon portrait appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1890.

[The Times, 23 Jan. 1906; Kingsclere (by John Porter), pp. 124–5; Ruff's Guide to the Turf; Debrett's Peerage; Burke's Peerage.]

E. M.

MITCHELL, Sir ARTHUR (1826–1909), Scottish commissioner in lunacy and antiquary, born at Elgin on 19 Jan. 1826, was son of George Mitchell, C.E. by his wife Elizabeth Cant. He was educated at Elgin Academy, and graduated M.A. at Aberdeen University in 1845 prosecuting his studies for the medical profession at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna and proceeding M.D. at Aberdeen in 1850. Devoting himself to lunacy, he quickly showed an aptitude for this branch of practice. When the Lunacy Act of 1857 was passed, he was chosen one of the deputy commissioners for Scotland, and was commissioner from May 1870 to September 1895. Improved methods for treating the insane, which he helped to bring into use in Scotland, he developed effectively in his book 'The Insane in Private Dwellings' (Edinburgh 1864). Presenting his views persuasively rather than argumentatively, he won for them wide support. In 1880 he was appointed a member of the English commission on criminal lunacy, and his experience largely influenced the report upon which the Act of 1880 was founded. In 1885 he served on the departmental committee on criminal lunatics in Ireland. From May 1869 till March 1872 he acted as Morison lecturer on insanity to the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. In his lectures, many of which were published in book form, and in other works, he dealt authoritatively with various aspects of lunacy—individual, social, and medical.

Mitchell combined with his professional work much antiquarian study. In 1861 he was appointed a corresponding member, and in 1867 he was elected a fellow, of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and continued an active member till his death, serving from time to time as secretary and vice-president. His researches largely dealt with existing superstitions in the Scottish Highlands, especially in their bearing on problems of insanity. He contributed many papers to the 'Proceedings,' the latest being a series on Scottish topographers (1901–9). In 1876 Mitchell was the first Rhind lecturer in archæology, and delivered three courses of six lectures each, which were published under the title 'The Past in the Present: What is Civilisation?' (Edinburgh 1880); the book took standard rank. Mitchell was one of the founders of the Scottish History Society, and was a member of council and vice-president. He edited for the society 'Macfarlane's Topographical Collections' (3 vols. 1906–8). He was also president of the Scottish Text Society and professor of ancient history to the Royal Scottish Academy from 1878. He was a member of the royal commission on Scottish universities in 1889, and served till 1900.

In 1886 Mitchell was made C.B., and in 1887 K.C.B. He received the hon. degree of LL.D. from Aberdeen in 1875; and became hon. fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland in 1891. He died at 34 Drummond Place, Edinburgh, on 12 Oct. 1909, and was buried in Rosebank cemetery, Edinburgh. He married in 1855 Margaret, daughter of James Houston, Tullochgriban, Strathspey; she died on 4 Nov. 1904, leaving one son, Sydney Mitchell.

Besides the works mentioned and editions of Andrew Combe's 'Observations on Mental Derangement' (1887) and 'Management of Infancy' (1896), Mitchell published in 1905 'About Dreaming, Laughing, and Blushing.'

There are two portraits of Mitchell, one painted in 1880 by Norman Macbeth, R.S.A., and the other by Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A., in 1896. Both are in possession of the family.

[Scotsman, and Dundee Advertiser, 13 Oct. 1909; Lancet, 23 Oct. 1909; private information.]

A. H. M.

MITCHELL, JOHN MURRAY (1815–1904), presbyterian missionary and orientalist, born in Aberdeen on 19 Aug. 1815, was fourth son in the family of five sons and three daughters of James Mitchell, burgess of Aberdeen, by his wife Margaret Gordon. Both parents were related to Patrick Copland [q. v.]. Three brothers, James (1808–1884), Gordon (1809–1893), and Alexander (1822–1901), became ministers of the Church of Scotland. After attending the parish school of Kinneff, Kincardineshire, Mitchell in 1828 entered the grammar school of Aberdeen, where he was strongly influenced by the rector James Melvin [q.v.]. With the second highest bursary, gained by his Latin prose, he entered Marischal College, Aberdeen, at fourteen, and graduated M.A.

with distinction in 1833. Deciding to enter the ministry of the Church of Scotland, he began his divinity course in that year, studying first at Aberdeen, where he won the lord rector's prize for an essay on 'The Septuagint and other Greek Versions of the Old Testament.' In 1837 the fame of Thomas Chalmers [q. v.] drew him to Edinburgh University, where he won a gold medal offered by Professor David Welsh [q. v.] for an essay on 'Eusebius as an Ecclesiastical Historian.' During the session 1837–8 he took charge of a class at Aberdeen grammar school, and among his scholars was James Augustus Grant [q. v. Suppl. I], the African traveller.

Mitchell was from youth interested in foreign missions and was deeply impressed by the labours of Alexander Duff [q. v.]. Ordained in 1838 and appointed by the foreign mission committee of the Church of Scotland to be a missionary to Bombay, he readily mastered the Marathi language and literature and became proficient in Sanskrit and the Parsi Zend. Among the Marathis he made many converts and gave an impulse to missionary work by originating the Bombay missionary conference. While at Bombay he made missionary tours annually throughout Central India. At the disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843, Mitchell, with his colleagues in India, joined the Free church and bore a leading part in organising the Free church mission. He succeeded in inaugurating a flourishing mission in the British cantonment at Poona, where Scottish missionaries had previously been forbidden, and began work among the Mangs and Mahars of Jalna and North Haidarabad. After a four years' visit to Scotland (1863-7), where he ministered at Broughty Ferry, he proceeded in 1867, at Dr. Duff's request, to Calcutta, and remained in Bengal for the next six years. Mainly through his efforts the 'Union Church,' an important European congregation, was formed at Simla, and he helped to found a mission to the Santals.

On returning home in 1873 he acted as secretary to the foreign mission committee of the Free church. In 1880, after attending the pan-presbyterian council at Philadelphia, he went by way of Japan and China to India, where he spent two years in lecturing and preaching. From 1888, when he retired from the mission field, until 1898 he was minister of the Scottish church at Nice. Here his friends included the Dutch novelist, Maarten Maartens, who wrote admiringly of Mitchell's 'pure and child-like heart' and of his 'noble aspirations and beliefs.'

Mitchell's closing years were devoted to literary work in Edinburgh. He had published 'Hinduism, Past and Present' (1885; 2nd edit. 1897), a capable introduction to the study of Indian religion. As Duff missionary lecturer in 1903 he gave an exhaustive course on 'The Great Religions of India,' which was posthumously published in 1905 with a prefatory note by his nephew, Dr. James Mitchell.

In December 1858 Mitchell was made hon. LL.D. of Marischal College and the university of Aberdeen. He died at his house in Edinburgh on 14 Nov. 1904, and was buried on 18 Nov. in the Dean cemetery, Edinburgh. On the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination as a missionary to India, his portrait, painted by W. E. Lockhart, R.S.A., was presented (May 1898) to the Free church, and now hangs in the general assembly hall of the United Free church in Edinburgh.

Besides several lectures, contributions to periodicals, and admirable metrical translations from classical and Indian poets, he published: 1. 'Letters to Indian Youth regarding the Evidences of the Christian Religion, with a Brief Examination of the Evidences of Hinduism, Parseeism and Mohammedanism' (Bombay 1850; 11th edit. 1894; trans. into several Indian languages). 2. 'The Conflict of Ancient Paganism and Christianity' (n.d.). 3. 'Memoir of Rev. Robert Nesbit, Missionary,' London 1858. 4. 'In Western India: Recollections of my Early Missionary Life,' Edinburgh 1899.

On 22 Dec. 1842 he married Maria Hay, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Flyter, minister of Alness, Ross-shire. There were no children. Mitchell's wife, who died on 31 March 1907, was distinguished for her missionary zeal and literary ability. Many books by her had a large circulation; the chief of them were: 1. 'A Missionary's Wife among the Wild Tribes of South Bengal,' 1871. 2. 'In Southern India,' 1885. 3. 'Sixty Years Ago,' 1905.

[Scotsman, 16 Nov. 1904; Mitchell's writings; private information.] W. F. G.

MOBERLY, ROBERT CAMPBELL (1845–1903), theologian, born at Winchester on 26 July 1845, was third son of George Moberly [q. v.], headmaster of Winchester and afterwards bishop of Salisbury. His mother Mary Ann was daughter of Thomas Croker, a Scottish merchant at Leghorn. The family of seven sons and

eight daughters was brought up in close personal friendship with their near neighbours at Winchester, Rev. John Keble and Miss Charlotte M. Yonge. (Miss C. A. E. Moberly, *Dulce Domum: George Moberly, his Family and Friends*, 1911.)

After two years at a preparatory school at Twyford near Winchester, Moberly became a commoner of Winchester in 1856, and obtained a scholarship there in 1857. Thence he passed in 1863 to New College, Oxford, with a Winchester scholarship. In Easter term 1865 he obtained first-class honours in classical moderations, but in the final classical schools, in 1867, he was placed in the second class. He was awarded the Newdigate prize in June 1867 for a poem on Marie Antoinette. He graduated B.A. in 1867, proceeding M.A. in 1870, and D.D. in 1892. He was ordained deacon in 1869 and priest in 1870. In December 1867 he was elected senior student of Christ Church, and held his studentship till his marriage in 1880. He was engaged in lecturing and teaching in classical subjects at the college, 1868–75. From 1871 to 1885, he was domestic chaplain to his father, the bishop of Salisbury.

In January 1876 he accompanied his friend Reginald Stephen Copleston (*Dulce Domum*, p. 254) to Colombo, where Copleston had been appointed bishop. The visit lasted six months, and on his return to Oxford Moberly published a pamphlet, 'An Account of the Question between the Bishop and the C.M.S. in the Diocese of Colombo.' In 1876 he became principal of St. Stephen's House, Oxford, then founded for the training of Anglican clergy for foreign mission work. In 1878, at his father's urgent request, he undertook the principalship of the Diocesan Theological College at Salisbury. In 1880, on the nomination of the dean and chapter of Christ Church, he became vicar of Great Budworth, Cheshire. As a parish clergyman, he proved himself an earnest and fair-minded champion of Anglican opinions, on such questions as the jurisdiction of church courts, the laws as to marriage, and the educational problem. He had an exceptional clearness of perception of the principles that lay behind practical questions. In 1884 his diocesan, William Stubbs [q. v. Suppl. II], bishop of Chester, brought him out of this retirement to act as his examining chaplain, and to address clerical meetings in the diocese. Stubbs's successor, Francis John Jayne, retained Moberly as examining chaplain (1889–92); and nominated him honorary canon of Chester in 1890.

Moberly established a reputation as an exponent of philosophical theology by the paper, entitled 'The Incarnation as the Basis of Dogma,' which he contributed to 'Lux Mundi' in 1889, and his position was strengthened by his paper, 'Belief in a Personal God,' read before the Church Congress at Rhyl in 1891. In 1892 he was appointed regius professor of pastoral theology at Oxford, and canon of Christ Church. His professorial lectures were thoughtful, and he preached with ability in the university pulpit and in the cathedral. In 1900 he became proctor for the dean and chapter of Christ Church in the Lower House of Convocation, and showed brilliant powers of advocacy. From 1893 he was examining chaplain to William Stubbs, bishop of Oxford, and he was honorary chaplain to Queen Victoria, 1898–1901, and chaplain in ordinary to Edward VII, 1901. Moberly died on 8 June 1903, and was buried in the burial-place at the east end of Christ Church Cathedral. In 1880 he married Alice Sidney, second daughter of Walter Kerr Hamilton [q. v.], bishop of Salisbury. His son, Walter Hamilton Moberly, is now fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford.

Moberly judged his true sphere of activity to be that of a writer. His chief work was 'Atonement and Personality' (1901), a treatise dealing with the highest problems of dogmatic theology in an unusually systematic and original manner. Prof. William Sanday, reviewing it in the 'Expositor,' said that, to find its equal in importance, one must go back to Butler and Hooker. Other works are: 1. 'Is the Independence of Church Courts really impossible?' 1886; republished 1899. 2. 'Sorrow, Sin, and Beauty,' 1889 (three devotional addresses); republished posthumously, 1903. 3. 'Considerations upon Disestablishment and Disendowment,' 1894. 4. 'Reason and Religion: Some Aspects of their Mutual Interdependence,' 1896. 5. 'Ministerial Priesthood, with an Appendix upon Romanist Criticism of Anglican Orders,' 1897; republished 1899. 6. 'Doctrinal Standards': No. 1 of 'Pusey House Occasional Papers,' 1898. 7. 'Christ our Life: Sermons chiefly preached in Oxford,' 1902. 8. 'Undenominationalism as a Principle of Primary Education,' 1902. 9. Published after his death, 'Problems and Principles' (a selection of his papers and pamphlets on theological subjects and church problems), 1904.

[Foster, Alumni Oxon.; Crockford, Clerical Directory; The Times, 9 June 1903; Oxford

Times, 12 June 1903; Guardian, 1903, pp. 817, 822. Appreciations by Dr. William Sanday in the Journal of Theological Studies, 1903, p. 490, and by Dr. Henry Scott Holland in Personal Studies, 1905, p. 272. A. C.

MOCATTA, FREDERIC DAVID (1828–1905), Jewish philanthropist, born in London on 16 Jan. 1828, was elder son in a family of two sons and two daughters of Abraham Mocatta (1797–1880). His father was an active member of the movement in England in 1840 for reform of Jewish worship and practice. His mother was Miriam, daughter of Israel Brandon. The Mocatta family, originally named Lumbrozo, was driven from Spain in 1492, when one branch migrated to Italy and the other, after a settlement in Holland, moved to England about 1670. Frederick David represented the seventh generation of the English settlers. In 1790 Abraham Lumbrozo de Mattos, his great-grandfather, who founded the firm of Mocatta & Goldsmid, bullion brokers to the Bank of England, was permitted by George III to change the family name to Mocatta, after a maternal ancestor. Rachel, a daughter of this Abraham, was mother of Sir Moses Montefiore [q. v.].

Educated at home by private tutors, among them Albert Löwy [q. v. Suppl. II], he was taught Hebrew and Latin by his father, and came to speak five or six languages. About 1843 he entered his father's business, from which he retired in 1874. His chief recreations through life were the study of history and antiquities, and foreign travel which extended over Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine and Egypt.

Enjoying a large income, Mocatta was best known as a broad-minded philanthropist. Among the first questions that engaged his attention were the better housing of the working classes and the administration of charity in such a way as not to demoralise the poor. He was an active promoter and vice-president from its formation in 1869 of the Charity Organisation Society, and was chairman from 1901 of the Charity Voting Reform Association, with whose efforts to abolish electioneering in charity administration he was in fullest sympathy. He was specially interested in hospital and nursing work, and he liberally supported almost every hospital in London.

To Jewish charities he devoted the greater part of his wealth and leisure. He was active in organising the Board of Guardians of the Jewish Poor (founded in 1859), and was chairman of a Jewish workhouse started in 1871, and reorganised in 1897 as the Home for Aged Jews, with himself as president; he also helped to form the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home in 1865. The situation of the Jews in eastern Europe engaged his constant attention. He was vice-president of the Anglo-Jewish Association, was member of the Alliance Israélite in Paris, and member of the Roumanian committee which was founded in London in 1872 to watch over the affairs of the Roumanian Jews. In 1882 he took active part in administering the Mansion House Committee Fund for assisting Jews to leave Russia.

Mocatta did all he could to promote education, especially that of the Jewish poor, and he encouraged Jewish literature and research. In whole or part he defrayed the expenses of many important publications, including Zunz's two books, 'Zur Geschichte und Literatur' (Berlin, 1850) and 'Literaturgeschichte der Synagogalen Poesie' (Berlin, 1855), Berliner's 'Juden in Rom' (Frankfort, 1893), and the English translation of Graetz's 'History of the Jews' (London and Philadelphia, 1891). In 1887 he was president of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition at the Albert Hall, which led to the establishment of the Jewish Historical Society of England. He was president of the society in 1900. He bequeathed to public uses his valuable collection of books, principally on Jewish history; it now forms the Mocatta Library at University College, Gower Street, the room being the headquarters of the Jewish Historical Society. He was elected F.S.A. in 1889. He was chairman of the council of founders of the West London Synagogue (1896–1904). On 16 Jan. 1898, his seventieth birthday, he was presented with a book containing signatures of the Empress Frederick and of 8000 other representatives of 250 public bodies to which Mocatta had given his support; the book now belongs to his nephew, Mr. B. Elkin Mocatta.

Mocatta died in London on 16 Jan. 1905, and was buried at the Ball's Pond cemetery of the West London Synagogue of British Jews. There is a drinking fountain to his memory outside St. Botolph's Church, Aldgate. An enlarged photograph is in the committee room of the West London Synagogue.

Mocatta published 'The Jews and the Inquisition' (1877), which has been translated into German, Italian, and Hebrew, and 'The Jews at the Present Time in their Various Habitations,' a lecture (1888).

He married in 1856 Mary Ada, second daughter of Frederick David Goldsmid,

M.P. for Honiton, and sister of Sir Julian Goldsmid; he had no issue.

[F. D. Mocatta: a memoir, lectures, and extracts from letters, 1912; Jewish Chron. 20 Jan. 1905, 17 Feb. (will); Charity Organisation Rev., Feb. 1905; private information.]

M. E.

MÖENS, WILLIAM JOHN CHARLES (1833–1904), Huguenot antiquary, born at Upper Clapton on 12 Aug. 1833, was second son of Jacob Bernelot Möens, a Dutch merchant who, born in Rotterdam on 18 Jan. 1796, settled in youth in London, and died at Tunbridge Wells on 19 July 1856. His mother was Susan Baker, daughter of William Wright of the City of London, solicitor. The family, of old standing in Flanders, derived its name from Mons in Hainault. A great uncle, Adrian Möens (1757–1829), became a naturalised British subject in 1809, and was from 1800 consul for the Netherlands in Bristol, where he died 18 May 1829.

Möens, who was privately educated, began his career on the Stock Exchange, but soon retired to a house which he had bought at Boldre in Hampshire, devoting himself to yachting, and later to antiquarian researches. In January 1865 he proceeded with his wife to Sicily and Naples, and on 15 May, while returning from Pæstum with a party, including, besides his wife, the Rev. John Cruger Murray Aynsley and Mrs. Aynsley, the two men were suddenly captured by a band of about thirty brigands near Battipaglia. Möens, a pioneer of amateur photography, had been photographing the temples. The two ladies took refuge in the village, and Aynsley was released next morning to negotiate a ransom fixed at 8000*l*. Möens remained in the brigands' custody for four months, being dragged over the mountains, insufficiently clad and often starving. Italian soldiers hotly pursued the band, without capturing them, and Möens, being very tall, was often a mark for the soldiers' bullets. Strenuous efforts for his release were made by his friends. On 26 Aug. the brigands gave him up after receiving from him the sum of 5100*l*. In January 1866 Möens published a lively account of the episode in 'English Travellers and Italian Brigands.' A new edition was called for in May, and the book was translated into several languages. The proceeds of sale Möens devoted to building a school near his residence at Boldre, Hampshire. In 1867 he bought the estate of Tweed in the same county. In 1869 he sailed his steam yacht Cicada from Lymington up the Rhine to Strassburg, and by French canals to Paris and Havre. A similar trip followed in 1875, and next year he published 'Through France and Belgium by River and Canal in the Steam Yacht Ytene.' Möens deeply interested himself in the New Forest. He made a special study of forest law, and fought several battles for the commoners' rights. By his support of the New Forest Pony Association he did much to improve the breed. He was a member of the Hampshire county council from its formation. He published pamphlets on the working of the Allotment Acts in 1890 and Parish Councils Act in 1894.

Möens closely studied genealogy, especially that of Flemish families settled in England. In 1884 he edited 'The Baptismal, Marriage, and Burial Registers of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars.' In 1885 he was one of twelve persons who founded the Huguenot Society of London. He read the first paper on 13 May, on 'The Sources of Huguenot History,' and edited the earliest publications. He was elected a vice-president in 1888, and was president from 1899 to 1902. His work for the society was untiring and of great value. Elected F.S.A. in 1886, he was appointed a local secretary, and was a member of the Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society.

He died suddenly at Tweed on 6 Jan. 1904, and was buried at Boldre church. He married on 3 Aug. 1863 Anne, sixth daughter of Thomas Warlters, of Heathfield Park, Addington, but left no issue. By his will he divided his library between the Hampshire county council and the French Hospital, Victoria Park, London.

Besides the works cited, Möens edited: 1. 'The Walloons and their Church at Norwich: their History and Registers, 1565–1832,' Lymington, 1887–8, with an historical introduction (which was reprinted separately with a new preface, 1888; 150 copies). 2. 'Chronic Hist. der Nederland, Oorlogen, Troublen,' &c., 1888, an account of an anonymous work by Philip de St. Aldegonde, printed at Norwich in 1579 by Antony de Solemne, a Brabant who came there in 1567 (reprinted from *Archæologia*, li. 205). 3. 'Hampshire Allegations for Marriage Licences granted by the Bishop of Winchester, 1689 to 1837' (Harleian Soc. Publications, vol. 34), 1893. 4. 'Registers of the French Church, Threadneedle St.' (Huguenot Soc.), 1896. 5. 'Register of Baptisms in the Dutch Church at Colchester from 1645 to 1728' (Huguenot Soc.), 1905.

[Burke's Landed Gentry; Athenæum, 16 Jan. 1904; Huguenot Soc. Proc., vol. vii. 1901–4, p. 324 (with portrait); Möens's works.]

C. F. S.

MOIR, FRANK LEWIS (1852–1904), song composer, was born at Market Harborough on 22 April 1852. Early in life he showed musical and other artistic talents, and while still a boy composed a song. After acting as tuner in London and Nottingham, he became an art student at South Kensington. Though he had no musical training, he won a scholarship at the National Training School for Music, where he studied under Prout, Stainer, and Bridge; and while there Boosey & Co. engaged him to compose ballads for four years. He won the Madrigal Society's prize in 1881. Possessing a good baritone voice, he gave recitals and taught singing at a studio in Oxford Street, London. He composed sentimental drawing-room ballads with extraordinary facility; many had very great popularity, especially 'Only once more' (1883) and 'Down the Vale' (1885). He wrote both music and words in many cases, including a comic opera, 'The Royal Watchman.' He tried a higher style in a harvest cantata, a communion service in D, and some elaborate songs, which met with little success. He published a work on 'Natural Voice Production' (1889), and contributed organ solos, of little value, to the collections 'Abbey Voluntaries,' 'Chancel Echoes,' 'Cathedral Voluntaries,' and 'Stark's Select Series.'

The music-pirates, who surreptitiously printed popular songs and sold them in the streets at a penny, ruined Moir. Publishers refused his compositions; he fell into dependency and penury, and after a painful illness died at Deal on 14 July 1904. He had married Eleanor Farnel, a vocalist from Birmingham, and left three children.

[Goodworth's Musicians of All Times; Musical Herald and Musical Times, August 1904 (obit.); Moir's works in Brit. Museum.]

H. D.

MOLLOY, GERALD (1834–1906), rector of the Catholic University of Dublin, born at Mount Tallant, near Dublin, on 10 Sept. 1834, was second son of Thomas Molloy by his wife Catharine, daughter of Patrick Whelan. He received his early education at Castleknock College, and thence passed to Maynooth College, the theological seminary of the Irish catholic priesthood. The capacity for sustained work which distinguished him through life carried him with such success through his college course that at its close in 1857, when only twenty-three years old, he was appointed professor of theology at Maynooth. But his bent was not for theology. With his professorial duties he combined a study of the natural sciences, for which he had special aptitudes. In 1870 he published, under the title 'Geology and Revelation,' a work which testified to his scientific gifts as well as to his acquirements as a theologian. In 1874 he resigned his chair in Maynooth (where he received the degree of D.D.) for the professorship of natural philosophy in the Catholic University, Dublin.

In 1878 he was appointed one of the two assistant commissioners for regulating intermediate education in Ireland according to the new Act of Parliament passed in that year. But after a few months he retired, and resumed his professorship at the Catholic University. Of this institution he became rector in 1883, but the title was then little more than honorary. The Royal University of Ireland had been established in 1879, and on its foundation the buildings of the Catholic University became merely a college in which the Dublin fellows of the new university lectured, and students were prepared for its degrees. Molloy was among the first senators of the Royal University, and was made D.Sc.; in 1882 he resigned the position of senator for a fellowship in the department of physical science, which he held till 1887. In 1885 the government named a commission to inquire into educational endowments in Ireland and to formulate improved schemes for their application. Of two paid commissioners Molloy was one. This appointment he held till the commission concluded its work in 1894. In 1890 he was reappointed a senator of the Royal University, and in 1903 became its vice-chancellor. As vice-chancellor he represented the Royal University at Aberdeen when in 1906 the university there celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of its foundation. During the festivities he died suddenly of heart failure on 1 Oct. 1906. He was buried in Glasnevin cemetery, Dublin. A man of broad sympathies and genial manners, he was a favourite with every rank and section of Irish society.

Molloy's gifts did not lie in the direction of original research, but he had a singular power of lucid exposition, and a faculty to translate scientific knowledge into language comprehensible to the lay mind. His lectures in his own classroom, in the theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, and elsewhere, always attracted

large audiences. His more notable works are, besides 'Geology and Revelation' (1870), 'Outlines of a Course of Natural Philosophy' (1880), 'Gleanings in Science' (1888), and 'The Irish Difficulty—Shall and Will' (1897).

[Freeman's Journal, and Irish Times, 2 Oct. 1906; Irish Ecclesiastical Record, Nov. 1906.] T. A. F.

MOLLOY, JAMES LYNAM (1837–1909), composer, born at Cornalaur, King's Co., Ireland, on 19 Aug. 1837, was eldest son of Dr. Kedo J. Molloy by his wife Maria Theresa. His brother, Bernard Charles Molloy, born in 1842, was nationalist M.P. for King's Co. 1880–5, and for Birr division 1885–1900. James was educated at St. Edmund's College, Ware, and at the catholic university, Dublin, where he won a junior classical scholarship in 1855, under the rectorship of Cardinal Newman, and graduated in arts in 1858. Among his class fellows were the Roman catholic archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Walsh), and Hugh Hyacinth O'Rorke the MacDermot [q. v. Suppl. II]. He showed much musical ability during his college course, and his singing of the services during Holy Week in 1857 and 1858 attracted attention. The degree of M.A. from the catholic university not being legally recognised, he continued his studies at London University, Paris, and Bonn, and was called to the English bar from the Middle Temple on 6 June 1863. He joined the south-eastern circuit and became a member of Brighton sessions, but did not practise. For a time he acted as secretary to Sir John Holker [q. v.], attorney-general, and resided for many years in London. In 1889 he was made private chamberlain to Pope Leo XIII.

As early as 1865 Molloy issued a number of songs, some of them with words by himself, but he became more ambitious and ventured on an operetta, 'The Students' Frolic,' to a libretto by Arthur Sketchley [see Rose, George, 1817–1882]. Though the piece was not very successful, yet the melody of one of the songs, 'Beer, beer, beautiful beer,' was subsequently utilised and became extremely popular as 'The Vagabond,' words by Charles Lamb Kenney [q. v.]. In 1873 he brought out an edition of Irish tunes entitled 'Songs of Ireland,' of which an enlarged edition appeared in 1882. Between 1865 and 1900 Molloy was responsible for nearly one hundred songs, many of which had a wide vogue, e.g. 'Songs from Hans Andersen,' 'Darby and Joan,' 'The Kerry Dance,' 'Love's Old Sweet Song,' 'Thady O'Flynn,' 'The Clang of the Wooden Shoon,' and 'By the River.' A keen sportsman and in early life an athlete, he showed his versatility in a charmingly written prose work, 'Our Autumn Holiday on French Rivers' (1874; 2nd edit. 1879), illustrated by Linley Sambourne [q. v. Suppl. II]. This book describes a voyage up the Seine and down the Loire in a four-oared outrigger, and suggested to Robert Louis Stevenson the similar expedition described in 'An Inland Voyage' (1878) (Balfour's *Life of Stevenson*, 1910, p. 143). Molloy also furnished music for one of Sir Francis Burnand's early comic operas, 'My Aunt's Secret.'

He spent the remainder of his life at Woolleys, Hambleden, Henley-on-Thames. He died there on 4 Feb. 1909. In 1874 Molloy married Florence Emma, youngest daughter of Henry Baskerville of Crowsley Park, Henley-on-Thames. He left issue two sons and one daughter.

[Brown and Stratton's Brit. Musical Bio. 1897; O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland, 1892–3; J. A. O'Shea, Roundabout Recollections, 1892, ii. 98–100; Flood's Hist. of Irish Music, 1905; private information.] W. H. G. F.

MOLLOY, JOSEPH FITZGERALD (1858–1908), miscellaneous writer, born in New Ross, co. Wexford, on 19 March 1858, was son of Pierce Molloy and his wife Catherine Byrne, and received his early education at St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny. Originally intended for the ministry of the Roman catholic church, he devoted himself to literature and music, and acted for a time as organist of the Augustinian friary church, New Ross. When twenty years old he decided on a literary career, and, armed with letters of introduction to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, he went to London in the winter of 1878. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hall proved staunch friends, and he was at once employed on the 'Art Journal,' which Hall edited. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy [q. v. Suppl. II], who had been M.P. for New Ross in 1853, also proved a friend, and engaged him as his private secretary, subsequently obtaining for him a clerkship in the London office of the agent-general for New Zealand.

Molloy was a fertile writer, and won popularity as a biographical and historical compiler. His first work was 'Songs of Passion and Pain' (under the pseudonym of 'Ernest Wilding') (1881). There followed 'Court Life below Stairs, or London under the First Georges' (2 vols. 1882), which was well received and reached a second

edition in 1885. A sequel, 'London under the Last Georges' (2 vols.), appeared in 1883. 'Life and Adventures of Peg Woffington' (2 vols. 1884); 'Royalty Restored, or London under Charles II' (2 vols. 1885); 'Famous Plays' (1886), and 'The Life and Adventures of Edmund Kean' (2 vols. 1888), were works of like calibre. His 'Romance of the Irish Stage' (2 vols. 1897) had a very large sale. Molloy also published serially many novels in leading London and Liverpool papers, as well as in 'Temple Bar,' 'English Illustrated Magazine,' 'Graphic,' and 'Illustrated London News.' Among his separately published novels were: 'Merely Players' (3 vols. 1881); 'It is no Wonder' (2 vols. 1881); 'What hast thou done?' (1883); 'That Villain Romeo' (1886); 'A Modern Magician' (3 vols. 1887); 'An Excellent Knave' (1893); 'His Wife's Soul' (1893; 2nd edit. with the title, 'Sweet is Revenge,' 1895), and 'A Justified Sinner' (1897).

Molloy travelled much on the continent of Europe in search of health, which was never robust, journeying through France, Spain, Belgium, Italy, and Algiers. Despite failing strength he was engaged shortly before his death on 'Victoria Regina,' published posthumously in two volumes. He died unmarried at his residence, 20 Norland Square, Notting Hill, W., on 19 March 1908, and was buried at St. Mary's cemetery, Kensal Green.

Besides the works mentioned above, Molloy wrote: 1. 'The Faiths of the Peoples,' 2 vols. 1892. 2. 'The Most Gorgeous Lady Blessington,' 2 vols. 1896. 3. 'Historical and Biographical Studies,' 1897. 4. 'The Queen's Comrade: the Life and Times of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough,' 2 vols. 1901. 5. 'The Sailor King: William IV, his Court and his Subjects,' 2 vols. 1903. 6. 'Romance of Royalty,' 2 vols. 1904. 7. 'The Russian Court in the Eighteenth Century,' 1905. 8. 'Sir Joshua and his Circle,' 2 vols. 1906. Molloy also edited, with introduction and notes, the 'Memoirs of Mary Robinson' in 1895.

[Private information from his sister, Miss K. Molloy; Freeman's Journal and Irish Times, 20 March 1908; personal knowledge.]

W. H. G. F.

MOLYNEUX. [See MORE-MOLYNEUX, SIR ROBERT HENRY, G.C.B. (1838–1904), admiral.]

MONCREIFF, HENRY JAMES, second BARON MONCREIFF OF TULLIBOLE (1840–1909), Scottish judge, born at Edinburgh on 24 April 1840, eldest son of James Moncreiff, first Baron Moncreiff [q. v.], by his wife Isabella, daughter of Robert Bell, procurator of the Church of Scotland. After education at Edinburgh Academy and at Harrow School, he went in 1857 to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. and LL.B. in 1861 (with a first class in the law tripos). Having attended law lectures at Edinburgh University, and becoming a member of the Speculative Society, he passed on 14 July 1863 to the Scottish bar, where he acquired a fair practice. A whig in politics according to the tradition of his family, he was appointed advocate-depute in 1865 by his father, who was then lord advocate, but lost that office when the Russell ministry went out in June 1866. He was re-appointed under Gladstone's administrations of 1868 and 1880. In 1881 he became sheriff of Renfrew and Bute. On Gladstone's adoption of his home rule policy Moncreiff joined the liberal unionists. In 1888 he was raised to the bench, with the title of Lord Wellwood. In 1895, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the peerage, and in 1901 was appointed lord-lieutenant of Kincardineshire. He resigned his judgeship owing to failing health in 1905, died at Bournemouth on 3 March 1909, and was buried in the Grange cemetery at Edinburgh.

Moncreiff, who was a versatile writer, with a keen sense of humour, contributed many articles and short stories to 'Blackwood's Magazine,' the 'Cornhill Magazine,' the 'World,' 'Fraser's Magazine,' the 'Badminton Magazine,' and other periodicals, and wrote 'General Remarks on the Game of Golf' for the volume on golf in the 'Badminton Library.' A collection of his articles and stories was printed for private circulation in 1898 and 1907. He was also author of a useful treatise on 'Review in Criminal Cases' (1877).

Moncreiff married (1) in 1866 Susan (*d.* 1869), daughter of Sir William Dick Cunyngham of Prestonfield, Midlothian; (2) in 1873 Millicent (*d.* 1881), daughter of Colonel Fryer of Moulton Paddocks, Newmarket. He had no family, and was succeeded in the peerage by his brother, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Chichester Moncreiff (*b.* 1843). A portrait was painted by Fiddes Watt shortly before Moncreiff's death.

[Scotsman, 4 March 1909; Harrow School Register; Roll of the Faculty of Advocates; History of the Speculative Society, p. 151; personal knowledge.]

G. W. T. O.

MONCRIEFF, SIR ALEXANDER (1829–1906), colonel and engineer, born at 27 George Square, Edinburgh, on 17 April 1829, was eldest son of Captain Matthew Moncrieff, of the Madras army, by Isabella, daughter of Alexander Campbell. His father was a descendant of Alexander Moncrieff [q. v.]. He retained the 'superiority' and designation of Culfargie, but the estate had passed to Lord Wemyss, and he lived at Barnhill near Perth.

Moncrieff was educated at Edinburgh and Aberdeen universities, and spent some time in a civil engineer's office, but did not settle down to a profession. He was commissioned as lieutenant in the Forfarshire artillery (militia) on 16 April 1855, and obtained leave to go to the Crimea during the siege of Sevastopol. He was promoted captain on 16 Sept. 1857, was transferred to the city of Edinburgh artillery (militia) on 9 Nov. 1863, became major on 26 March 1872, and was made colonel of the 3rd brigade, Scottish division, R.A., on 20 Feb. 1878.

As he watched the bombardment of 6 June 1855, and the silencing of the Russian guns in the Mamelon by shots through the embrasures, his mind turned to the problem of raising and lowering guns, so that they might fire over the parapet and then descend under cover for loading. He conceived the idea of mounting guns on curved elevators, which would allow them to recoil backwards and downwards, the energy of recoil being used to raise a counterweight which would bring the gun up again to the firing position. This method had the further advantage, that it lessened the strain on the platform by interposing a moving fulcrum between it and the gun. He carried out experiments at his own expense for several years, and a 7-ton gun mounted on his system was tried at Shoeburyness and favourably reported on in 1868.

From 1867 to 1875 Moncrieff was attached to the royal arsenal, to work out the details of his disappearing carriage, adapt it to heavier and lighter guns, and devise means of laying and sighting guns so mounted. He received 10,000*l.* for his invention and for any improvements on it. In 1869 he submitted designs for a hydropneumatic carriage, in which air was compressed by the recoil of the gun and formed a spring to raise it again. This was intended for naval use in the first instance, but it was adapted to siege and fortress guns, and eventually superseded the counterweight system. It met with opposition at first, being thought too complicated; and Moncrieff complained bitterly of the obstacles placed in his way. He had controversy also with officers of the royal engineers, who held that he claimed too much for his system, and was not entitled to dictate how and where it should be used. There was substantial agreement, however, as to the great merit of his inventions. He published in 1873 a pamphlet on the Moncrieff system, which he explained or defended in lectures at the Royal Institution (7 May 1869) and the United Service Institution (*Journal*, vols. x. xi. xiv. xvii. xix. xxviii.), in the 'Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution' for 1868, and the R.E. professional papers of 1870. He was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, was elected F.R.S. in 1871, was made C.B. in 1880, and K.C.B. in 1890.

A man of many interests, genial and sociable, he went to South Africa and Canada in search of sport, and exhibited at the Scottish Academy as an amateur artist. He was captain of the Wimbledon Golf Club in 1894. In later life he was a director of two banks, acquired wealth, and bought the estate of Bandirran in Perthshire. He claimed to be head of his family as the heir male of William Moncrieff, who died in 1570; but this claim affected the title to the baronetcy created in 1626, and was opposed by Lord Moncreiff of Tullibole, the holder of the baronetcy. The case came into court in June 1905, and the evidence produced led to the withdrawal of his petition. He died at Bandirran on 3 Aug. 1906, and was buried at Abernethy, Perthshire. In 1875 he had married Harriet Mary, only daughter of James Rimington Wilson of Broomhead Hall, Yorkshire. They had five sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Malcolm Matthew (in the carabiniers), and a younger son, Alaric Rimington (in the Scots Greys), served throughout the South African war, the former being severely wounded.

[The Times, 6 Aug. 1906; Seton, The House of Moncrieff, 1890; information from Mr. A. R. Hope Moncrieff.] E. M. L.

MOND, LUDWIG (1839–1909), chemical technologist, manufacturer, and collector of works of art, born at Cassel on 7 March 1839, was of Jewish parentage. His father, Moritz B. Mond, was a well-to-do merchant. His mother's maiden name was Henriette Levinsohn. After studying at the Realschule and the polytechnic school at Cassel, Mond worked in 1855 under

Hermann Kolbe at Marburg and went in 1856 to Heidelberg to work under Robert Wilhelm Bunsen. In 1859 he began his industrial career in a miniature soda-works at Ringkuhl near Cassel, where he began the researches that led to his sulphur recovery process; he next became manager of a factory at Mainz for the production of acetic acid by wood distillation. Thence proceeding to Cologne, he worked there at the production of ammonia from waste leather. Subsequently he spent some time at other factories in Germany and Holland. He came to England in 1862 and took out an English patent for the recovery of sulphur from the Leblanc alkali-waste, by a method of partial oxidation and treatment with acid, and in 1863 he went to John Hutchinson & Co. at Widnes to perfect the process. In 1864 he took over the construction and management of a Leblanc soda-works at Utrecht, but returned to Widnes in 1867, entering into partnership with J. Hutchinson of Hutchinson & Earle in order to push his sulphur recovery process. From this time forward he was domiciled in England; he became a naturalised British subject in 1880. M. Schaffner had invented a process somewhat similar to that of Mond almost simultaneously, and manufacturers in Widnes, Newcastle, and Glasgow for a number of years used a combination of Mond's and Schaffner's processes by which about 30 per cent. of the total sulphur was recovered from the alkali-waste. The process was also used in France; but by 1894 the Mond and Schaffner processes were entirely replaced by the Claus-Chance process (G. Lunge, *Sulphuric Acid and Alkali*, 2nd edit. ii. 827–51).

In 1872 Mond made the acquaintance of Ernest Solvay, a Belgian chemist, who had effected great improvements in a rival process to that of Leblanc, the ammonia-soda process which had been invented by Harrison Gray Dyer and John Hemming in 1838. Solvay had started a small factory at Couillet near Charleroi for working his process. Mond, with much searching of heart, invested his small capital derived om the sulphur recovery process, in urchasing the option to work Solvay's tents in England. He entered into tnership with Mr. (now the Rt. Hon. John Tomlinson Brunner, his friend 862, who had been in the commercial nent of Hutchinson's works. Not difficulty, the two men raised ıl necessary to start works at near Northwich. The Solvay imperfect; during the first year of the working at Winnington 'everything that could explode, exploded, and everything that would break, broke'; but by ceaseless labour Mond by 1880 had succeeded in perfecting the process so that it became a financial success. In 1881 the concern was turned into a limited liability company, of which Mond remained a managing director till his death; and the firm of Brunner, Mond & Co. are now the largest alkali makers in the world, employing about 4000 workmen. The firm was one of the first to adopt an eight hours' day and to provide model dwellings and playing-fields for their workpeople. Mond left 20,000*l.* in trust for the benefit of disabled and aged workpeople belonging to the firm.

In 1879 Mond returned to the problem of the production of ammonia, which was important for the use of its compounds as artificial manure. A series of investigations carried out with his assistant, Dr. Joseph Hawliczek, based on the use of cyanides, was not followed up industrially; a further series carried out with Mr. G. H. Beckett, Dr. Carl Markel, and Dr. Adolf Staub led to the invention of the Mond producer-gas plant, which Mond patented in 1883, and continued to improve till the end of his life. By carefully regulating the temperature of a furnace in which air and steam are led over heated coal or coke, Mond succeeded in converting all the nitrogen of the fuel into ammonia, which could easily be recovered, and generating at the same time a very cheap and useful form of producer-gas. Over three million tons of bituminous fuel, lignites, and peats are now used annually at Dudley Port, Staffordshire, and in other places in various parts of the world in the production of 'Mond-gas.' Mond's next step in 1885 was to try, with the help of Dr. Carl Langer, to convert the heat energy of fuel, and in particular of producer-gas directly into electrical energy by improving the gas battery invented by Sir William Robert Grove [q. v. Suppl. I]. The use of porous plates moistened with sulphuric acid and faced on either side with platinum and platinum black, to separate the hydrogen from the oxygen, led to interesting results; but the inventors were unable to overcome the defects of the cells (of which they published an account in 1889). Mond, in connection with this work, carried out a series of researches with Sir William Ramsay and Dr. John Shields on the occlusion of hydrogen and oxygen by platinum and palladium (*Phil. Trans.*

clxxxvi. 657 (1895); cxc. 129 (1897); cxci. 124 (1898).

The work on the gas battery was interrupted by investigations of more urgent importance. Mond from 1886 directed his efforts to recover the chlorine wasted in the ammonia-soda process as calcium chloride. By using first nickel oxide, and later magnesia, instead of lime to decompose the ammonium chloride formed, he obtained easily decomposable chlorides, from which chlorine could be recovered by treatment with air or steam, either in the elementary form or in that of hydrochloric acid. Between 1886 and 1889 he took out a number of patents bearing on this point, some independently, some with G. Eschellmann, and his processes were used industrially for some time. The use of nickel compounds, and of nickel valves in the chlorine process, and the use of finely divided nickel to purify producer-gas for use in the gas battery led Mond, in collaboration with Langer and Quincke, to discover nickel carbonyl, a gaseous compound of nickel and carbon monoxide. Mond, after two years' work, based on this discovery a remarkable method for the extraction of metallic nickel from its ores, unlike any metallurgical process previously known (see paper 'On the extraction of nickel from its ores by the Mond process,' by W. C. Roberts-Austen, F.R.S., *Proc. Inst. Civil Engineers*, cxxxv. 29, 1899). Mond formed the 'Mond Nickel Company' to work the process, with mines in Canada and a model works at Clydach, near Swansea, with a considerable output of nickel yearly. Mond pursued the scientific investigation of the carbonyls, and with Quincke and Langer obtained iron carbonyls; he suggested to Sir James Dewar an investigation on the production of nickel carbonyl under high pressure, for which Dewar took out a patent in 1902; and a posthumous paper, with a note by Mr. R. L. Mond, gives an account of investigations with Dr. Heinrich Hirtz and Mr. M. Dalton Cowap on carbonyls of cobalt, molybdenum, and ruthenium (*Trans. Chem. Soc.* 1910, p. 798). This was Mond's last research.

In the work of scientific societies Mond was extremely active. In January 1880 he took a leading part in the foundation of a Lancashire Chemical Society, and in the following April urged that it should become a national society; as a result of the movement, which was largely helped by Sir Henry Roscoe, the Society of Chemical Industry was founded in 1881, and became later one of the largest scientific societies in the world. In August 1881 Mond undertook the arrangements for the foundation of the Society's 'Journal,' drew up a plan for it, and guaranteed the cost till it should become self-supporting. He acted as foreign secretary of the society till his election as president in 1888. In 1906 he was awarded the society's medal for conspicuous services to applied chemistry.

Mond was elected F.R.S. in 1891, honorary member of the German Chemical Society and member of the Società Reale of Naples in 1908, and corresponding member of the Prussian Akademie der Wissenschaften in 1909. He received honorary doctorates from the universities of Padua (1892), Heidelberg (1896), Manchester (1904), and Oxford (1907). He was awarded the grand cordon of the Crown of Italy in 1909.

Mond lived at Winnington from 1867 till 1884, when he removed to London; he spent most of his winters in Rome, where he acquired the Palazzo Zuccari. For some years he had suffered from heart disease, from which he died at his house, The Poplars, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, on 11 Dec. 1909. He was buried with Jewish rites in a family mausoleum at the St. Pancras cemetery, Finchley.

Mond married in 1866 his cousin Frida Loewenthal, who survives him. He left two sons, Robert Ludwig Mond, and Sir Alfred Moritz Mond, liberal M.P. for Swansea, who was created a baronet in 1910.

Mond was a man of great scientific attainments, of indomitable resource and energy, and with a genius for divining the industrial possibilities of discoveries in pure science. Apart from inventions of detail, he will be remembered, as an industrial chemist, for having placed the ammonia-soda process on a practical basis, for his nitrogen recovery process and producer-gas, and for his nickel process. He left a fortune of over 1,000,000*l*. But his commercial success was 'the result and not the object of his work.'

The obituary of Mond by Carl Langer (*Berichte der deutschen chem. Gesellschaft* for 1911, p. 3665) gives a list of his English patents, forty-nine in number, and a list (incomplete) of the papers published by Mond whether independently, with the collaborators previously mentioned, or with R. Nasini (on the physical properties of certain nickel compounds).

Apart from his daily occupations Mond's interests were mainly in pure science, music, and art, and the improvement of

the condition of his workpeople. In his address to students at the opening of the Schorlemmer laboratory at Owens College, Manchester, on 3 May 1895 (*Journ. Soc. Chem. Ind.* xiv. 552), he insisted on the importance to industrial chemists of a training in pure science. None of his great benefactions were devoted to the teaching of applied science. He was inclined to deny that such teaching was of any value in the training of a chemist (NASINI, see bibliography below). In 1896 he gave 100,000*l.* under a special trust to found and equip the Davy-Faraday Laboratory, in a house next to the Royal Institution, for research in chemistry and physics; and by his will he left two sums of 50,000*l.* to the Royal Society and to the University of Heidelberg respectively, for the encouragement of research and other purposes. Between 1892 and his death he gave to the Royal Society sums amounting to 16,000*l.* for the continuance and improvement of the society's catalogue of scientific papers. In 1908 he founded a biennial prize of 400*l.* for chemistry at the Accademia dei Lincei (of which he had been elected an honorary member in 1899) in memory of his friend, the chemist, Stanislao Cannizzaro. He left to the town of Cassel a sum of 20,000*l.*, together with 5000*l.* for a Jewish charitable foundation. In his lifetime he made large gifts for charitable purposes, but as a rule those remained anonymous.

From 1892 onwards Mond formed a remarkable collection of pictures, mainly early Italian, of which a detailed description was published by Dr. J. P. Richter, who acted as Mond's adviser (*The Mond Collection, an Appreciation*, 2 vols. London, 1910). Mond bequeathed, subject to the life-interest of his wife, the greater portion of his pictures to the National Gallery, with a sum to provide for their housing. He also left 20,000*l.* to the Munich Akademie der bildenden Künste for the training of art students.

Though not above the middle height, Mond was a man of impressive presence, with a massive head, full beard, dark piercing eyes, and strongly marked features of an Oriental type. A marble bust (1896) by Joseph von Kopf; a bronze bust by Henrik Glicenstein; a bronze full figure (1906) by Ferdinand Seebeck; a monumental bronze bas relief (1909) by C. Fontana, presented to Mond by a committee of Italian chemists; a portrait medallion by E. Lantéri (1911), and an oil painting by Solomon J. Solomon, R.A. (at Sir Alfred Mond's house), belong to Mrs. Mond.

[Obituaries in The Times, 13 Dec. 1909; Nature, lxxxii. 222 (1909), by Sir Edward Thorpe, F.R.S.; Rendiconti della R. Accademia dei Lincei, ser. 5, xix. p. 409 (1910), by Raffaele Nasini; Rendiconti della Società chimica Italiana, ii. (1910), by Luigi Gabba; Journ. Soc. Chem. Industry, xxviii. 1304 (1910); The Recovery of Sulphur from Alkali-waste, by L. Mond, Liverpool, 1868; On the Origin of the Ammonia-Soda Process, by L. M., Journ. Chem. Soc. Ind. iv. 527 (1885); presidential address on the production of ammonia, Journ. Soc. Chem. Industry, viii. 505 (1889); presidential address on Chlorine to the chemical section of the British Association; Brit. Assoc. Report for 1896, p. 734; History of my Process of Nickel Extraction, by L. M., Journ. Soc. Chem. Ind. xiv. 945 (1895); personal knowledge; private information from Mrs. Mond, Mr. R. L. Mond, Sir William Ramsay, Sir Henry Roscoe, and Sir Edward Thorpe.] P. J. H.

MONKHOUSE, WILLIAM COSMO (1840–1901), poet and critic, born in London on 18 March 1840, was son of Cyril John Monkhouse, a solicitor, by his wife Amelia Maria Delafosse, of a Huguenot family which came to England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Monkhouse entered St. Paul's School on 3 Oct. 1848, and left in 1856 to take up a nomination to a supplementary clerkship in the board of trade, then under the presidency of Lord Stanley of Alderley. Rising through various grades, he was assistant secretary to the finance department at his death. In 1870–1 he was sent by the board to South America in connection with Seamen's Hospitals; in 1894–6 he acted as a member of the committee on the Mercantile Marine Fund.

Monkhouse's literary career began betimes. He wrote much verse while at school, and he was an early contributor to 'Temple Bar,' the 'Argosy,' the 'Englishwoman's' and other magazines. It was not until 1865 that Moxon put forth his first volume, 'A Dream of Idleness, and other Poems.' The volume was of promise, and some of its pieces, e.g. 'The Chief Ringer's Burial' and 'The Night Express,' found their place in anthologies. But it had no great success, pecuniary or otherwise. The moment was perhaps unfavourable to one who was a disciple of Wordsworth and Tennyson. After an essay in the three-volume novel, 'A Question of Honour' (1868), Monkhouse for some years practically abandoned poetry for literary and art criticism. He became a frequent contributor to the 'Academy,' to the 'Magazine of Art' (then under the editorship of W. E. Henley), and eventually to the 'Saturday Review,'

In 1869 he published 'Masterpieces of English Art'; in 1872 he edited and prefaced a photographic edition of Hogarth's works; in 1877 came a 'Handbook of Précis Writing'; in 1879 an excellent short life of Turner for Cundall's 'Great Artists,' and in 1887 a little guide-book on the 'Italian Pre-Raphaelites' in the National Gallery. In 1890 followed a valuable volume on the 'Earlier English Water Colour Painters' (2nd edit. 1897).

In 1890 Monkhouse returned to poetry with 'Corn and Poppies,' some portions of which had appeared in the 'Magazine of Art.' This volume contained many of his best pieces, and notably his highest effort, the stately 'Dead March.' Of a fine ballad entitled 'The Christ upon the Hill,' a limited edition was issued with etchings by William Strang in 1895; and after his death appeared a slender volume entitled 'Pasitcles the Elder and other Poems,' in which this ballad was included. Other prose works were: 'A Memoir of Leigh Hunt' in the 'Great Writers' series, 1893; 'In the National Gallery,' 1895; 'British Contemporary Artists,' chiefly contributed to 'Scribner's Magazine,' 1899; 'A History of Chinese Porcelain,' 1901; and 'Life of Sir John Tenniel' (for the 'Art Journal'), 1901. To this Dictionary Monkhouse was a diligent contributor of lives of artists, including Reynolds and Turner. As a critic he had the happy faculty of conveying a well-considered and weighty opinion without suggesting superiority or patronage; as a poet, though he lacked the leisure to realise his full ambition, he left much which no true lover of finished and thoughtful work can wisely afford to neglect.

Monkhouse died at Skegness on 2 July 1901. He was twice married: (1) in 1865 to Laura, daughter of John Keymer of Dartford in Kent; (2) in 1873 to Leonora Eliza, the daughter of Commander Blount, R.N., by whom he had two sons and six daughters. There are painted portraits of him by C. E. Johnson, R.I., and J. M'Lure Hamilton, and an etching by William Strang, A.R.A.

[Monkhouse's works; personal knowledge. See also art. in Art Journal for March 1902, by Edmund Gosse, on Cosmo Monkhouse as an Art Critic.] A. D.

MONRO, CHARLES HENRY (1835–1908), author, born in London on 17 March 1835, was second of three sons of Cecil Monro, chief registrar of the court of chancery, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Henry Howe Knight-Erskine of Pittodrie. Alexander Monro [q. v.], principal of Edinburgh University in 1685, was an ancestor, six of whose descendants are already commemorated in this Dictionary. His elder brother, Cecil James, a man of extraordinary powers, was incapacitated by phthisis soon after his election to a fellowship at Trinity in 1855. His younger brother, Kenneth, a brilliant artillery officer, died in early manhood of phthisis in Nova Scotia. Charles Henry entered Harrow in 1847, proceeded to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, as Sayer scholar in 1853, graduated B.A. in 1857 with a first class in classics, and in the same year was elected to a fellowship, of which he resigned the emoluments in 1897. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1863, he did not practise, but continued his study of law, though his work was hampered by ill-health, necessitating much residence abroad. From 1872 to 1896 he was law lecturer at his college. In 1900 he represented Cambridge University at the 500th anniversary of the second foundation of the University of Cracow.

In 1891 he published an annotated text and translation of the title 'Locati Conducti' in Justinian's 'Digest'; in 1893 'De Furtis'; in 1896 'Ad legem Aquiliam'; in 1900 'De Adquirendo Dominio'; and in 1902 'Pro Socio.' Meanwhile he had begun the heavy task of translating the whole 'Digest.' One volume of this work appeared in 1904 and another in 1909, after his death, covering, altogether, about one-fourth of the book. His work was marked by great acuteness and independence of judgment and accuracy of scholarship. He had a peculiar gift for translation, and his rendering of the 'Digest,' so far as it proceeded, was much superior to any earlier attempt.

Monro, who was an accomplished linguist, and was specially interested in Celtic, died, unmarried, at Eastbourne on 23 Feb. 1908, and was buried there. By his will he left a large sum to his college, which has perpetuated his memory by a Monro fellowship, a Monro lectureship in Celtic, a Monro endowment to the Squire law library in Cambridge, and a Monro extension to the college library.

[Venn, Biogr. Hist. of Gonv. and Caius Coll., ii. 310; memorial notices in The Caian, xvii. 161; Burke's Landed Gentry, s.v. Knight-Erskine; Cass, Hist. of Monken Hadley, p. 181; notices of members of the family in this Dictionary; school and college records; communications from friends; personal knowledge.] W. W. B.

MONRO, DAVID BINNING (1836–1905), classical scholar, born at Edinburgh on 16 Nov. 1836, was eldest child of the four sons and two daughters of Alexander Monro Binning, writer to the signet (1805–1891), of Auchinbowie, Stirlingshire, and Softlow, Roxburghshire, by his wife and cousin Harriet, daughter of Alexander Monro, M.D. [q. v.], of Craigleckhart. On his marriage his father assumed his wife's surname, which his own ancestors had borne, and on his death in 1891 his Scottish estates passed to his eldest son. Monro was as a boy educated privately. He entered Glasgow University in 1851, and there distinguished himself in logic and mathematics, but the influence of Edmund Lushington [q. v. Suppl. I], professor of Greek, determined the direction of his studies for life. He matriculated at Oxford as scholar of Brasenose College on 16 June 1854, and in November of the same year was elected to a scholarship at Balliol College, where he afterwards held a Snell exhibition. He was placed in the first class in moderations, both in classics and mathematics, in 1856, in the first class in the final classical school, and the second class in the final mathematical schools in 1858. He won the Ireland scholarship (1858) and the prize for a Latin essay (1859), and was elected fellow of Oriel in the same year. He entered at Lincoln's Inn as a student, but was not called to the bar, returning to Oxford in 1862 as lecturer of Oriel College. He became tutor in 1863, and was elected vice-provost in 1874, on the retirement of Dr. Edward Hawkins [q. v.] from Oxford. On Hawkins's death in 1882 Monro was chosen provost.

As tutor at Oriel, Monro raised the standard of the teaching, and won the enthusiastic regard of his pupils by his devotion to their best interests. He lectured, as the manner then was, on a great variety of subjects, comparative philology, early Greek history and philosophy, Homer, Thucydides, Herodotus, early Roman history, Roman constitutional history, and Roman public law, and though his delivery was weak and he lacked fluency, his lectures were valued. Here, as with his pupils in his rooms, his strength lay not merely in the abundance and accuracy of his knowledge, but even more in his method of interpreting an author and of marshalling his facts. As provost he ruled his college in a wise and liberal spirit; a sound judgment and a rare grasp of principle were linked to fine courtesy and warmth of heart. In the life and work of the university he played a leading part. He was more than once public examiner; he served on the delegacy of the press, was a curator of the museum, and a member of the hebdomadal council, and he filled the office of vice-chancellor (1901–4).

Meanwhile Monro devoted his literary interests and energies to the elucidation of the 'Homeric Poems,' and to questions arising out of them. In October 1868 he wrote in the 'Quarterly Review' an article on the 'Homeric Question,' which he recast for the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (edit. 1880). He collated the 'Venetian MSS. of Scholia' to the 'Iliad' for Dindorf's edition (1875–7); published a school edition of 'Iliad I' (1878), a 'Grammar of the Homeric Language' (1882; 2nd edit. 1891), and a school edition of the 'Iliad' (i.–xii. 1884, 3rd edit. 1899; xiii.–xxiv. 1889, 3rd edit. 1901). A complete text of 'Homeri Opera et Reliquiæ' appeared in 1896, and in 1902 there followed, in collaboration with T. W. Allen, a text of the 'Iliad' with an apparatus criticus. The later years of his life were given to an edition of the last twelve books of the 'Odyssey' (1901), with notes and introductions embodying the results of his work. He contributed papers on Homeric questions to the 'Academy,' the 'Journal of Philology,' the 'Journal of Hellenic Studies,' and other periodicals. If the quantity of his published work is small, this is due to his powers of compression, to his self-criticism, and his reluctance to put out anything for which he could not vouch. His school edition of 'Iliad I,' which served the purpose of a 'ballon d'essai,' embodied the results of years of work, and gives concisely the writer's views on disputed points of interpretation and the principles underlying them, whilst the publication of the 'Homeric Grammar' put Monro at once among the first authorities on the subject.

Monro held that the solution of all Homeric questions must be found in philology. He was thoroughly familiar with the work of archæologists and the contribution made by them to our knowledge, but he did not hold it to be of equal value or certainty. Unwearying industry, a sound judgment, and a true sense of literary form combined to make him a model interpreter of his author; his dislike of anything premature or superfluous, his wide range of knowledge of comparative philology, and his clearness of statement gained for his writings exceptional authority. Monro spoke French, German, and Italian with accuracy of idiom and accent, having

a very sensitive ear, whilst his 'Modes of Greek Music' (1894) attests his fondness for music and his knowledge of it.

Monro founded the Oxford Philological Society in 1870, and was for many years its president; he took part in founding the Hellenic Society and the Classical Association, and was vice-president of both; he was a member of the council of the British School at Athens, officier de l'instruction publique in France, and an original fellow of the British Academy. He was created hon. D.C.L. of Oxford in 1904, LL.D. of Glasgow in 1883, and Doc. Litt. of Dublin in 1892. He died suddenly of heart disease at Heiden, Switzerland, on 22 Aug. 1905, and was buried in Holywell cemetery, Oxford. His portrait by Sir William Quiller Orchardson, R.A., is in the Oriel common room. He was unmarried.

[Personal knowledge; David Binning Monro, a short Memoir, translated with slight alterations from a notice by J. Cook Wilson in the Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Klassischen Alterthumswissenschaft, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1907.]

L. R. P.

MONSON, Sir EDMUND JOHN, first baronet (1834–1909), diplomatist, born at Chart Lodge, Seal, near Sevenoaks, on 6 Oct. 1834, was third son of William John Monson, sixth Baron Monson, by his wife Eliza, youngest daughter of Edmund Larken. Educated first at a private school in the Isle of Wight, and then at Eton, he entered Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. with a first-class degree in law and modern history in 1855. Elected a fellow of All Souls College in 1858, and proceeding M.A. in the same year, he acted as examiner in modern languages for the Taylorian scholarship in 1868. He entered the diplomatic service in 1856, and on passing an examination was appointed attaché at Paris in July of that year. After a few months in Florence in 1858 he was retransferred to Paris, and thence to Washington, where for nearly five years he acted as private secretary to Lord Lyons [q. v.]. During that period Lyons was occupied with the critical questions which resulted from the outbreak of the American civil war. In 1863 Monson was removed to Hanover, and thence after a few months to Brussels. In 1865 he quitted the diplomatic service and sought election to parliament as member for Reigate in the liberal interest, but was unsuccessful, and remained unemployed till May 1869, when he became consul in the Azores. This appointment was intended as a stepping-stone to renewed diplomatic employment, for which he was eminently fitted both by disposition and training. In 1871, when the independent position conceded to Hungary by the dual constitution was found to render the presence of a British agent at the Hungarian capital desirable, Monson was selected for the newly created post of consul-general at Buda-Pesth, the diplomatic nature of the appointment being subsequently emphasised by the additional rank of second secretary to the embassy at Vienna. In February 1876, when it grew evident that Servia and Montenegro were in danger of being driven into active hostilities against Turkey in aid of the insurgents in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it was deemed prudent to have a British representative at the Montenegrin capital, and Monson was sent on a special mission to Cettigne. He remained there, though suffering severely in health, during the war of the Servians and Montenegrins with the Turks which broke out in June following, through the subsequent mediation by Great Britain for the purpose of procuring an armistice, and the deliberations of the conference at Constantinople. The declaration of war by Russia against Turkey, in April 1877, rendered his presence at Cettigne no longer necessary, and he returned to Buda-Pesth, being made C.B. in January 1878. In June 1879 he was appointed minister resident in Uruguay, and five years later was promoted to the rank of envoy at Buenos Ayres. At the close of 1884 he was transferred to Copenhagen, and in February 1888 to Athens, becoming in 1886 K.C.M.G. Before he left Denmark, the Danish and United States governments bore testimony to their 'entire confidence' in his learning, ability, and impartiality by selecting him as arbitrator on the claims of the American firm of Butterfield & Co. against the Danish government on account of the treatment of two of their vessels by the Danish authorities of the island of St. Thomas in 1854 and 1855. This case had been a subject of diplomatic controversy for over thirty years. It was settled in the Danish government's favour by Monson's award, delivered in January 1900. In 1892 he was transferred to Brussels and was made G.C.M.G. Next year he was promoted to be ambassador at Vienna and was sworn a privy councillor. After three years' residence at the Austrian capital he was transferred to Paris in October 1896, having a few months

previously been made G.C.B. In his new post he was called upon to deal with numerous embarrassing disputes arising out of conflicting colonial claims and interests. The themes included the rights of fishery enjoyed by the French in the waters and on the coast of Newfoundland, the exercise of jurisdiction in the New Hebrides, and questions of boundary and spheres of influence in East and West Africa. Monson, calm and judicial by temperament, and grave and courteous in manner, avoided unnecessary irritation, and was personally much liked by the French ministers and officials with whom he was brought in contact. In June 1898 he signed a convention for the delimitation of the possessions and spheres of influence of the two countries in the region of the Niger. Later in the same year Lord Kitchener in his progress up the Nile, after the final defeat of the Dervishes at Omdurman, discovered that a French exploring party from the Congo under Captain Marchand had established themselves on the bank of the river at Fashoda and there hoisted the tricolor, which Captain Marchand refused to lower except on instructions from home. An acute controversy ensued, which at one time seemed likely to lead to very serious results. More moderate counsels, however, prevailed, Captain Marchand's party was withdrawn, and in March 1899 a declaration was signed in London defining the respective spheres of influence of the two countries in central Africa, which disposed of this subject of dispute. Monson's management of his share in the discussions was unexceptionable. But in December 1898, while the question was still awaiting final solution, he caused no little commotion by a speech delivered at the annual meeting of the British chamber of commerce in Paris, in which, after some frank comments on the novel methods recently practised in diplomacy, he expressed his conviction that neither in France nor in Great Britain was there any deep-rooted feeling of animosity against the other country, and made an earnest appeal to those in France who 'were directly or indirectly responsible for the national policy to abstain from the continuance of a policy of pin-pricks which, while it could only procure some ephemeral gratification to a short-lived ministry, must inevitably perpetuate across the Channel an irritation which a high-spirited nation must eventually feel to be intolerable.' It was naturally supposed by many that this utterance was the result of some instructions from home, but it may safely be asserted that to the British cabinet it came as unexpectedly as to the public at large. It had, however, no evil effects. The allusion to the brief duration of French ministries was made the subject of interpellation and attack in the French chamber of deputies, and it was a striking tribute to Monson's popularity that his defence was warmly and successfully undertaken by the French government, and that the incident in no degree affected his position. He remained at Paris till the end of 1904, and had the satisfaction of seeing a general settlement of the principal questions at issue between the two countries affected by the agreements signed in London in the spring of that year (8 April 1904). He had received the honorary degree of D.C.L. of Oxford University in 1898 and that of LL.D. of Cambridge in 1905, acted in 1900 as one of the British commissioners for the Paris exhibition of 1900, was made G.C.V.O. in 1903, and was created a baronet on his retirement (23 Feb. 1905), being granted also by King Edward VII as a personal favour the use of the 'Thatched House Lodge' in Richmond Park. He also received from the French government the grand cross of the legion of honour. After much ill-health he died in London on 28 Oct. 1909, and was buried in the family mausoleum adjoining South Carlton church near Lincoln.

Monson married in 1881 Eleanor Catherine Mary, daughter of Major Munro, who had held the office of British consul-general at Monte Video, and had by her three sons.

A portrait by the Hungarian artist, Beremy, was subscribed for by Monson's colleagues at Paris, but the painter became bankrupt and the picture disappeared.

[The Times, 30 Oct. 1909; Foreign Office List, 1910, p. 417; papers laid before Parliament.] S.

MONTAGU, Lord ROBERT (1825–1902), politician and controversialist, born at Melchbourne, Bedfordshire, on 24 Jan. 1825, was second son of George Montagu, sixth duke of Manchester, by his first wife, Millicent, daughter and heir of Brigadier-general Bernard Sparrow of Brampton Park, Huntingdonshire. Educated privately, he graduated M.A. from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1849.

In April 1859 he was returned as a conservative M.P. for Huntingdonshire, and held the seat in successive parliaments till February 1874. He early made his mark as a speaker, championing church rates and winning the congratulations of Sir Stafford

Northcote for his substantial success in persistently urging the need of revival of parliamentary control over the estimates and government expenditure. Montagu, who published in 1852 a treatise on shipbuilding, suggesting a new method of laying down vessels, on 19 May 1862 pleaded with practical effect for expert advice in shipbuilding, for plated ships of war in the place of wooden vessels, and for the establishment of a naval school of architecture and engineering on the model of the Woolwich military academy. In foreign affairs Montagu was no less active and sensible. He opposed Roebuck's resolution (30 June 1863) for recognition of the confederation of the southern states of America, and he spoke strongly in favour of non-intervention between Denmark and the German powers (5 July 1864). In later years he gave much attention to the Eastern question. On the reform question Montagu showed individuality. He feared the policy of multiplying the ignorant voter, and advocated plurality voters, with additional franchises to property and the professions. On social questions Montagu's attitude was more liberal. So early as 1860 he supported a measure for a council of conciliation in labour disputes; and in 1875, in a debate on the employers and workmen bill, he declared trades unions to be 'not only a natural right but a preservative of order.' On Montagu's motion (April 1864) a select committee on which he sat inquired into the disposal of sewage in large towns; and subsequent legislation on the subject owed much to his labours. On 19 March 1867 Montagu was made, on the reconstruction of Lord Derby's third ministry, vice-president of the committee of council on education, and was appointed first charity commissioner, being sworn of the privy council. He held office till Disraeli's resignation in December 1868. As education minister Montagu sought vigorously to enforce the conscience clause in all schools which received grants from public funds, and advocated the extension of technical education. He carried a bill assimilating the vaccination procedure of England to that of Scotland and Ireland, and took effective measures to deal with a serious cattle plague which had spread from the Continent to England. While in opposition Montagu, as an adherent of the old system, actively criticised the education bill of 1870 and its successors. His views on the Irish question came to differ from those of his party, and during the parliament of 1874–80 he sat for Westmeath as a conservative home ruler. He left the home rule organisation in 1877, but remained out of harmony with Disraeli's government. To its vacillation he mainly assigned the Bulgarian agitation, and he condemned the Afghan policy of Lords Salisbury and Lytton.

On his retirement from parliament in 1880 Montagu devoted himself to religious controversy. In 1864 he had defended church establishments and upheld Anglicanism in 'The Four Experiments in Church and State and the Conflicts of Churches'; but in 1870 he became a Roman catholic, and in 1874, in 'Expostulation in extremis,' attacked Gladstone's 'Political Expostulation on the Vatican Decrees.' In the same year, too, he published, as the first volume of St. Joseph's theological library (a Jesuit series), a treatise 'On Some Popular Errors in Politics and Religion,' an adaptation of P. Secondo Franco's 'Risposte popolari alle obiezioni più diffuse contro la religione.' In 1882 Montagu rejoined the English church on ethical and political rather than on theological grounds (see his *Reasons for leaving the Church of Rome*, 1886). Thereupon he pursued a vigorous campaign against Romanist doctrine and practice, professing to expose a conspiracy in which the leaders of both political parties were involved, to bring England under the dominion of the papacy (cf. his *Recent Events, and a Clue to their Solution*, 1886, 3rd edit. 1888; *Scylla or Charybdis, which? Gladstone or Salisbury?* 1887). 'The Sower and the Virgin' (1887) was an exhaustive confutation of the doctrines of the immaculate conception and papal infallibility. 'The Lambeth Judgment, or the Marks of Sacerdotalism' (1891) minutely analysed Bishop King's case.

Montagu, whose independence and sincerity unfitted him for success in political life, was widely read and spoke with fluency. He died at 91 Queen's Gate, Kensington, on 6 May 1902, and was buried at Kensal Green. He married (1) on 12 Feb. 1850 Mary (*d.* 1857), only child and heiress of John Cromie, of Cromore, co. Antrim, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; (2) on 18 Oct. 1862 Catherine (*d.* 1897), daughter of William Wade; by her he had three sons and two daughters.

In addition to the works cited and other tracts, theological and political, Montagu published: 1. 'A Few Words on Garibaldi,' three edits. 1861. 2. 'A Mirror in America,' 1861 (a polemic against party spirit). 3. 'Foreign Policy: England and the

Eastern Question,' 1877 (a vigorous exposure of the inconsistencies of English foreign policy).

A spirited cartoon by 'Ape' of Montagu as 'A Working Conservative' appeared in 'Vanity Fair,' on 1 Oct. 1870.

[Burke's Peerage; Men of the Time, 1899; Luard's Grad. Cant.; The Times, 7 and 12 May 1902; Who's Who, 1902; Hansard's Parl. Debates; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. Le G. N.

MONTAGU, Sir SAMUEL, first Baron Swaythling (1832–1911), foreign exchange-banker and Jewish philanthropist, born at Liverpool on 21 Dec. 1832, was second son and youngest child of Louis Samuel (1794–1859), watchmaker and silversmith, of Liverpool, by his wife Henrietta, daughter of Israel Israel of Bury Street, St. Mary Axe. His parents were orthodox Jews, and he was through life a strict adherent of orthodox Judaism. Whilst still a lad his parents reversed his original name of Montagu Samuel to Samuel Montagu, and he obtained a royal licence for the change in 1894. By a second licence in 1904 he assumed the surname of Samuel-Montagu.

After education at the Mechanics' Institution, Liverpool, now the Liverpool Institute, he came to London when his father retired from business in 1845. He obtained his earliest employment at thirteen with his brother-in-law, Adam Spielmann, a foreign banker in Lombard Street. Soon dissatisfied with his salary and prospects he became manager of the London branch of a Paris banker named Monteaux, opened at 21 Cornhill. Quickly cancelling this engagement he acted as a bullion-broker on his own account, but in Feb. 1853 he resolved on founding a new foreign exchange and banking business. He was still under age, and a small capital, stated to be 3000*l.*, was advanced by his father in his behalf to his elder brother Edwin, a small banker in Liverpool, who became Montagu's partner without an active rôle in the concern. The firm was first known as Samuel & Montagu and had an office in Leadenhall Street. Two years later Montagu took over Monteaux's London branch which was in difficulties, and he moved to its premises in Cornhill. From the start Ellis Abraham Franklin, who afterwards married Montagu's sister, was in the effectual position of Montagu's partner, and he was made a full partner in 1862, when the firm's style was changed to Samuel Montagu & Co. New premises were taken in 1863 at 60 Old Broad Street. The house at Cornhill then became a branch, and later, with capital of Samuel Montagu & Co.'s provision, the independent concern of A. Keyser & Co. By subsequent agreement two sons of each of the three partners of Samuel Montagu & Co. were taken into that firm's partnership. Five survivors of the six younger partners carry on the business at 60 Old Broad Street.

At the outset Montagu and his colleagues took up with energy the foreign exchange operations from which great firms like those of Rothschild and Baring were withdrawing in view of other occupation. Montagu's house quickly secured a large proportion of the exchange business, and, while establishing its own fortune, helped to make London the chief home of the clearing-house of the international money market. Montagu's knowledge of intricate exchanges was, even among Jewish exchange dealers, remarkable. He calculated profit in the most complicated transactions, involving the conversion and re-conversion of foreign currencies, with a miraculous rapidity. In the silver market his firm's transactions were on an exceptionally large scale. He owed much in later life to his partners' sagacity and to his choice of able assistants.

Self-confident, and of a masterful personality, Montagu soon exerted much influence alike in general financial and public affairs, as well as in the Anglo-Jewish community. The demonetisation of the French copper coinage in England was largely due to his agitation. Mainly owing to his representations the Royal Exchange was roofed in by the City authorities, and the merchants assembling there were protected from the inclemency of the weather. In 1897 he gave one of the picture panels in the Exchange, painted by Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., depicting Charles I's visit to the Guildhall in 1641–2 to demand the surrender of the Five Members.

Montagu, who in politics was a staunch liberal, was elected in the liberal interest M.P. for the Whitechapel division of the Tower Hamlets in 1885 and held the seat for fifteen years. He grew intimate with the party leaders but took little part in the business of the House of Commons save on financial matters and on those touching the Jews. He was chief author of the Weights and Measures Act (1897), which legalised the use of metric weights and measures, and he procured the insertion of a clause in the Finance Act of 1894 (sec. 15) exempting from the death duties bequests to public libraries, museums, and art galleries. An ardent supporter of bimetallism, he was a member of the gold and silver commission (1887–90), and he was president of the

Decimal Association, of the principles of which he was an ardent advocate. In 1888 he was a member of the select committee of the House of Commons on alien immigration, which in the interest of persecuted foreign Jews he was averse from restricting unduly.

With the public work of the Anglo-Jewish community Montagu from an early period intimately identified himself, but he had many differences with leading fellow workers. He was a life member of the council of the United Synagogue, but disagreement with Lord Rothschild led him to forgo active association. For some years he was a prominent member of the Jewish board of deputies, of the Jewish board of guardians, and of the Religious Education Board, but from the two latter bodies he withdrew before his death. In 1870 he founded in Aldgate, and became president of, the Jewish Working-men's Club. He was until 1909 president of the Shechita board (for supervising the slaughtering of animals according to Jewish ritual), and was chairman of the building committee of the New West End Synagogue in Bayswater (his own place of worship), of which he was first warden. One of his greatest services to the Jewish community was his successful effort to form in 1887 the federation of the smaller East End synagogues. By insisting on English being the official language at meetings of the members of these synagogues he helped to anglicise the foreign Jewish population.

His efforts on behalf of the East London poor, both Jewish and Christian, were unremitting. He was treasurer of the Jews' Temporary Shelter. To facilitate the distribution of working Jews among the less populated provincial districts he founded without much success the Congregational Union and Dispersion Committee. In 1887 he established the East London Apprenticeship Fund, of which he was president. He was also a trustee of the People's Palace at Mile End, a member of the house committee of the London Hospital, and a director of the Four per Cent. Industrial Dwellings Company. On 28 July 1903 he gave 10,000*l.* to the London County Council for its housing scheme for the poor of Tottenham.

He frequently travelled abroad in the interests of his oppressed co-religionists. In 1875 he visited the Holy Land and subsequently founded with Lord Rothschild the first secular and industrial school in Jerusalem. On the outbreak, in 1882, of the violent Jewish persecution in Russia he went to the Continent, at the request of the Mansion House Committee for the relief of Russian Jews, to control and direct the ensuing stream of emigration. Two years later he visited the United States to assist in the establishment of Jewish agricultural colonies in the Far West. In 1886 he visited all the chief towns of Russia, investigating the condition of the Jews there and discouraging emigration. He was well received, until on his arrival at Moscow the Russian government's suspicions were aroused and 'the Jew Montagu' was ordered to leave the country in 48 hours (*Hansard*, 1886, ccccviii. 263–4). The Mansion House Fund developed into the Russo-Jewish Committee, of which Montagu was president from 1896 until 1909. The fund rendered inestimable services to persecuted Russian Jews.

Montagu, who was a collector of works of art, was a member of the Burlington Fine Arts Club, and was elected F.S.A. on 14 Jan. 1897. He was a frequent exhibitor at the Old Masters' Exhibitions of the Royal Academy, the Burlington Fine Arts Club, Guildhall, Whitechapel, and elsewhere. Besides possessing many choice pictures, he was a discriminating purchaser of old English silver. His notable collection included the earliest known 'font-shaped' cup, two mazer bowls, early silver-mounted stoneware flagons, Tudor and Jacobean tankards, salts, steeple cups, and Lamerie plate.

Montagu, who was made a baronet on 23 June 1894, retired from the representation of Whitechapel in the House of Commons in 1900, and was succeeded there by his nephew and partner, Mr. Stuart Montagu Samuel, who was created a baronet in 1912. Montagu, however, unsuccessfully contested the central division of Leeds against Mr. Gerald Balfour at the general election of 1900. On 18 July 1907, on Campbell-Bannerman's recommendation, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Swaythling, taking his title from Swaythling near Southampton, where he had a country residence.

A man of great tenacity of purpose and opinion, Swaythling was long a pillar of conservative Judaism and warmly deprecated any breach of Jewish custom on the part of his family or of the Jewish community. At the same time he was a vigorous opponent of the Zionist movement for the formation of a Jewish state in Palestine. He retired from active business life in September 1909, and died

on 12 Jan. 1911 at his London residence, 12 Kensington Palace Gardens. He was buried with full Jewish ritual at the cemetery of the Federation of Synagogues, Edmonton.

He married on 5 March 1862 Ellen, youngest daughter of Louis Cohen of Gloucester Place, Portman Square, and the Stock Exchange, sister of Sir Benjamin Louis Cohen, first baronet; her grand-aunt Judith was wife of Sir Moses Montefiore. She survived him with four sons and six daughters. Louis Samuel Montagu, the eldest son, succeeded to the peerage, and Edwin Samuel Montagu, the second son, has been M.P. for the Chesterton division of Cambridgeshire since 1906, and became under-secretary for India in 1910. By a provision of his will Swaythling debarred his children and those claiming through them from participation in his estate (beyond a life annuity of 100*l.*) should they at his death not themselves be professing, or be married to a person not professing, the Jewish religion.

The congregation of the New West End Synagogue presented him in 1902 with his portrait by Sir W. Q. Orchardson [q.v. Suppl. II]; it belongs to the family, and was reproduced in the 'Magazine of Art' (new series, ii. 361). A cartoon appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in November 1886 (No. 505).

Besides contributions to 'Palgrave's Dictionary of Political Economy' and to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and articles to periodicals on finance and decimal currency, Swaythling published 'A Plea for a British Dollar' (reprinted from 'Murray's Magazine'), 1888.

[The Times, 11, 13, 16, 17 and 22 Jan., 6 March 1911; Jewish Chronicle, 13 and 20 Jan. 1911 (with portrait); Bankers' Magazine, 1888, xlviii. 963–5 (with early portrait), Nov. 1909, lxxxviii. 667–70 (with later portrait), Feb. 1911, xci. 282–6; Who's Who, 1911; Lodge's Peerage; Pike's London in the 20th century, p. 113; private information.] C. W.

MONTAGU-DOUGLAS-SCOTT, Lord Charles Thomas (1839–1911), admiral. [See Scott.]

MONTGOMERIE, ROBERT ARCHIBALD JAMES (1855–1908), rear admiral, born at Rothesay, Isle of Bute, on 11 Sept. 1855, was son of James Montgomerie, M.D., of Edinburgh, by his wife Mary Campbell of Lochnell, and entered the navy on board the Britannia in Aug. 1869. He became sub-lieutenant in September 1875, and while serving in that rank on board the Immortalité in the detached squadron, jumped overboard to save life on 6 April 1877. It was a dark night, the sea was rough, the ship before the wind, and the latitude was infested with sharks; Montgomerie therefore, in addition to the Albert medal and the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society, was awarded the Stanhope gold medal for the act of greatest gallantry during the year, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the royal yacht. From her he was promoted to lieutenant on 13 Sept. 1878. He was serving in the Carysfort, Captain H. F. Stephenson, during the Egyptian war of 1882, and, being landed with the naval brigade, was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir on 13 Sept. He received the medal with clasp for Tel-el-Kebir, and the Khedive's bronze star. In Jan. 1885 the naval brigade under Lord Charles Beresford was organised to attempt the relief of Gordon, and Montgomerie, then a lieutenant of the Inflexible, joined it at Gubat and served in the gunboat Safieh in some of the operations above Metemneh. From March to July 1885 he was naval transport officer at Dongola, and was specially mentioned in Lord Wolseley's despatches; from Aug. 1885 to June 1886 he served on the staff of Gen. Sir Frederick Stephenson [q. v. Suppl. II], and was placed in command of all the armed steamers on the Nile, and appointed to superintend the river transport. He received the Nile clasp, and was appointed to the royal yacht, an appointment almost invariably awarded for services which otherwise would go unrequited. From the yacht he was promoted to commander on 24 Aug. 1887. In that rank he served on the East Indies station in the Boadicea, flagship of Sir E. R. Fremantle, and in Oct. 1890 took part in the Vitu expedition, being placed in command of the field battery, which was actively engaged (Fremantle, *The Navy as I have known it*, 381 et seq.). He received the medal with Vitu clasp, was mentioned in despatches, and in May 1892 was nominated a C.B. In Sept. 1891 he was appointed to command the Lion, training ship, and on 1 Jan. 1894 was promoted to captain. After commanding the Bonaventure, cruiser, on the China station, and the Prince George, battleship, in the Channel, he was appointed to the Charybdis in Nov. 1901 for the North American station, and was commodore in Newfoundland waters during the fishery season. He served as commodore under Sir Archibald Douglas during the Venezuelan operations of Dec. 1902, and

conducted the blockade of the coast and the bombardment of Puerto Cabello (*Blue Book: Venezuela*, No. 1 (1903), Cd. 1399). In April 1904 he was appointed a naval aide-de-camp to King Edward VII, and in May became inspecting captain of boys' training ships. In the birthday honours of 1904 he was awarded the C.M.G., and on 5 July 1905 was promoted to rear-admiral. He hoisted his flag on 1 Jan. 1907 in command of the destroyers and submarines in commission with nucleus crews, and held the appointment for a year. On the occasion of the review of the home fleet in the Solent in Aug. 1907 he received the C.V.O. He died in London on 1 Sept. 1908, and was buried at Hunsdon.

Montgomerie was a distinguished athlete, and at one time was heavy-weight champion boxer of the navy; a keen sportsman, he hunted big game in many parts of the world. He married in 1886 Alethe Marian, eldest daughter of Spencer Charrington of Hunsdon House, Hertfordshire, and for many years M.P. for the Tower Hamlets. He had issue one son. A portrait, painted in 1908 by Mr. J. Kay Robertson, belongs to his widow.

[The Times, 3 Sept. 1908]. L. G. C. L.

MONTMORENCY, RAYMOND HARVEY DE, third VISCOUNT FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY (1835–1902), major-general. [See DE MONTMORENCY.]

MOOR, SIR RALPH DENHAM RAYMENT (1860–1909), first high commissioner of Southern Nigeria, born on 31 July 1860 at The Lodge, Furneux Pelham, Buntingford, Hertfordshire, was son of William Henry Moor, surgeon, by his wife Sarah Pears. Educated privately, and destined for business, he engaged in 1880–1 as a learner in the tea trade. On 26 Oct. 1882 he entered the royal Irish constabulary as a cadet, and becoming in due course a district inspector resigned on private grounds on 9 Feb. 1891.

In March 1891 Moor took service under Sir Claude Macdonald, the consul-general of the Oil Rivers Protectorate, as commandant of constabulary in the protectorate. Of a striking personality, he soon made his mark. In July 1892 he was appointed by the foreign office vice-consul for the Oil Rivers district, and from 6 Sept. 1892 to 15 Feb. 1893 acted as commissioner. During January 1896 he served the office of consul, and on 1 Feb. 1896, when the district was formed into the Niger Coast Protectorate, he was made commissioner and consul-general for the territory, and consul for the Cameroons and Fernando Po.

When in 1900 the protectorate passed from the foreign office to the colonial office, Moor became high commissioner of Southern Nigeria and laid the foundations of the new administration, which developed into the present flourishing colony; his health failing, he retired on pension on 1 Oct. 1903. He then allied himself with Sir Alfred Jones [q. v. Suppl. II]; he gave valuable advice on West African affairs, and aided in the development of the British Cotton Growing Association. He also served on certain committees at the nomination of the secretary of state.

He was found dead in bed at his residence, the Homestead, Barnes, on 14 Sept. 1909; the inquest pointed to suicide during temporary insanity. He was buried at the new Barnes cemetery.

Moor became C.M.G. in 1895 and K.C.M.G. in 1897. He married in 1898 Adrienne, widow of J. Burns.

[The Times, 15, 16, 17 Sept. 1909; Foreign Office List, 1908; official information; personal knowledge.] C. A. H.

MOORE, ARTHUR WILLIAM (1853–1909), Manx antiquary, born on 6 Feb. 1853 at Cronkbourne, Douglas, Isle of Man, was one of ten children (five sons and five daughters) of William Fine Moore, J.P., owner and controller of the Tromode Sail-cloth Mills and a member of the self-elected House of Keys. His mother was Hannah, daughter of Henry Curwen Christian Curwen, of a Cumberland family. William Christian, 'Illiam Dhône' [q. v.], was an ancestor. Entering Rugby under Dr. Temple on 6 Feb. 1867, he passed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was bracketed second in the historical tripos of 1875 with Mr. Gordon Duff and graduated B.A. in 1876, proceeding M.A. in 1879. He distinguished himself in athletics at Cambridge and won his blue for Rugby football.

Moore devoted his adult activities to the welfare of his native island in all its phases. Succeeding his father as head of the sail-cloth firm, he managed it with success until steamship competition destroyed the business. He was also director of the Isle of Man Steam Packet Co., of which he published an historical account, and of the Isle of Man Banking Co. Placed on the commission of the peace in 1877, he became member of the House of Keys in 1881, and being elected speaker in 1898, held the office till death. He ably championed the rights and privileges of the house, when the house came into conflict with

the governor and council. He took part in drawing up the petition for a reform of the Manx Constitution in 1907. He was also a member of the council of education for the island (1888), of the harbour board (1899), and of the Manx Diocesan Church Commissioners, and became deputy receiver-general in 1905. He interested himself in meteorology, publishing a pamphlet on the climate of the island in 1899 and a record of 'Earth Temperatures at Cronkbourne, 1880–9,' in the 'Royal Meteorological Soc. Quarterly Journal' (xx., Oct. 1894). He was president of the Isle of Man Agricultural Society in 1883. In 1902 he received King Edward VII on his visit to the island, and was created C.V.O. in the same year.

On Manx antiquities Moore was the chief authority in the island, and was one of the museum and ancient monuments trustees from the formation of that body in 1886. Moore's chief title to fame is as the promoter of the study of the Manx language and of Manx history. He only learned the language in early manhood, at a time when it and its literature were despised by his educated fellow countrymen and threatened with extinction. He sketched the history of the language and the sources of knowledge respecting it in a paper printed by the Natural History and Antiquarian Society of the isle in 1887. In 1899 he founded the Manx Language Society and became its first president. Assisted by (Sir) John Rhys, he in 1893 edited for the Manx Society for the Publication of National Documents 'The Book of Common Prayer in Manx Gaelic,' the earliest and longest MS. in the language. He sought to conserve not only the language but the music, lore, and tradition of the island, and published the results of his labours in such volumes as 'The Surnames and Place Names of the Isle of Man' (1890); 'Folk-Lore of the Isle of Man' (1891); 'Manx Carols' (1891); 'Further Notes on Manx Folk-Lore' in 'The Antiquary' (1895); and 'Manx Ballads and Music' (1896). Moore's 'History of the Isle of Man' (1900) is the one authoritative book on the subject. He also published 'The Diocese of Sodor and Man' (1893); 'Manx Worthies' (1901); 'Bishop Hildesley's Letters' (1904); 'Douglas 100 Years Ago' (1904); and 'Extracts from the Records of the Isle of Man' (1905). He edited the periodical 'The Manx Note Book' (1885–7), and contributed many articles to that and other learned magazines.

Moore, who was appointed official translator of the Acts of Tynwald into Manx, was a vice-president of the Celtic Association, and at the eisteddfod held at Cardiff in 1899 the degree of Druid was conferred upon him in recognition of his services to Manx literature. He collected materials for a book on Anglo-Manx dialect, which was not completed at his death. He died at Woodbourne House, Douglas, on 12 Nov. 1909, and was buried at Kirk Braddan cemetery.

On 24 Feb. 1887 he married Louisa Elizabeth Wynn, daughter of Dr. Hughes-Games, then Archdeacon of Man and subsequently vicar of Hull. He left one son and two daughters. A bust executed by Mr. Taubman, a Manx sculptor resident in London, and unveiled at Douglas by Lord Raglan on 10 Oct. 1911, stands in the chamber of the House of Keys; and a portrait by the Liverpool artist, R. E. Morrison, President of the Liverpool Manx Society, was presented by the artist to the House of Keys.

[Celtic Review, 15 Jan. 1910; Isle of Man Weekly Times, 13 Nov. 1909; Isle of Man Examiner, 20 Nov. 1909; information from the Misses Moore.] S. M.

MOORE, STUART ARCHIBALD (1842–1907), legal antiquary, born in Sept. 1842, was fourth son of Barlow Brass Moore of The Lawn, South Lambeth, Surrey, by his wife Harriet Adcock. Educated at the Philological School, Marylebone Road, he became secretary to Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy [q. v.], deputy keeper of the public records, and afterwards practised as a record agent. Elected F.S.A. on 2 May 1869, he contributed to 'Archæologia' in 1886 a paper on the 'Death and Burial of King Edward II.' Moore quickly obtained distinction as an antiquarian lawyer and an authority on questions relating to foreshore, fishery, and cognate matters. On 24 Jan. 1880, somewhat late in life, he became a student of the Inner Temple, and being called to the bar on 25 June 1884, at once obtained a lucrative practice. He fought with great pertinacity and success the claims of the crown to foreshore, arguing that the crown parted long ago with its foreshore rights to the lords of manors bounded by the sea. His 'History of the Foreshore and the Law relating thereto' (1888) is full of interesting extracts from ancient records, and constitutes the subject's brief against the crown.

Moore loved yachting, and was one of the finest amateur seamen of his time; he commanded his own 80-ton fishing ketch,

in which he carried the vice-commodore's flag of the Royal Cruising Club all round Great Britain and the greater part of Ireland, with little regard for weather. He was a frequent correspondent of 'The Times,' chiefly on yachting and other seafaring matters. About two years before his death he was seized with paralysis of the lower limbs and retired to his vessel, in which he continued to live, bearing his affliction with courage and cheerfulness. Shortly before his death he wrote two letters to 'The Times' on secret commissions (8 Jan.) and on the Channel tunnel (8 Feb.). He died somewhat suddenly on 29 June 1907, on board his yacht at Southwick, and was buried there. He married Isabel Kate, daughter of John Knight Higgins of Southampton, and had issue two sons.

Besides the work mentioned, he published: 1. 'The Thames Estuary: its Tides, Channels, &c., a Practical Guide for Yachts,' 1894. 2. 'History and Law of Fisheries' (with his son Hubert Stuart Moore), 1903. He also edited 'Letters and Papers of J. Shillingford, 1447–50,' for the Camden Society (1871), and 'Cartularium Monasterii Sancti Johannis Baptiste in Colecestria,' for the Roxburghe Club (1897), as well as 'Domesday Book for Northamptonshire, extended and translated,' 1863.

[The Times, 6 July 1907; Foster, Men at the Bar; Law Times, 13 July 1907, p. 264; personal information.] C. W.

MORAN, PATRICK FRANCIS (1830–1911), cardinal archbishop of Sydney, born at Leighlinbridge, co. Carlow, Ireland, on 16 Sept. 1830, was the son of Patrick Moran by his wife Alicia, sister of Cardinal Cullen [q. v.], whom at the age of twelve he accompanied to Rome. There educated at the Irish College of St. Agatha, he gave early proof of capacity, was ordained priest by special dispensation as to age on 19 March 1853, and was from 1856 to 1866 vice-principal under Monsignor Kirby of the College of St. Agatha, and professor of Hebrew at the College of Propaganda. Enjoying a right of access to the Vatican archives, he made a special study of Celtic ecclesiastical history, and published at Dublin 'An Historical Sketch of the Persecution suffered by the Catholics of Ireland under Cromwell and the Puritans' (1862; new edit. 1884), 'Essays on the Origin, Doctrines, and Discipline of the Early Irish Church' (1864), and other scholarly works.

Returning to Ireland in 1866, Moran became private secretary to his uncle, Cardinal Cullen, then archbishop of Dublin. He held the post till 1872. He became coadjutor to the bishop of Ossory in 1872 and bishop of Ossory in 1873. In 1884 he succeeded Roger William Bede Vaughan [q.v.] as archbishop of Sydney. Early in 1885 he was summoned by Leo XIII, a college comrade and lifelong friend, on a secret mission to Rome, 'The Times' announcing that he was to be made archbishop of Dublin, an office he was known to covet. The rival claims of Dr. Walsh, the popular favourite, would appear to have occasioned a papal dilemma, which was finally surmounted by making Walsh archbishop of Dublin and Moran a cardinal. He was consecrated at Rome in Aug. 1885, returning to Sydney immediately afterwards. Subsequently, as primate of Australia, Moran presided at the plenary councils in 1885, 1895, and 1905. He visited Rome in 1888, 1893, 1898, 1902, and again in 1903 to attend the papal conclave which resulted in the election of Pope Pius X. He celebrated his silver jubilee as archbishop of Sydney in 1909. He died suddenly on 16 Aug. 1911 at Manly Palace, Sydney, and was buried in St. Mary's cathedral.

Moran was most exact in the performance of his episcopal duties, a strict disciplinarian, and a most militant churchman, holding apathy to be the worst enemy to his faith. He appeared to love religious strife, and opposed with vigour the strong and aggressive Orange element in Eastern Australia. He advocated undenominational education by the state, protested unceasingly against any possible Roman catholic disabilities, and by brusque declarations in the press and on the platform provoked hostility and religious controversy. He was, however, a wise educational reformer, and on his arrival in Australia a severe critic of existing Roman catholic schools and seminaries. His zeal in building new schools, churches, and hospitals was remarkable, at least 1,500,000*l.* being spent on these objects during his primacy. Among other buildings in New South Wales which owe their origin to him are St. Ignatius' college, Riverview, St. Columba's Seminary, Springwood, St. Vincent's Hospital, Darlinghurst, St. Joseph's College, Hunter's Hill, the Franciscan Friary, Waverley, Rose Bay Convent, St. Vincent's Girls' College, Waitara Foundling Hospital, and the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital in North Sydney. His ambition to complete St. Mary's Cathedral, which had been begun by Archbishop John Bede Polding [q. v.] and continued by

Archbishop Vaughan, remained unfulfilled, though enough was done to render it a lasting memorial to Moran's activity.

In Australian politics Moran was a prominent and at times disturbing figure, who shared with ministers the attentions of parliamentary cartoonists. Although a strenuous advocate of home rule, he had as bishop of Ossory in 1880 spoken boldly in opposition to the Land League agitation. In Australia he received, and gave every assistance to, delegates from the Irish Nationalist party. Possessed of democratic sympathies, he was on friendly terms with the Australian labour leaders, and received during the maritime strike in 1890 deputations of workmen at St. Mary's presbytery. He enthusiastically supported Australian federation, took part, by invitation, in a preliminary discussion of the project at an informal assembly of Australian statesmen at Bathurst, and was an unsuccessful candidate, though by a small number of votes only, for the National convention elected in 1907 to draft the commonwealth constitution. He was in favour of sending an Australian contingent to take part in the Soudan campaign of 1898.

Moran was deeply read in history, particularly Irish ecclesiastical history, hagiology, and archæology. His best-known works were his 'History of the Catholic Archbishops of Dublin' (Dublin, 1864) and 'Spicilegium Ossoriense' (3 series, Dublin, 1874–84), a collection of documents illustrating Irish church history from the Reformation till 1800. An article in 1880 in the 'Dublin Review' identifying Old Kilpatrick in Scotland as the 'Birthplace of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland,' excited wide comment at the time. He also published, mostly at Dublin: 1. 'Memoirs of the Most Rev. Oliver Plunkett,' 1861. 2. 'Acta Sancti Brendani,' 1872. 3. 'Monasticon Hibernicum,' 1873. 4. 'The Bull of Adrian IV,' 1873. 5. 'Irish Saints in Great Britain,' 1879. 6. 'Occasional Papers,' 1890. 7. 'Letters on the Anglican Reformation,' 1890. 8. 'History of the Catholic Church in Australasia,' 1896; 2nd edit. 1897. 9. 'Reunion of Christendom and its Critics,' 1896. 10. 'The Mission Field of the Nineteenth Century,' 1896. 11. 'The Catholics of Ireland under the Penal Laws in the Eighteenth Century,' 1899. Moran also edited 'Pastoral Letters of Cardinal Cullen' (1882); 'The Catholic Prayer Book and Manual of Meditations' (16mo, 1883); David Roth's 'Analecta . . . de rebus Catholicorum in Hibernia (1616)' (1884).

[Who's Who, 1911; Catholic Who's Who, 1911; Tablet, 19 Aug. 1911; The Times, and Manchester Guardian 17 Aug. 1911; Sydney Daily Telegraph, 17 and 18 Aug. 1911; History of Catholic Church in Australasia, 1896; Men and Women of the Time, 15th edit.; Johns's Notable Australians; O'Brien's Life of Parnell, i. 246; ii. 27.] S. E. F.

MORE-MOLYNEUX, Sir ROBERT HENRY (1838–1904), admiral, born on 7 Aug. 1838, was third and youngest son of James More-Molyneux of Loseley Park, Guildford, by his wife Caroline Isabella, eldest daughter of William F. Lowndes-Stone of Brightwell Park, Oxfordshire. After being privately educated he entered the navy in 1852. As a cadet and midshipman of the Sans Pareil he served in the Black Sea during the campaign of 1854, and was present at the bombardment of Odessa and the attack on Sevastopol on 17 Oct. 1854; and as a midshipman of the Russell took part in the Baltic expedition of 1855. He received the Crimean medal with clasp for Sevastopol, the Turkish and the Baltic medals. In 1859 he was a mate of the Vesuvius, employed on the west coast of Africa in the suppression of the slave trade, and was mentioned in despatches for services in a colonial gun-boat up the Great Scarcies river; in the same year, with two boats, he captured an armed slaver brig off the Congo, and for this service received his promotion to lieutenant, dated 28 June 1859. In that rank he served from Jan. 1860 to 1865 on the Mediterranean station, first in the St. Jean d'Acre, afterwards in the flagship Edgar, and on 18 Dec. 1865 was promoted to commander. In June 1866 he was appointed executive officer of the Doris, frigate, on the North America and West Indies station, and while serving in her received the thanks of the admiralty and of the French government for valuable services rendered to the Gironde, transport, wrecked in a dangerous position off Jamaica; also the thanks of the admiralty for other services rendered after the great hurricane at St. Thomas in 1867. In July 1869 he was appointed to command the St. Vincent, training ship for boys, and on 6 Feb. 1872 was promoted to be captain. In May 1877 he was appointed to command the Ruby, in which he served in the Levant during the Russian war of 1877–8, and afterwards in Burma. He was captain of the Invincible at the bombardment of Alexandria, and afterwards during the war, and received the Egyptian medal with clasp for Alexandria, the Khedive's bronze star, the 3rd class

of the Osmanie, and was also awarded the C.B. In May 1884 he was appointed commodore commanding the ships in the Red Sea, and protected Suakin till the arrival of Sir Gerald Graham's expedition in 1885. Special reference was made to this service by the secretary to the admiralty in parliament, and More-Molyneux was mentioned in despatches by the commander-in-chief and by Lord Wolseley, received the clasps for Suakin and the Nile, and was advanced to the K.C.B. He next served as captain-superintendent of Sheerness dockyard till promoted to his flag on 1 May 1888. He was an aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria from 1885 to 1888.

His further service was administrative and advisory. In 1889 he was one of the British representatives at the International Marine Conference held at Washington; from Aug. 1891 to Aug. 1894 he was admiral-superintendent at Devonport; on 28 May 1894 he became vice-admiral, and on 13 July 1899 reached the rank of admiral. From Oct. 1900 he was president of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, until his retirement in Aug. 1903. He was promoted G.C.B. in Nov. 1902, and died at Cairo on 29 Feb. 1904. His body was embalmed, sent home, and buried at St. Nicholas's church, Guildford.

More-Molyneux married in 1874 Annie Mary Carew, daughter of Captain Matthew Charles Forster, R.N.; she died in 1898, leaving a daughter, Gwendolen.

[The Times, 5 and 28 March 1904; Burke's Landed Gentry; portraits from photographs were published in the Illustrated London News in 1886, 1900, 1902, and 1904; and an engraving was issued by Messrs. Walton of Shaftesbury Avenue.] L. C. C. L.

MORFILL, WILLIAM RICHARD (1834–1909), Slavonic scholar, born at Maidstone, Kent, on 17 Nov. 1834, was eldest son of William Morfill, professional musician, of Huguenot origin. Educated first at the grammar school of his native town, he was sent in 1848 to Tonbridge school, where he rose to be head boy in 1853, winning a Judd exhibition to the university. In the same year he was elected to a scholarship at Oriel College, Oxford. He was placed in the first class in classical moderations, but a break-down in health compelled him to take a pass degree (B.A. 1857; M.A. 1860). During the remainder of his life he stayed at Oxford, first as a 'coach' or private tutor. For some time he lectured on English literature at Wren's in London, and was always busy reading, writing, and reviewing. His long vacations were spent in travelling on the Continent, especially in Slavonic countries, where he made many friends. In very early life he acquired an interest in the literature, languages, and history of the Slav and his neighbours in the Near East, which became the main study of his life; he owed almost everything to self-teaching. His knowledge of Russian is said to date from his school days, when one of the masters presented him with a Russian grammar. In 1870, and again on two subsequent occasions, he was nominated by the curators of the Taylorian Institution to deliver the lectures on the Ilchester foundation upon Slavonic literature. In 1889 he was appointed, on the recommendation of the same body, to be university reader in Russian, a position which was raised in 1900 to that of professor of Russian and of the Slavonic languages. He was a corresponding member of many learned societies on the Continent, and Ph.D. of the Czech university of Prague. In 1903 he was elected fellow of the British Academy, in the philological section.

Morfill was a voluminous author in the subjects that he had made his own. He wrote grammars of Polish (1884), Serbian (1887), and Bulgarian (1897) for Trübner's series of 'Simplified Grammars'; of Russian (1889) and Czech (1889) for the Clarendon press; for 'The Story of the Nations' histories of Russia (1885; 6th edit. 1904) and Poland (1893); for 'Religious Systems of the World' a sketch of Slavonic religion; besides many articles in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' He also published 'Slavonic Literature' (1883) and 'A History of Russia from Peter the Great to Alexander II' (1902). In conjunction with Dr. R. H. Charles he translated the Slavonic version of the 'Book of the Secrets of Enoch' (1896) and other Apocryphal literature. At the time of his death he was engaged on a translation of the ancient' 'Novgorod Chronicle.' His interests, however, were by no means confined to Slavonic. From a boy he had read widely in English literature, and he possessed a most retentive memory. His first publication was an edition of ballads from MSS. of the reign of Elizabeth for the Ballad Society (1873). He kept up his classics to the last, and found time to make himself acquainted with Welsh and Old Irish, and also with Georgian and Turkish. This fortunate gift of tongues was valued by him, not so much for linguistic purposes, as affording a key to the knowledge of national character

and history. He was an old-fashioned humanist, rather than a philologer of the modern type. So too in social intercourse he was no scholastic recluse but a genial man of the world. His house at Oxford was the meeting place of a small but brilliant circle, who may not have been prominent in academical business, but who there sharpened one another's wits for the distinction they gained in the outer world.

Morfill married, about 1862, Charlotte Maria Lee, of a Northamptonshire family, who died in 1881, leaving no children. After he had passed his seventieth year, his health gradually failed, though he retained his vivacity and his devotion to work almost to the end. He died peacefully in his chair at his house in Oxford on 9 Nov. 1909. He bequeathed his valuable collection of Slavonic books to Queen's College, which elected him in 1885 an honorary member of its common room.

[Personal knowledge; memoir by Sir J. A. H. Murray in Proc. Brit. Acad., vol. iv.; Oxford Mag., Nov. 1909.] J. S. C.

MORGAN, EDWARD DELMAR (1840–1909), linguist and traveller, born at Stratford, Essex, on 19 April 1840, was only son of Edward John Morgan, an officer in the Madras artillery and later a member of the English factory or merchants' company in St. Petersburg, by his wife Mary Anne Parland. Educated at Eton, he early became a brilliant linguist. After leaving school he resided with his parents in St. Petersburg, and completely mastered the Russian language.

In 1872 he travelled first in Asia, making a journey in Persia with Sir John Underwood Bateman-Champain [q. v.], a director of the Indo-European telegraph. Morgan subsequently visited Kulja and the neighbouring parts of Central Asia. In 1876 he translated from the Russian the Central Asian explorer Przhevalsky's 'Mongolia, the Tangut Country and the Solitudes of Northern Tibet' (1876, 2 vols., with an introduction and notes by Colonel Henry Yule, C.B.). He also joined Sir Thomas Douglas Forsyth [q. v.] in translating the same author's 'From Kulja across the Tian-Shan to Lobnor' (1879). Morgan made later expeditions to Little Russia, in the language and literature of which he was learned, to the lower part of the Congo (1883), which gave him an intimate interest in the affairs of the Free State, to East Africa, and to the Baku oil region of Caucasia. Morgan, who was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society for forty years, and served on its council, contributed much to its 'Journal.' He was also honorary secretary of the Hakluyt Society (1886–92), and collaborated with C. H. Coote in editing for it (1886) the 'Early Voyages and Travels to Russia and Persia, by Anthony Jenkinson and other Englishmen.' He was honorary treasurer for the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists (1892), in London, under Max Müller's presidency, and edited its transactions (1893). He died in London on 18 May 1909, and was buried at Copthorne, Sussex, where he chiefly resided in his later years. He married on 25 Sept. 1873 Bertha, daughter of Richard Thomas, by his wife Louisa de Visme, who died on 18 Feb. 1911 aged 101. Morgan had issue four sons and three daughters; the eldest son, Edward Louis Dolmar Morgan, lieutenant R.N., died in 1900.

Besides the works mentioned, Morgan contributed a chapter on Askja to J. Cole's 'Summer Travelling in Iceland' (1882), and wrote a critical survey of the state of knowledge in 1891 of the Central Asian mountain systems, in the 'Scottish Geographical Magazine,' x. 337.

[Geographical Journal, xxxiv. 94; private information.] O. J. R. H.

MORIARTY, HENRY AUGUSTUS (1815–1906), captain in the navy, the second son of Commander James Moriarty, R.N., by his wife Catherine Webb, was born on 19 May 1815 in the signal tower on Dursey Island, co. Cork. He was educated at Portsmouth, and entered the navy on 18 Dec. 1829 on board the North Star, frigate. In 1837 he was promoted to second master and appointed to the Caledonia, flagship, in the Mediterranean, and during the war on the coast of Syria in 1840 served on board the Ganges, of 84 guns, receiving the English and Turkish medals. He was promoted to master in June 1844, and in 1848, while master of the Penelope, flagship on the west coast of Africa, had command of a paddle-box boat in an expedition to destroy the slave barracoons on the river Gallinas. In the Russian war he was master of the Duke of Wellington, flagship of Sir Charles Napier [q. v.], in the Baltic; he was mentioned in despatches for surveying work done under fire, and was employed under Captain Sulivan [see SULIVAN, SIR BARTHOLOMEW J.] in placing the mortar vessels preparatory to the bombardment of Sveaborg on 9 Aug. 1855. In 1857 and in 1858 Moriarty was appointed to navigate the line-of-battle ship Agamemnon, lent by the

admiralty to lay the first Atlantic telegraph cable. In June 1863 he was promoted to staff commander, and in August was appointed to the Marlborough, of 121 guns, flagship in the Mediterranean. He navigated the Great Eastern in 1865 and 1866 when she was employed in laying the second and third Transatlantic cables; and, when the cable broke in mid ocean in 1865, he fixed the position so accurately as to ensure the subsequent recovery of the broken end. When the Great Eastern had hooked the lost cable and was heaving it up to her bows, the mark-buoy placed by Moriarty was bumping against the ship's side. He was in 1866 awarded the C.B. for this success, and received a valuable testimonial from his brother officers. In Dec. 1867 he reached the rank of staff-captain, and was appointed to Portsmouth dockyard as assistant master attendant, becoming master attendant and Queen's harbourmaster in Nov. 1869. Moriarty held this post until 3 Dec. 1874, when he was placed on the retired list with the rank of captain. After his retirement he was occasionally employed as nautical assessor to the judicial committee of the privy council, and frequently as nautical expert before parliamentary committees, among which those on Barry Docks, the Tay Bridge, the Forth Bridge, and the Tower Bridge may be mentioned. His chief publications were four volumes of sailing directions (1887–93), compiled for the admiralty, and the articles on 'Log,' 'Navigation,' and 'Seamanship' in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (9th edit.)

Moriarty died at Lee, Kent, on 18 Aug. 1906, and was buried in the cemetery there. Moriarty married (1) on 30 July 1852 Lavinia Charlotte (*d.* Sept. 1874), daughter of William Page Foster, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; (2) in 1875 Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Avent of St. Budeaux, Devonshire; she died without issue in March 1892.

[The Times, 20 Aug. 1906; information from the family.] L. G. C. L.

MORLEY, third EARL OF. [See PARKER, ALBERT EDMUND (1843–1905), politician.]

MORRIS AND KILLANIN, LORD. [See MORRIS, Sir MICHAEL (1826–1901), lord chief justice of Ireland.]

MORRIS, Sir LEWIS (1833–1907), poet and Welsh educationist, eldest surviving son of Lewis (Edward Williams) Morris, solicitor of Carmarthen, by Sophia, daughter of John Hughes, shipowner and merchant of the same town, was born in Spilman Street, Carmarthen, on 23 Jan. 1833. His father, who was grandson of Lewis Morris (1703–1765) [q. v.], Welsh poet, originally of Anglesey and later of Penbryn, near Aberystwyth, was first registrar of the Glamorgan circuit of county courts, and from the subdivision of the office till his death on 30 June 1872 registrar of the Swansea court. He possessed 'great political influence (on the liberal side) in the town and county of Carmarthen' (J. LLOYD MORGAN, *Life of Prof. Morgan*, p. 39). Besides an elder brother and a sister who died in infancy, Morris had three brothers, William Hughes (*d.* 1903) and Charles Edward, both solicitors, and John, rector of Narberth since 1885.

Morris was educated at Queen Elizabeth's grammar school, Carmarthen (1841–7), and at Cowbridge (1847–50) under Hugo D. Harper, whom he followed, with a number of other Welsh boys, to Sherborne, where he remained one year (1850–1). With Harper he formed a lifelong friendship. At Cowbridge he wrote a prize poem on Pompeii; at Sherborne he won the Lewesten prize for classics and a prize for an English poem, 'A Legend of Thermopylæ.' He proceeded to Jesus College, Oxford, matriculating on 26 June 1851, and took first class in both classical moderations in 1853 and literæ humaniores in 1855 (HARRIET THOMAS, *Father and Son*, p. 51). He graduated B.A. in 1856, proceeding M.A. in 1858, and was awarded the chancellor's prize for the English essay on 'The Greatness and Decline of Venice' in 1858. 'Nothing but the possession of more than the statutable amount of property prevented his election to a fellowship' (HARDY, *Jesus College*, p. 201). For the same reason he had been ineligible for an entrance scholarship, but had been granted the rank of an honorary scholar. A college literary club, including among its members John Richard Green (who entered as a scholar in 1855), jointly produced a poem entitled 'The Gentiad,' satirising the more exclusive and wealthier set to which Morris belonged (*Letters of J. R. Green*, p. 15). One of its most caustic lines, attributed by Morris to Green, though it is authoritatively stated it was not written by him, gave great offence to Morris owing to a subtle imputation on his father's professional conduct. The breach between Morris and Green was never healed, not even in 1877, when both were simultaneously elected fellows of the college, shortly after the appointment, as principal, of Morris's old master (Dr. Harper).

Morris was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn on 21 Nov. 1856, was awarded a certificate of honour on 7 Jan. 1861, was called to the bar on 18 Nov. 1861, and practised, chiefly as a conveyancer, till 1880. Two poems, 'At Chambers' and 'A Separation Deed,' are based on incidents in his professional life.

In 1871 there appeared anonymously the first series of his 'Songs of Two Worlds, by a new writer.' It consisted chiefly of lyrical poems contributed from 1865 downwards to a small literary and artistic society, 'The Pen and Pencil Club,' meeting at the house of Peter Taylor [q. v.] (*The New Rambler*, p. 112). The sonorous verse and placid optimism won for these 'Songs' great popularity, and a second series which followed in 1874, and a third issued in 1875, proved equally attractive. Though published anonymously, the last poem in the third series, 'To My Motherland,' indicated the writer's identity (cf. *Athenæum*, 23 Sept. 1876). A new edition of the three series in one volume was issued in 1878.

Meanwhile Tennyson's 'Tithonus' had suggested to Morris (*New Rambler*, p. 121) a series of blank verse monologues put into the mouths of the chief characters of Greek mythology. His three earliest poems on this plan—'Marsyas,' 'Eurydice,' and 'Endymion'—were rejected by various magazines (*ibid.* 112). Other poems expressed in a like spirit the preconceptions and moral ideals of his own age. The pieces were linked together by the device of a pilgrimage to the Shades. Finally all were collected under the general title of 'The Epic of Hades' in three sections named Hades, Tartarus, and Olympus. The Hades section appeared as book ii. of the 'Epic' early in 1876; this was followed by books i. and iii. in the subsequent year, when a complete edition in one volume was also issued. The work, which was mostly written 'amid the not inappropriate sounds and gloom of the (London) Underground Railway' (*ibid.* p. 117), was described as 'by the author of "Songs of Two Worlds."' The success of the volume was surprising: it ran through three editions of 1000 copies each in its first year, and some forty-five editions (exceeding fifty thousand copies) during the author's lifetime. A quarto edition with illustrations by George R. Chapman appeared in 1879. The lucidity of expression, the many idyllic pictures, the passages of spiritual exaltation, coupled with a strongly didactic character, made the work specially popular with the middle class, whose appreciation was voiced by John Bright when in his speech on Cobden at Bradford, 25 July 1877, he described it as 'another gem added to the wealth of the poetry of our language.'

Morris owed his vogue as a poet, which lasted throughout his lifetime, to his enforcement of simple truths in simple language and metre. He earnestly taught in verse a cheerful optimism, and if he often excited critical scorn for his lack of subtlety, he exerted a wide moral influence. Much of his work betokens discipleship to Tennyson. After 'The Epic of Hades' came in 1879 'Gwen: a Drama in Monologue, in Six Acts.' The theme was the tragedy of a secret marriage. Its form may have been suggested by Tennyson's 'Maud.' There is an interesting picture of Llangunnor church, where the author was himself buried. 'The Ode of Life' (1880), consisting of a series of poems descriptive of various stages and phases of life, maintained the 'Epic's' note of high moral purpose.

'Songs Unsung' (1883) was the first volume issued under the author's name. It was described on the title-page as 'by Lewis Morris of Penbryn.' He had used the same designation in 1876, when he first published a poem under his own name, namely, an elegiac poem in memory of his great-grandfather's poet-friend Goronwy Owen [q. v.], in 'Y Cymmrodor,' vol. i., and in the 'Poetical Works of G. Owen,' ed. by R. Jones (1876), ii. 309–312, but this was never included in any edition of Morris's works. Penbryn was the name of the house near Aberystwyth where his great-grandfather had spent his later years, and Morris bestowed it on a house on the outskirts of Carmarthen bought by his father about 1840. This 'territorial' description of the author was the main theme of a savage attack on him in the 'Saturday Review' for 24 Nov. 1883. Lewis Morris was contrasted with 'William Morris of Parnassus.' Yet the 'Saturday Review' had already hailed 'The Epic of Hades' as 'one of the most considerable and original feats of recent English poetry' (*ibid.* 31 March 1877).

'Gycia: a Tragedy, in Five Acts' (1886), written 'with a view to stage representation,' and based on a story (*circa* 970 A.D.) recorded by Constantine Porphyrogenitus in his 'De Administratione Imperii,' displays more of a Greek spirit than any other of Morris's works. 'Songs of Britain' (1887) contains some patriotic odes like that on Queen Victoria's Jubilee (1887); three long poems based on Welsh legends are inferior in treatment to his verse on classical subjects.

Collected editions of Morris's works were issued in three volumes in 1882, and in one volume in 1890. 'A Vision of Saints' (1890) was Morris's last poem of first-rate importance, and was intended to be the Christian counterpart of his pagan 'Epic of Hades,' consisting of a series of monologues of nineteen saintly characters, concluding with Elizabeth Fry and Father Damien. His remaining volumes were three collections of lyrics—'Songs without Notes' (1894); 'Idylls and Lyrics' (1896); and 'Harvest Tide' (1901)—and 'The Life and Death of Leo the Armenian (Emperor of Rome): a Tragedy, in Five Acts' (1904). When in 1907 Morris carefully revised his collected works for a sixteenth edition, he announced in the preface that he 'brought to a definite close his long career as a writer of verse.' An authorised selection of his poems was issued in 1904, and after his death a volume of selections, 'reprinted under the author's supervision' from the fourteenth edition of the collected works, appeared in 'The Muses' Library.'

In 1905 Morris issued a volume of essays, appreciations, and addresses under the title 'The New Rambler: from Desk to Platform' (Longmans, Green & Co.). The work, in which he discusses his ideals as a poet, and answers some of his severest critics, is largely autobiographical. Most of the addresses deal with problems of Welsh education, which was the second great interest of his life. Until 1876, Morris, who then lived chiefly in London, took no active interest in Welsh affairs. He had not mastered the Welsh language (cf. his poem, *The Eisteddfod:* 'Hardly the fair tongue I know'), nor did he know much of the history and literature of Wales, while Welsh archæology did not appeal to him. Hugh Owen [q. v.] first interested him in Welsh education (*New Rambler*, 262). In Oct. 1878 he became one of the joint honorary secretaries to the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, which from its opening in 1872 depended entirely on voluntary contributions. Thenceforth he was concerned with all its varying fortunes, drafting various appeals on its behalf and (with another) its amended constitution in 1885 (after its receipt of a government grant). He was joint treasurer of the college from March 1889 to March 1896, and from the latter date till his death one of its two vice-presidents.

He was one of the five members of a departmental committee appointed in Aug. 1880, with Lord Aberdare as chairman, to inquire into the state of intermediate and higher education in Wales. The committee's report (C. 3047), issued in August 1881, resulted in the establishment of two new colleges and eventually of the University of Wales, and the passing of the Intermediate Education (Wales) Act of 1888, 'the educational charter of modern Wales.' During the inquiry Morris specially interested himself in the higher education of women, to which he was 'early a convert' (*New Rambler*, 280, 301). He threw himself with vigour into the propaganda and constructive effort which followed the issue of the report.

After the establishment of the university in 1893 he became its junior deputy chancellor for 1901–3, and received from it the honorary degree of D.Litt. in 1906. He was a member of the council of the Cymmrodorion Society from 1877 to Dec. 1892, and thenceforth one of its vice-presidents. He served as a member of the Carmarthenshire intermediate education committee, and was a justice of the peace for Carmarthen. When Sir Hugh Owen's proposals for the reform of the eisteddfod by the formation of a National Eisteddfod Association were adopted, Morris was in Sept. 1880 appointed chairman of the council of the executive committee of the new body. That office he held till his death.

During Tennyson's later years Morris was a frequent guest of his (*Lord Tennyson, by his Son*, ii. 389), and on Tennyson's death in 1892 he was disappointed of the poet-laureateship (cf. *New Rambler*, p. 180). In 1893 he wrote the odes on the marriage of the Duke of York (now George V) and on the opening of the Imperial Institute, and in 1895, during Lord Rosebery's premiership, he was knighted.

Next to the laureateship his main ambition was a seat in parliament, which he also failed to win. An advanced liberal in politics, and from 1887 till his death a member of the political committee of the Reform Club, he was in favour of home rule and Welsh disestablishment. But his chief interest lay in social reform (see his odes for the first co-operative festival in 1888, for the trade union congress at Swansea in 1901, and on the opening of the West Wales Sanatorium in 1905). In 1868, and again in 1881 and 1883, he was invited to contest the Carmarthen Boroughs, but withdrew in favour of another liberal. In July 1886 he unsuccessfully contested the Pembroke Boroughs (cf. his idyll, *In*

Pembrokeshire, 1886). In 1892 Morris and another liberal submitted to arbitration their respective claims to be the official liberal candidate for Carmarthen Boroughs, but the award went against Morris (*Western Mail*, 14 April 1892). He was not a popular speaker, and suffered from a shyness often mistaken for hauteur.

He died at Penbryn on 12 Nov. 1907, and was buried at Llangunnor. By his will he left to the Aberystwyth College, for the Welsh national library (in the promotion of which he had been interested), the autograph letters of the Morris brothers, 1728–65 (edited by J. H. Davies, 2 vols. Oxford, 1906–9), and certain books. He married in 1868 Florence Julia, widow of Franklin C. Pollard, and by her, who survived him, he had two daughters and one son, Arthur Lewis, a naval constructor at Elswick. He did not announce his marriage till 1902. His portrait, painted in 1906 by Mr. Carey Morris (of Llandilo), is at Penbryn. A bust by Sir William Goscombe John, R.A., was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1899.

[Private information and personal knowledge; The New Rambler, passim; The Times, 13 Nov. and 24 Dec. 1907; Western Mail, and South Wales Daily News (Cardiff), 13 Nov. 1907; Athenæum, 16 Nov. 1907; Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society's Reprint (1906–7), ii. 190–2; Men and Women of the Time, 1899; Allibone's Dict. Eng. Lit., Suppl.; A. H. Miles, Poets and Poetry of the Century (1892), v. 591–620. As to Morris's work in connection with Welsh movements, especially education, see Sir Hugh Owen, his Life and Life Work (1885), by W. E. Davies (for which Morris wrote a preface); Report of the Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion for 1906–7 in Transactions for that year, p. v; Annual Reports of the National Eisteddfod Association from 1881 on; The University of Wales (in College Histories series), by W. C. Davies and W. L. Jones (1905), 111–118, 120, 221; The Welsh People, by Rhŷs and Brynmor Jones, 492, 495; Students' Handbook (Univ. Coll. of Wales, Aberystwyth), 1909, pp. 22–3.] D. Ll. T.

MORRIS, Sir MICHAEL, Lord Morris and Killanin (1826–1901), lord chief justice of Ireland and member of the judicial committee of the privy council in England, belonged to an ancient Roman catholic family which formed one of 'the fourteen tribes of Galway' and acquired the estate of Spiddal, co. Galway, by marriage in 1684. Michael Morris was elder son of Martin Morris, J.P. (1784–1862), who was high sheriff of co. Galway in 1841, being the first Roman catholic to hold that office since 1690. His mother, Julia, daughter of Dr. Charles Blake, of Galway, died of cholera in 1837. His younger brother, George (*b.* 1833), high sheriff of co. Galway (1860–1) and M.P. for Galway city (1867–8 and 1874–80), was an official of the Irish local government board (1880–98), being made a K.C.B. on his retirement.

Born at Spiddal on 14 Nov. 1826, Michael Morris, after education at Erasmus Smith School, in Galway, entered Trinity College, Dublin, as an exhibitioner in 1842. His religion disqualified him from competing for a scholarship. In 1846 he graduated brilliantly as first senior moderator in ethics and logic and won a gold medal. At Trinity his chief recreation was racquet-playing, and he acquired a skill which he retained to an advanced age. After a year's foreign travel he was called to the Irish Bar in Trinity term 1849, joining the Connaught circuit. His rise in his profession was rapid, his abounding commonsense, his wit, and strong Galway brogue, which never diminished, attracted clients. Following his father's example, he was high sheriff of his county for 1849–50. From 1857 to 1865 he held the post of recorder of Galway. In February 1863 he took silk.

In July 1865 Morris was returned to parliament as member for Galway. He issued no address and identified himself with no party, yet 90 per cent. of the electors voted for him owing to the local popularity of himself and his family. He at once made his mark in the House of Commons, where he sat with the conservative party. Although of independent temperament and impatient of party ties he was distrustful of democracy, was devoted to the union and hostile to the cry of home rule. In July 1866 he was appointed solicitor-general for Ireland by Lord Derby, and was the first Roman catholic to hold that office in a conservative government. He was re-elected unopposed by his constituents. In November he was promoted to the attorney-generalship. In 1866 he was sworn of the Irish privy council; and his intimate knowledge of local affairs enabled him to do useful work on the judicial committee.

In 1867 Morris was raised to the Irish bench as puisne judge of the court of common pleas. He was succeeded in the representation of Galway by his brother George. He became chief of his court in 1876, and lord chief justice of Ireland in 1887. On the bench his good-humour and

shrewd wisdom stood him in good stead. He managed juries with admirable bonhomie, and even at the height of the land league agitation (1880–3) rarely failed to secure a right verdict. He was created a baronet in 1885, and on 25 Nov. 1889 was promoted to the judicial committee of the English privy council, receiving a life peerage by the title of Lord Morris. Although his new duties compelled his removal to London, his permanent residence and substantial interests, as he said on taking leave of the Irish bar, remained in his native country.

As appellate judge of the privy council Morris distinguished himself by his good-humoured contempt for legal subtleties, and his witty shrewdness. He not infrequently dissented from the majority of the committee, but well held his own in argument with his colleagues. In the suit McLeod *v.* St. Aubyn, which raised in 1899 a question of contempt on account of scandalous reflections on a court of justice, he delivered a characteristically robust judgment in pronouncing committals for such contempt obsolete, because 'courts are satisfied to leave to public opinion attacks or comment derogatory or scandalous to them' (*Law Reports*, Appeal Cases, 1899, p. 561). Morris was a popular figure in English society. He became a member of Grillion's Club, and in 1890 he received the unprecedented honour of being elected a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, though he had never been called to the English bar.

Morris always took a keen interest in Irish education. From 1868 to 1870 he was a member of the Powis commission on primary education in Ireland; in 1868 he became a commissioner of national education and, later, chairman of the board. On the foundation of the Royal University in 1880 he was appointed a senator, and in 1899 was elected vice-chancellor. He was a visitor of Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1887 received the honorary degree of LL.D. from his old university.

Morris retired from the privy council and from public life in 1900, when he accepted the hereditary barony of Killanin in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He was thenceforth known as Lord Morris and Killanin. He died at Spiddal on 8 Sept. 1901.

On 18 Sept. 1860 Morris married Anna, daughter of Henry George Hughes [q. v.], baron of the court of exchequer in Ireland. His wife died on 17 Oct. 1906. Of a family of four sons and six daughters, two sons and a daughter predeceased their father. He was succeeded in the barony of Killanin by his eldest son, Martin Henry Fitzpatrick, in whose triumphant election, in defiance of the home rule organisation, as conservative member for Galway in 1900, Morris played a conspicuous part.

Morris's judicial decisions were vigorously phrased and were marked by greater regard for the spirit than for the letter of the law. He made no pretence to legal erudition and boldly scorned precedent. Yet his insight into human nature compensated for most of his defects of legal learning. His popularity with his fellow-countrymen, and especially with his Galway tenantry, never waned. He ridiculed the political views of the nationalists; but he could jest in the Irish language, and his strong Celtic sympathies reduced political differences to a minimum. During his whole career, which covered the Fenian outbreak and the land league movement, he never received a threatening letter. He rather cynically assigned Ireland's distresses to natural causes—to a wet climate and the absence of coal. Local developments or improvements, which laid fresh expenses on poor localities, he deprecated. He was at one with the nationalists in regarding the existing financial relations between England and Ireland as unfair to Ireland, and spoke to that effect in the House of Lords on 23 March 1894 (*Hansard* [38], 1582). Though he always treated home rule as a wild and impracticable dream, he was impatient of much of the routine which England practised in its government of Ireland. His epigram on the Irish political problem—'a quick-witted nation was being governed against its will by a stupid people'—was quoted by his friend Lord Randolph Churchill in the home rule debate on 17 April 1893, and is characteristic of his caustic sagacity (Lucy, *Diary of the Home Rule Parliament*, p. 108). His witticisms, if at times coarse and extravagant, usually hit the mark.

There is no good portrait of Lord Morris. A drawing by Henry Tanworth Wells q. v. Suppl. II] was made for Grillion's Club, and a large photograph hangs in the reception room of the King's Inns at Dublin. A caricature portrait by 'Spy' appeared in 'Vanity Fair' in 1893. An engraving from photographs was made after Morris's death by Messrs. Walton & Co., of Shaftesbury Avenue.

[The Law Mag. and Rev., Nov. 1901 (art. by Richard J. Kelly); The Times, 9 Sept. 1901; Annual Register, 1901.] G. S. W.

MORRIS, PHILIP RICHARD (1836–1902), painter, born at Devonport, Devonshire, on 4 Dec. 1836, was the youngest of the five children of John Simmons Morris, an iron founder, by his wife Anne Saunders. He was taken to London at the age of fourteen, with a view to being trained for his father's profession. But his mind was set upon an artist's career, and, largely owing to Holman Hunt's advice, his father overcame a rooted objection to his pursuit of art. Philip was soon allowed to work at the British Museum, where he applied himself particularly to drawing from the Elgin marbles. Having entered the Royal Academy Schools, Morris made striking progress, gaining three silver medals for drawing, painting, and portrait. In 1858 he won the gold medal and a travelling studentship which enabled him to visit Italy. He exhibited at the Royal Academy for the first time in the same year, and, save for five years, was represented there annually till 1901. He exhibited at the British Institution from 1857 to 1865. The beginning of his professional career was brilliantly successful and raised hopes in his brother artists and in the public that were destined to be disappointed by the achievement of his maturity. After Morris's election as A.R.A. in 1877 his powers began to wane, and in 1900 he retired voluntarily from the associateship. He died in London on 22 April 1902, and was buried at Kensal Green. He was married to a widow, Mrs. Sargeantson, daughter of J. Evans of Llangollen, and had two sons and three daughters.

For his earliest work Phil Morris chose his subjects from the drama of the sea and the sailor's life. It was his instinct for dramatic effectiveness and sentiment that made his art popular, both on the walls of exhibitions and in the form of engraved plates, and atoned to a certain extent for his shortcomings as a colourist. His landscape backgrounds were almost invariably the feeblest part of his pictures. Among his early sea pictures were: 'Voices from the Sea' (R.A. 1860); 'Drift-wreck from the Armada' (1867); and 'Cradled in his Calling' (B.I. 1864). Then came a period during which he was almost exclusively attracted by religious subjects, such as 'The Shadow of the Cross' (acquired by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and never exhibited); 'Where they Crucified Him' (B.I. 1864); 'Jesus Salvator' (1865); 'The Summit of Calvary' (1871); 'The Shepherd of Jerusalem.' None of his pictures, however, attained to more popularity than 'Sons of the Brave' (1880), depicting the orphan boys of soldiers, Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. Among other well-known works by him are 'The Knightly Mirror,' 'Good-bye, God Bless You' (1873), 'The Mowers' (1875), 'The Sailor's Wedding' (1876), 'The First Communion,' and 'The Reaper and the Flowers.'

[Mag. of Art, 1902; Victoria Mag., 1880; Graves's Royal Acad. Exhibitors; British Institution Exhibitors; private information.]

P. G. K.

MORRIS, TOM (1821–1908), golfer, second son of John Morris, a letter-carrier in St. Andrews, and Jean Bruce, a native of Anstruther, was born in North Street, St. Andrews, on 16 June 1821. An elder brother, George, was also an accomplished golfer and was said to have had 'a prettier style than Tom,' though not such a reliable player. Tom received a good elementary education at the Madras College, St. Andrews. He began to play golf, he was accustomed to say, when he was 'six or seven, maybe younger'; and immediately on leaving school he was apprenticed to a golf ball maker, Allan Robertson, perhaps the most finished golfer St. Andrews has produced and then in the height of his fame. Serving under Robertson for four years as an apprentice and five as a journeyman, Morris had many opportunities of practising the game with him, until he was able to meet him on almost equal terms; and the two as partners were more than able to hold their own against any golfers of their time. Shortly after his marriage to Nancy Bayne, the daughter of a coachman, he went in 1851 to Prestwick, Ayrshire, where, besides being keeper of the golf links, he set up as a golf club and ball maker. Having in 1853 beaten his old master, Robertson, in a single round for a small stake, he challenged him to play him for 100*l.*, but Robertson did not respond. Morris, however, found a worthy rival in Willie Park of Musselburgh, who was some years his junior. Park was the more brilliant and stylish player, a longer driver, and also a better putter than Morris; but Morris was the more careful and imperturbable, excelled in approaching, and but for an occasional tendency to be short with his putts would always have had the advantage. Of six matches played in 1854 each won three. Of matches played, each over four different greens, that of 1856 was won by Park by 8 and 6 to play; that of 1862 was won by Morris by 17 holes; that of 1870 was unfinished, the referee, on account of the behaviour of the crowd on the last green (Musselburgh), postponing

the playing of the last six holes until next day, and Park, who was leading by one hole, refusing to abide by the decision; and that of 1882 was won by Morris, then in his sixty-first year, by 5 up and 3 to play. In the first year of its institution, in 1860, the open championship was won by Park, in the next two years by Morris, then by Park, and again by Morris, who also won it in 1866, Park winning it as late as 1875.

From 1863 to 1903 Morris was green keeper to the Royal and Ancient Club, St. Andrews, and during the forty years his sturdy, blackbearded figure—in his later years gradually whitening—might be seen regulating the starting of the players in all the principal tournaments. From the time that the modern furore for golf began he was also largely employed in the planning of golfing greens in all parts of the kingdom, and latterly he occupied a unique position as a kind of golf patriarch. He had, amongst his contemporaries, no superior when in his prime, nor until he was outplayed by his son Tom. So long did he retain his exceptional powers that in 1893, in his 72nd year, he won the first prize and medal in the annual competition of St. Andrews club makers; and, although allowed 5, his score of 83 was the lowest by three. In his eightieth year he went round the links in 86. He was in fairly good health when his death was brought about, on 24 May 1908, by accidentally falling down a stair. He attributed his good health to the fact that he always slept with his bedroom window open, and to his morning swim in the sea, summer and winter. He was a ruling elder in the parish church, St. Andrews, and on one occasion was chosen a representative elder to the general assembly. He had two sons—both in the business with him as club makers—and a daughter.

The older son, Tom, known as 'Young Tom,' achieved the unique feat of winning the open championship in 1868 when only in his seventeenth year, and of winning it during three successive years, and this with record scores. He died suddenly on 25 Sept. 1875. A monumental tombstone, with his figure three quarter size, was erected, by subscriptions obtained through the different golf clubs of the kingdom, over his grave in the cathedral burying ground, St. Andrews. The second son 'J. O. F.,' a fairly good golfer, died in 1906.

In 1903 the portrait of Morris was painted for the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews, by Sir George Reid.

[Life by W. W. Tulloch, D.D., 1906; the Badminton Book of Golf; Scotsman, and Glasgow Herald, 25 May 1908; personal recollections] T. F. H.

MORRIS, WILLIAM O'CONNOR (1824–1904), Irish county court judge and historian, born in the city of Kilkenny on 26 Nov. 1824, was son of Benjamin Morris, sometime rector of Rincurran in the diocese of Cork and Cloyne, and Elizabeth, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Maurice Nugent O'Connor of Gartnamona, near Tullamore, King's County. A delicate boy, he was placed when ten years of age under the care of a physician at Bromley in Kent. From 1837 to 1841 he was at a private school at Epsom, and from 1841 at a school in South Wales, where, under the tuition of the rector of Laugharne, in Carmarthenshire, he studied classics and history, and enjoyed ample opportunity for outdoor sports—shooting, fishing, and hunting. In Michaelmas term 1843 he entered Oriel College, Oxford, and in the summer of 1844 he was elected a scholar. Straitened circumstances, due to the great famine in Ireland, compelled a year and a half's absence (1846–7) from the university, but returning in the autumn of 1847 he obtained a second class in literæ humaniores in 1848. His father had died in 1846, and Morris, having abandoned an early predilection for a military career, raised three years after leaving Oxford the necessary fees of 100*l.* wherewith to enter the King's Inns, Dublin, as a law student. In Michaelmas term 1852 he was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn and he was called to the Irish bar in 1854. Choosing the home circuit, he gradually worked his way upwards, and in 1862 he was elected a professor of common and criminal law in the King's Inns. Next year he was appointed a commissioner to investigate the rights of owners of fixed nets for salmon in Ireland, but owing to a difference of opinion between him and Sir Robert Peel, the third baronet, then chief secretary, he was compelled to resign. The county court judgeship given him later he regarded as reparation for this injustice.

Meanwhile he married, established himself at Blackrock, and became owner, through his wife, of Gartnamona. He began to contribute articles on historical, legal, social, and political subjects to the 'Edinburgh Review,' whose editor, Henry Reeve [q. v.], he had come to know. For 'The Times' he reviewed books, chiefly on military history—a favourite subject

of study. As a landlord he paid close attention to the conditions of land tenure in Ireland, and when Gladstone, after the disestablishment of the Irish Church, announced his intention of dealing with the Irish land question, Morris, at the request of John Thadeus Delane [q. v.], contributed a series of special articles on the subject to 'The Times.' Travelling through the country he collected his information at first hand. His letters in 'The Times' (reprinted in 1870 with a map), advising the legal recognition of Ulster tenant-right wherever it existed, attracted attention, and the Land Act of 1870, though not entirely to his satisfaction, embodied many of his ideas. In 1869–70 Morris served on a commission to inquire into the corrupt practices attending the election of freemen of the city of Dublin, and his report throws light on municipal government in Ireland. In 1872 he was appointed county court judge for the county of Louth, and after six years was transferred to county Kerry. The change did not prove agreeable. He had no sympathy with the home rule movement and detested the accompanying agrarian agitation, which was violent in Kerry. Of the Land Act of 1881, which he administered, he disapproved, and he never lost an opportunity of denouncing it. He reduced rents from 15 to 20 per cent. on well-managed estates, and from 30 to 40 per cent. on badly managed ones; but his refusal to submit to local opinion led to many stormy scenes between him and the bar. In 1880 he removed with his family from Dublin to Gartnamona, and was, at his own request, transferred in 1886 to the county judgeship of the united counties of Sligo and Roscommon. His position there was easier, but his attitude towards the de Freyne tenants in 1901, and his pungent remarks on men and measures in connection with recent Irish legislation, drew down on him hostile criticism.

Thenceforth Morris devoted himself largely to literary work, and published in quick succession 'Hannibal . . . and the Crisis of the Struggle between Carthage and Rome,' and 'Napoleon . . . and the Military Supremacy of Revolutionary France,' both in the 'Heroes of the Nations' series (1890); 'Great Commandors of Modern Times,' reprinted from the 'Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine' (1891); 'Moltke: a Biographical and Critical Study' (1893); 'Ireland from 1494 to 1868,' in the 'Cambridge Historical' series (1894); 'Memories and Thoughts of a Life,' being his autobiography (1895); 'The Great Campaign of Nelson' (1898); 'Ireland from '98 to '98' (1898); 'The Campaign of 1815' (1900); 'Present Irish Questions' (1901); 'Wellington . . . and the Revival of the Military Power of England,' in the 'Heroes of the Nations' series (1904); besides numerous articles in the 'Edinburgh' and several in the 'English Historical Review' on Turenne, Sedan, Waterloo, and Ireland from 1793 to 1800. He wrote too much and too superficially to become an authority of first rank on either military or Irish history. He had no personal experience of military affairs, and except in the case of Ireland of his own day his knowledge of Irish history was largely second-hand. His style was that of an accomplished journalist, content for the most part to build on other men's foundations; but such writings as his 'Napoleon' and 'Ireland from '98 to '98' possess permanent interest from their strongly personal character and independent judgment. But he often failed to take the trouble to collect all the facts on which a sound or impartial judgment could be passed. He admired Napoleon and O'Connell, but unduly depreciated their contemporaries, and formed low estimates of Moltke and Parnell. A liberal unionist of the type of W. E. H. Lecky, he united the best characteristics of the English and Irish races. Morris was in private life honest, courageous, imaginative, fond of outdoor sports, an admirable raconteur, and a just landlord.

Morris died on 3 Aug. 1901 at Gartnamona. He married in 1858 Georgiana, eldest daughter of 'handsome' George Lindsay, by whom he had five daughters and a son, Maurice Lindsay O'Connor Morris.

[Morris's autobiography and writings; Burke's Landed Gentry; The Times, 4 Aug. 1904.] R. D.

MOUNTFORD, EDWARD WILLIAM (1855–1908), architect, born on 22 Sept. 1855 at Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire, was son of Edward Mountford by his wife Eliza Devonshire, daughter of William and Mary Richards of Northampton. After private education at Clevedon, Somersetshire, he was articled in 1872 to Habershon & Pite, architects, Bloomsbury Square, London. Starting independent practice in 1881, he achieved distinction by winning in 1890 the open competition for the Sheffield town hall. Throughout his career Mountford was exceptionally successful in competitions. The Museum and Tech-

nical School at Liverpool, an important group of buildings near St. George's Hall, followed shortly after the Sheffield work.

In Battersea he erected the town hall and the Polytechnic, and among other London buildings he designed St. Olave's grammar school, Southwark (1893); the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell (1898); and finally his chief work, the Central Criminal Court at Old Bailey, occupying the site of Newgate Prison (1907) [see DANCE, GEORGE, the younger].

Mountford believed in the association of first-rate sculpture and painting with architecture, and the Central Criminal Court affords a good example of such a union of the arts. His style developed from a free Renaissance method as exhibited at Sheffield to the more normal classic of the Old Bailey. He became an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1881 and a fellow in 1890. He was for fourteen years a member of the council. In 1893–5 he was president of the Architectural Association. Though failing in health he was in January 1908 one of the eight specially selected competitors for the designing of the London County Council Hall. He died at his residence, 11 Craven Hill, London, W., on 7 Feb. 1908.

Mountford was twice married: (1) on 28 June 1888 to Jessie Elizabeth, daughter of John Saunders Smith of Northampton; (2) on 11 July 1903 to Dorothy, daughter of A. G. Hounsham of Hampstead Heath. He had a son by his first marriage, and a daughter by his second.

[R.I.B.A. Journal, vol. xv. 3rd ser. 1908, p. 274; Builder, 15 Feb. 1908; Architectural Rev., March 1908, xxiii. 136; information from Mr. F. Dare Clapham.] P. W.

MOWAT, SIR OLIVER (1820–1903), Canadian statesman, born at Kingston, Upper Canada (now Ontario), on 22 July 1820, was eldest son in a family of three sons and two daughters of John Mowat of Canisbay, Caithness-shire, who had come out to Canada as sergeant with the 3rd Buffs in 1814, had taken his discharge to occupy a grant of land near Kingston, and had married Helen Levack of Caithness in 1819. A younger brother, John B. Mowat, D.D., was professor of Hebrew in Queen's University, Kingston, from 1857 until his death in 1900.

After education at private schools in Kingston, Mowat, who was brought up and remained a presbyterian, was articled in 1836 to (Sir) John Alexander Macdonald [q. v.] as a student-at-law. In Nov. 1840 he left Mr. Macdonald's office for Toronto. When, in May 1841, the governor, Lord Sydenham, temporarily moved the seat of government from Toronto to Kingston, Mowat followed the court of chancery to that place, and being there called to the bar of Upper Canada in Nov. 1841, was at once admitted into partnership with his principal, Robert Easton Burns. In Nov. 1842 the firm moved back to Toronto with the court of chancery, and from that time until his death Mowat lived almost continuously in Toronto. He rapidly gained distinction in equity practice, and was for many years the acknowledged leader of the chancery bar. He was a bencher of the Law Society of Canada from 1853 until his death, save from 1864 to 1872, and was made Q.C. in 1856. In January 1856, on the motion of Macdonald, he was appointed by the Taché-Macdonald government one of the commissioners to revise and consolidate the statutes of Upper Canada, and such of the other statutes as affected the upper province. At a later date he was also a commissioner for the consolidation of the statutes of Ontario.

Mowat's first incursion into public life was in Dec. 1856, when he was elected an alderman for the city of Toronto; his first entry into the political field was at the general election of 1857, when he was elected to the legislative assembly by the riding of South Ontario. Mowat supported the radical party, which was led by George Brown [q. v. Suppl. I], and advocated a reform of parliamentary representation by population and the secularisation of state schools.

In July 1858 the Macdonald-Cartier ministry resigned on a vote censuring the selection of Ottawa as the proposed capital, and Mowat became provincial secretary in the George Brown cabinet, which lived only forty-eight hours. The new ministers had resigned their seats to seek re-election, and the opposition snatched the opportunity to carry a vote of want of confidence. Within a few hours the old Macdonald-Cartier administration was installed in office as the Cartier-Macdonald government, and carried on the government until their defeat in the house shortly after the general elections of 1862. It was meanwhile becoming increasingly evident that some method must be devised to simplify the machinery of government of Canada, which the division between the two provinces hampered. At a great convention of reformers held at Toronto in 1859, which discussed the situation, Mowat

forcibly presented what appeared to him to be the only possible alternatives, viz. a dissolution of the union between the two provinces, which he would deprecate, or the federation of the two provinces with a local legislature established in each, whereby alone, he held, could representation by population be attained, and the wealthy and more populous province be relieved from the domination of the French minority. He declined office in the John Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte ministry of 1862, which refused to countenance the principle of representation by population. When the seventh parliament of Canada assembled in 1863, the J. S. Macdonald-Dorion ministry in control left representation by population an open question, and Mowat accepted the office of postmaster-general in the administration. His chief reforms were acts of retrenchment. He cancelled the existing Allan contract for ocean mails, renewing it on much more favourable terms, and he fixed the Grand Trunk railway postal subsidy at $60 a mile in lieu of the $300 to $800 a mile which the company claimed. In 1864, after the accession to office and early defeat of the Taché-John A. Macdonald government, George Brown's proposal of a coalition government for the purpose of 'settling for ever the constitutional difficulties between Upper and Lower Canada' was adopted. Mowat joined the coalition and took part in the conference on federation which met at Quebec (10 to 28 October 1864). Mowat advocated a senate elected for a fixed term, instead of an appointed senate which might prove a mere mechanical device for registering the acts of the party in power.

Mowat's labours on confederation were cut short by his appointment, on 14 Nov. 1864, as one of the vice-chancellors of Ontario. He held that office until Oct. 1872. In 1872, when Edward Blake and Alexander Mackenzie [q. v.], leaders of the Ontario legislature, abandoned, in accordance with the new constitution, local for federal politics, Mowat at their request resigned his judgeship and, rejoining the local legislature as member for North Oxford, became premier of Ontario on 29 Nov. 1872. He remained at the head of the province until 1896, when he entered Dominion politics as a supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The enactments for which Mowat was responsible during his twenty-four years' premiership of Ontario aimed, as in the Ballot Act of 1874 and the Manhood Suffrage Act of 1888, at democratising Ontario institutions. At the same time he sought to simplify and cheapen the operation of justice. By the Administration of Justice Acts (1873 and 1874) and the Judicature Acts of 1880 and 1881 he effectively assimilated the practice and procedure of the common law and equity courts. Finally Mowat was responsible for an important series of measures which, checked by the federal veto and sanctioned in six instances on appeal to the privy council, served to define the proper limits of provincial rights under the constitution and rendered Mowat the victorious champion of provincial rights. In the first year of his premiership Mowat claimed the right of the lieutenant-governor-in-council to appoint queen's counsel with precedence in Ontario courts. In 1876 the province secured the right to regulate by legislation companies incorporated whether under a Dominion, British, or foreign charter. Again in 1883 the privy council pronounced, after much litigation, in favour of Mowat's claims on behalf of the province to enact liquor legislation in spite of the general control of trade and commerce vested in the Dominion parliament, and the judgment at the same time declared the power of the provincial legislature to be within prescribed limits 'as plenary and as ample as the imperial parliament in the plenitude of its power possessed and could bestow.' Among other of Mowat's victories was the final delimitation by a decision of the privy council in 1884 of the boundaries of Upper Canada (in Ontario) after a long and heated struggle with the Dominion parliament and with the neighbouring province of Manitoba. The ownership and control of 144,000 square miles of territory were thereby secured to Ontario. Mowat was made K.C.M.G. in 1892 and G.C.M.G. in 1893.

In 1896 Mr. Laurier, the liberal leader of the Dominion, induced Mowat to resign the premiership of Ontario and assist the liberal party in the general elections of that year. The dominant issue was the Manitoba school question, touching the claims of Roman catholics to separate state education, which the Manitoba legislature declined to admit. Mowat was in accord with his leader in advocating a compromise between the catholics and the Manitoba legislature which should not prejudice liberal and unsectarian principles. The result was a victory for Mr. Laurier and his party, and Mowat accepted a seat in the senate, and the office of minister of justice in the Laurier cabinet. In 1897 he retired to

accept the office of lieutenant-governor of Ontario. In 1898 his health began to fail, but in spite of a partial paralysis he continued his official duties. He died at Government House, Toronto, on 19 April 1903, and was accorded a public funeral in Mount Pleasant cemetery.

Mowat's consistent success as a party leader was due to his tact, political sagacity, and integrity. The province recognised that to him its affairs were safely entrusted. The conservative opposition was powerless in the presence of the popularity and prestige which Mowat gained by his successful championship of provincial rights. In Dominion politics Mowat advocated the policy of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, while he was an ardent supporter of the British connection. He denounced as 'veiled annexation' Goldwin Smith's proposal that Canada and the United States should maintain a uniform tariff against the world, and free trade between themselves. He was a member of the senate of the university of Toronto (1852–72), president of the Canadian Institute (1864–6), president of the Evangelical Alliance (1867–87), vice-president of the Upper Canada Bible Society (1859–1903), and hon. president of the Canadian Bar Association (1897). He held honorary degrees from Queen's university, Trinity university, and the university of Toronto.

On 19 May 1846 Mowat married Jane, daughter of John and Helen Ewart of Toronto. There were two sons and three daughters from this marriage. The eldest son, Frederick Mowat, is sheriff of the city of Toronto.

There are portraits in the Ontario Legislative Buildings by Robert Harris, C.B.; in Government House, Toronto, by Dixon Patterson; in the National Club, Toronto, and in the board room of the Imperial Life Assurance Company by E. Wyly Grier; and in Sheriff Mowat's house by J. Colin Forbes.

[Sir Oliver Mowat, a biographical sketch by C. R. W. Biggar, K.C., Toronto, 1905; private information.] P. E.

MUIR, SIR WILLIAM (1819–1905), Indian administrator and principal of Edinburgh University, born in Glasgow on 27 April 1819, was youngest of four sons of William Muir, merchant in Glasgow, by his wife Helen Macfie, of an Ayrshire family. John Muir [q.v.], the Sanskrit scholar, was his eldest brother. The eldest sister, Margaret, married the painter, Sir George Harvey [q.v.]. Left a widow two years after William's birth, his mother took her four sons and four daughters to Kilmarnock, where William attended the grammar school. On the removal of the family to Manor Place, Edinburgh, he entered the university there, and subsequently the university of Glasgow. Before he had the opportunity of graduating, his grand-uncle, Sir James Shaw [q. v.], chamberlain of the City of London, previously lord mayor, gave Mrs. Muir four writerships for the East India Company's civil service, and all her four sons went successively to Haileybury College and to the North-West Provinces of India. The second and third sons, James and Mungo, died there after short service.

On 16 Dec. 1837 William Muir landed in Bombay. There he at once entered on the work of settling the periodical assessments of land revenue, and with that work his service of thirty-nine years was mainly identified. He was stationed successively in the districts of Cawnpore, Bundelkhund, and Fatehpur. Following in the footsteps of Robert Merttins Bird [q.v.] and of James Thomason [q. v.], the creators of the land revenue system, he passed into the board of revenue, and then became secretary to Thomason's government of the North-West Provinces at Agra in 1847.

The sepoy Mutiny broke out at Meerut on 10 May 1857 and spread rapidly. Muir, at Agra, where the situation was soon critical, advised vigorous action from the first. Akbar's great fort of Agra became the refuge of the Christians, and John Russell Colvin [q. v.], the lieutenant-governor, just before his death there on 9 Sept. 1857, nominated Muir and two others to keep the wheels of government in motion. Muir vividly told the story of his experience for his children in his 'Agra in the Mutiny' (1896). Soon there was neither government nor revenue; but as head of the intelligence department Muir held the dangerous position of centre of communication between the viceroy, Lord Canning, and the civil and military authorities right across India to Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar, to Gwalior, Indore, and Bombay. The invaluable correspondence which he controlled, after being partially utilised by Kaye in his history, was published in Edinburgh in two volumes in 1902, edited by W. Coldstream.

On the virtual suppression (save in Oudh) of the rebellion at the end of 1857 Lord Canning personally undertook the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, and removed the headquarters from Agra to Allahabad. At the end of

January 1858 he summoned Muir to join him there as secretary to his government. Muir's experience and influence became all-important in the reorganisation of the provinces through 1858. To form after the Mutiny a permanent settlement of the North-West Provinces which should at once content the people and satisfy the revenue was the problem which Muir solved in his masterly minute of 5 Dec. 1861, when he was senior member of the board of revenue. He shewed how the desired result could be reached gradually, on the basis of corn rents. That great state paper convinced the government of India. Political changes at the India office in London first delayed sanction and then indefinitely postponed the decision. To that delay was largely due the loss of life, property, and revenue since caused by famines in northern and central India.

After acting as provisional member of the governor-general's legislative council from 1864 Muir became foreign secretary under John first Lord Lawrence in 1867, when he was created K.C.S.I. Next year he became lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces, and held office till 1874. The sympathy and the efficiency which he brought to his administration obliterated the last traces of the rebellion. He mitigated the severity of the land assessment, and passed two acts which consolidated and amended the land laws of the North-West Provinces. He checked, and finally abolished, Hindu female infanticide, without creating political discontent. He promoted the spread of both primary and university education. The Muir college, which bears his name, at Allahabad, and the university which he instituted there, perpetuate his memory, and he devoted his leisure to the welfare of the Christian natives. From 20 Nov. 1874 to Sept. 1876 he held the high office of financial member of Lord Northbrook's council.

When Queen Victoria became Empress of India she adopted, as the translation of that title, the phrase, which Muir suggested, of Kaisar-i-Hind. At a later period, when a guest at Balmoral, he assisted Queen Victoria in her Hindustani studies.

On his retirement from India in 1876 he accepted the invitation of Lord Salisbury, secretary of state for India, to join the council of India in London. But he resigned his seat there on 15 Dec. 1885 on being appointed principal of Edinburgh University. That office he held till his death. Finding the official residence insufficient, he acquired Dean Park House, which became the centre of a gracious hospitality, that soon obliterated the memory of old academic feuds. In the words of Sir Ludovic Grant, son of Sir Alexander Grant [q. v.], his immediate predecessor, he 'cemented cordial relations between the university and all sections of the community.' He proved a generous benefactor to the university, and was generally known as 'the students' principal.'

Meanwhile Muir amid his official labours made a universal reputation as an Arabic scholar and an historian of Islam. To the 'Calcutta Review,' while it was edited by the present writer from 1857 onwards, Muir contributed fifteen articles, and on these he based his standard 'Life of Mahomet—History of Islam to the Era of the Hegira' (4 vols. 1858–61). He acquired the MSS. of the first authorities, Wâkidi, Hishâmi, and Tabari, and subsequently presented his valuable MS. of Wâkidi to the India office, after giving a transcript to the Edinburgh University library. A third edition of Muir's 'Life,' in one volume, omitting the introductory chapters and most of the notes, appeared in 1894 and was out of print at his death. In 1881 Muir delivered the Rede lecture at Cambridge on 'The Early Caliphate and Rise of Islam.' In 1883 his 'Annals of the Early Caliphate' and in 1896 his 'Mamelukes or Slave Dynasty of Egypt' completed his great history down to the assumption of the title of Caliph by the Osmanli Sultanate. To the last volume Muir prefixed a lecture which he delivered to the Edinburgh students in 1894 on the Crusades, 'that great armament of misguided Christianity.' Meanwhile he also published 'The Corân: its Composition and Teaching, and the Testimony it bears to the Holy Scriptures' (1878); 'Extracts from the Corân, in the Original, with English rendering' (1880); 'The Apology of al-Kindy' (1881 and 1887); 'The Old and New Testaments, Tourat, Zubûr and Gospel; Moslems invited to see and read them' (1899), and other small treatises. 'Ancient Arabic Poetry: its Genuineness and Authenticity,' in Royal Asiatic Society's 'Journal' in 1879, is of high value.

He was elected president of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1884, and in 1903, in recognition of 'the great value, importance, and volume' of his work on Islamic history and literature, was awarded the triennial jubilee gold medal, previous holders being E. B. Cowell [q. v. Suppl. II] and E. W. West [q. v. Suppl. II]. He was made hon. D.C.L. of Oxford in 1882, LL.D. of Edinburgh and Glasgow,

and in 1888 Doctor of Philosophy of Bologna University, at the eighth centenary of the foundation of which he represented Edinburgh.

Muir died at Edinburgh on 11 July 1905, and was buried in Dean cemetery. He married in 1840 Elizabeth Huntly (*d.* Oct. 1897), daughter of James Wemyss, collector of Cawnpore and a cadet of the family of Wemyss Castle in Fifeshire. She was identified with her husband in all his undertakings. Of the fifteen children of the marriage, the eldest son is Colonel William James Wemyss Muir, Bengal artillery and political department.

In 1862 Muir joined his brother John in endowing the Shaw professorship of Sanskrit and comparative literature at Edinburgh in memory of their grand-uncle, Sir James Shaw. Busts of Muir are in the Muir College, Allahabad, and in Edinburgh University. A crayon portrait belongs to the eldest son.

[The Friend of India, 1873–1874; The Times, 12 July 1905; the Royal Asiatic Society's Journal, 1905, by Sir Charles J. Lyall (a good estimate of Muir's Arabic scholarship and general character); the Student, Edinburgh University Magazine, Sir William Muir Number, 1905; Sir William Muir Memorial Service, an address by Rev. John Kelman, M.A., D.D., in the M'Ewan Hall, Sunday, 16 July 1905.] G. S.

MÜLLER. [See IWAN-MÜLLER, ERNEST BRUCE (1853–1910), journalist.]

MULLINS, EDWIN ROSCOE (1848–1907), sculptor, born in London on 22 Aug. 1848, was a younger son and sixth child in a family of five sons and three daughters of Edward Mullins of Box, Wiltshire, solicitor, by his wife Elizabeth Baker. After being educated at Louth grammar school and Marlborough College (1863–5), Mullins was trained in the art schools of Lambeth and the Royal Academy, and subsequently under John Birnie Philip [q. v.]. In 1866 he went to Munich, where he studied under Professor Wagmüller, and in 1872 gained a silver medal at Munich and a bronze medal at Vienna for a group entitled 'Sympathy.' In 1874 he returned to London and became a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy and other galleries. He devoted himself preferably to ideal work, which was marked by simplicity and restraint. The best of his works of this kind was probably 'Cain: My punishment is greater than I can bear' (New Gallery, 1896). The bronze statue of a 'Boy with a top' (R.A. 1895) was shown at the International Exhibition at Brussels in 1897; while other works possessing both charm and simplicity were the marble figure of a girl personifying 'Innocence' (R.A. 1876), 'Rest' (Grosvenor Gallery, 1881; acquired by Miss Hoole), 'Morn waked by the Circling Hours' (Grosvenor Gallery, 1884), 'Autolycus' (R.A. 1885), a bronze group entitled 'The Conquerors' (R.A. 1887), 'Love's Token' (R.A. 1891), and 'The Sisters' (1905).

Mullins also possessed considerable powers of portraiture. He exhibited at the Royal Academy busts of, among others, Dr. Martineau (1878), Mr. W. G. Grace (1887), Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie (1889), and Sir Evelyn Wood (1896). He also executed statuettes of Gladstone (1878), Val Prinsep, A.R.A. (R.A. 1880), Sir Rowland Hill, and Edmund Yates (1878), a marble effigy of Queen Victoria for Port Elizabeth (1900), a bronze equestrian statue of the Thakore Saheb of Morvi (1899), and statues of General Barrow (marble, 1882) for the Senate House of Lucknow, of Henry VII (stone, 1883), for King's College, Cambridge, and William Barnes, the Dorsetshire poet (1887), for Dorchester. His most curious work was the circus-horse in Brighton cemetery, executed in 1893 as a memorial to Mr. Ginnett, a well-known circus-owner.

Mullins embellished many prominent London buildings by carvings, panels, and other effective decorative work. He executed the carvings for the buildings of the Fine Arts Society, Bond Street (1881), a pediment for the Harris Free Library, Preston, representing 'The Age of Pericles' (1886), and the frieze, representing the entry of Charles II into London, for the drawing-room of the Grocers' Hall (1892).

In 1889 Mullins published 'A Primer of Sculpture.' He died at Walberswick, Suffolk, on 9 Jan. 1907. His remains after cremation at Golder's Green were buried at Hendon Park. He married on 4 June 1884 Alice, daughter of John Pelton, J.P., of Croydon and had issue three sons and one daughter.

[The Times, 14 Jan. 1907; Spielmann's British Sculpture, 1901; Encyc. Brit. 11th edit. art. on Sculpture; Century Mag., July 1883; Portfolio, Aug. 1889 (art. by Sir Walter Armstrong); Builder, 21 Jan. 1888; Art Journ. 1907; private information from Mr. W. E. Mullins.] S. E. F.

MUNBY, ARTHUR JOSEPH (1828–1910), poet and civil servant, born in 1828, was eldest of six sons and one daughter of Joseph Munby of Clifton Holme, Yorkshire, solicitor, a member of an old York-

shire family, by his wife Caroline Eleanor Forth (see *Memorial of Joseph Munby*, by A. J. Munby, 1876). He was educated at St. Peter's School, York, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1851, proceeding M.A. in 1856. He entered Lincoln's Inn on 11 June 1851, and was called to the bar on 17 Nov. 1855. From 1858 to 1888 he held a post in the ecclesiastical commissioners' office, retiring at the age of sixty. A competent and conscientious official, he was known to his friends as an accomplished poet and man of letters. His first volume, entitled 'Benoni,' was issued in 1852. Seven years later he was a competitor for the fifty-guinea prize offered by the Crystal Palace Company for a poem on the Burns centenary of 1859, when he was one of six competitors whose excellence was held to be not far short of that of the winner, Miss Isa Craig, afterwards Mrs. Craig-Knox [q. v. Suppl. II]. Others of the six were Gerald Massey [q. v. Suppl. II] and Frederic William Henry Myers [q. v. Suppl. I]. To 'Benoni' succeeded, in 1865, 'Verses New and Old,' a collection of contributions to 'Fraser,' 'Macmillan,' 'Temple Bar,' 'Once a Week,' and other magazines. In 1880 came 'Dorothy,' a 'country story,' in the elegiac verse which its writer had employed for his Burns poem. Published anonymously, and dedicated to a lifelong friend, the novelist, Richard Doddridge Blackmore [q. v. Suppl. I], its idyllic grace and vivid pictures of country scenes and life obtained for it a recognition which had not been accorded to its acknowledged predecessors. Robert Browning, to whom a copy had been forwarded through the publisher, received it with the warmest admiration, praising especially its signal 'exquisiteness of observation' and consummate craftsmanship; and it was speedily reprinted in America, going into three editions in 1882. 'Vestigia Retrorsum' (Rosslyn series of poets) followed in 1891. This included a sonnet which in the previous year had received the diploma of the committee of the Beatrice Exposition at Florence. 'Vulgar Verses' (that is, 'verses of common life') 'in dialect and out of it,' written under the pseudonym of 'Jones Brown' (1891); 'Susan, a Poem of Degrees' (1893); 'Ann Morgan's Love, a Pedestrian Poem' (1896); 'Poems, chiefly Lyric and Elegiac' (1901); and a final volume, 'Relicta' (1909), make up the sum of Munby's metrical output. To this last collection he prefixed the following Landor-like quatrain:

'There was a morning when I follow'd Fame;
There was a noonday when I caught her eye:
There is an evening when I hold my name
Calmly aloof from all her hue and cry.'

He also produced a few magazine articles and a compilation entitled 'Faithful Servants: Epitaphs and Obituaries' (based on an earlier anthology of 1826), which included 'A Historical Preface and a Prefatory Sonnet.'

Munby's poetry is characterised by its absolute sincerity, its scholarship, its technical skill, its descriptive power, and its keen feeling for and close observation of nature and rural life. Outside this, his dominant note may be said to have been what has been called 'the glorification of the working woman,' with especial insistence on the dignity of manual labour.

Munby travelled widely, was a clever raconteur, and an F.S.A. with a genuine love of antiquity. For many years he was a regular contributor to 'Notes and Queries'; and he was a warm supporter of the Working Men's College, then in Great Ormond Street, where, between 1860 and 1870, he taught a Latin class. He was a member of the Pen and Pencil Club which assembled, *circa* 1864–74, at Aubrey House, Notting Hill, under the auspices of Mrs. Peter Taylor. A selection from its proceedings, entitled 'Auld Lang Syne,' was printed privately in 1877, and includes verses by Munby.

Munby died at his little cottage at Pyrford, near Ripley in Surrey, on 29 Jan. 1910, and was buried at Pyrford. The publication of his will in the following July disclosed the fact that on 14 January 1873 he had married his servant, Hannah Cullwick, who had died in July 1909. Owing to the refusal of his wife to quit her station, the marriage (ran the will), though known to her relations and to three of her husband's friends, had never been made known to his own family. The circumstances supply an explanation of many passages in Munby's poems which must otherwise remain obscure to his readers; and several of the pieces contained in his last volume, 'Relicta,' issued after his wife's death, read in this light, have great beauty and pathos. He left no issue.

He bequeathed many of his books to Trinity College, Cambridge; and to the British Museum two deed-boxes containing photographs, MSS., diaries, &c., on condition that they were not to be opened or examined before 1 Jan. 1950.

[Personal knowledge; The Times, 5 Feb. 1910; Daily Telegraph, and Daily Mail, 4 July 1910; art. in Gent. Mag. ccxcvii. 503–514, by Thomas Bayne; Working Men's College Journal, March 1910, and works.]

A. D.

MUNRO, JAMES (1832–1908), premier of Victoria, Australia, born on 7 Jan. 1832 at Gleu Dubh in the parish of Eddrachillis, Sutherlandshire, was second son of Donald Munro of Glen Dubh, by his wife Georgina Scobie Mackay. Educated at the village school of Armadale, Sutherlandshire, he began life as a printer, serving his apprenticeship in Messrs. Constable's printing-works at Edinburgh. He emigrated to Victoria in 1858 and worked as a printer until 1865, when he founded the Victorian Permanent Property Investment and Building Society, of which for seventeen years he acted as secretary. He was also instrumental in starting the Melbourne woollen mills and the Victorian Permanent Fire Insurance Co. Taking advantage of the steady appreciation in land values, Munro founded in 1882 the Federal Banking Company and for three years conducted its operations as managing director. In 1887 he established the Real Estate Bank.

In 1863 he turned his attention to politics. After an unsuccessful attempt to enter the legislative assembly for Dundas, he was elected in 1874 for North Melbourne as a supporter of James Goodall Francis [q. v.], and in 1877 for Carlton. He was defeated in 1880, but re-entered parliament for North Melbourne in April 1881. In March 1886 and March 1889 he was returned for Geelong.

Always a staunch liberal, Munro was minister of public instruction in the first Berry ministry from 10 Aug. to 20 Oct. 1875. He declined office in the second Berry administration in 1877, and joined with J. J. Casey in forming a 'corner party' on the liberal side. He led the opposition to the Gillies-Deakin government, and in 1890, on his return from a visit to England, he attacked the financial policy of that cabinet and carried a vote of want of confidence. As a result he took office as treasurer and premier on 5 Nov. 1890. At the meeting of the federal convention in Sydney in 1891, Munro was one of the representatives of Victoria. Financial pressure due to the depreciation of land values led Munro to resign the premiership in February 1902 and become agent-general of the colony in London. Returning to Melbourne in November following, amid financial difficulties and failing health, he resigned that office and retired from public life.

Apart from politics Munro's chief interest lay in temperance work. For many years he was the leader of the temperance party in the Victorian parliament, and was at one time president of the Victorian Alliance and the Melbourne Total Abstinence Society and chief officer of the Order of Rechabites.

He was an executive commissioner at the Melbourne exhibitions of 1880–1 and 1888–9, and at the Philadelphia, the Sydney, and Paris exhibitions.

Munro died at his daughter's residence at Malvern, a suburb of Melbourne, on 25 Feb. 1908. He married, on 31 Dec. 1853, Jane, only daughter of Donald Macdonald of Edinburgh, and had four sons and three daughters.

[Victorian Men of the Time, 1878; Burke's Colonial Gentry, ii. 638; Mennell's Dict. of Australasian Biog. 1892; The Times, 27 Feb. 1908; Melbourne Argus, 26 Feb. 1908; Turner's Hist. of the Colony of Victoria, vol. ii.; Colonial Office Records.]

C. A.

MURDOCH, WILLIAM LLOYD (1855–1911), Australian cricketer, born at Sandhurst, Victoria, Australia, on 18 Oct. 1855, fourteen days after his father's death, was son of Gilbert William Lloyd Murdoch, at one time an officer in the American army, by his wife Edith Susan Hogg.

Educated at Dr. Bromley's school in Ballarat, he removed in youth to New South Wales. Having been articled at Sydney to G. Davis, a solicitor, he practised at Cootamundra. Showing early aptitude for cricket, he was a member of the Albert cricket club at Sydney, and at the age of twenty he began to play for New South Wales, and from 1875 to 1884, in eleven inter-colouial matches, he had the fine average of 47 runs for 20 innings. The score by which his name is chiefly remembered was that of 321 (out of a total of 775) made for New South Wales *v.* Victoria at Sydney in Feb. 1882. He also scored 279 not out for the Fourth Australian team *v.* Rest of Australia at Melbourne in 1883. In the colonies he was known as the 'W. G. Grace of Australia,' and was the earliest of a long series of great Australian batsmen. Originally his fame was partly due, however, to his merits as a wicket-keeper. He claimed to be the first to dispense with the lougstop, a course which Blackham, the best of all wicket-keepers, subsequently popularised in Australia and

England. But he soon gave up wicket-keeping to his colleague Blackham, and thenceforth generally fielded at point.

Murdoch first came to England as a member of the first Australian eleven (captained by D. W. Gregory) which visited England in 1878. He owed his selection to his capacity as a wicket-keeper. During this tour he learned much in the art of batting, and became one of the leading batsmen of the world. He captained the Australian teams which visited England in 1880, 1882, 1884, and 1890, heading the Australian batting averages on each of these tours. At Kennington Oval in Sept. 1880, in the match in which Australia met for the first time the full strength of England, Murdoch showed his calibre by carrying his bat in an uphill game through the second innings for 153 (Dr. W. G. Grace scored 152 for England in the first innings). The teams of 1882 and 1884 were the strongest ever sent to England, and as a batsman Murdoch was at that period surpassed only by Dr. Grace. His outstanding innings of 1882 was that of 286 not out *v.* Sussex at Brighton, a score which was until 1899 unbeaten by an Australian in England. In the match *v.* England at the Oval in Aug. 1884 he scored 211 out of a total of 551, still the highest score made by an Australian in England in a representative match. He also scored 132 *v.* Cambridge University in June of that year. After an absence from the game for six years he returned to England in 1890 as captain of a weak Australian team, which met with little success. He also visited America in 1878, and went with W. W. Read's team to South Africa in 1891–2.

Settling in England in 1891, he qualified for Sussex, and captained that county between 1893 and 1899. For Sussex his best scores during this period were 172 *v.* Hampshire at Southampton (1894), 144 *v.* Somersetshire at Brighton (1896), 130 *v.* Gloucestershire at Bristol (1897), and 121 not out *v.* Notts at Nottingham (1898); but with increasing years and weight his batting deteriorated. He subsequently played (1901–4) for the London County Cricket Club founded by Dr. W. G. Grace at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, making many good scores against first-class counties. His last memorable score was 140 at the Oval in 1904, when he played as substitute for the Gentlemen *v.* Players. Of fine physique, Murdoch was an orthodox and consistent batsman, playing with a straight bat and a perfect defence; a master of the off drive and the cut, he was quick to jump out to slow bowling and hit hard and clean. As a batsman he was excelled by Dr. W. G. Grace only on hard true pitches, and by few in defence on soft treacherous wickets. As a captain he was a master of tactics, full of pluck and resource, and showed great nerve in uphill games.

Murdoch, who visited Australia on business in 1910, died of apoplexy at Melbourne cricket ground on 18 Feb. 1911, while a spectator of the test match there between South Africa and Australia. His remains were embalmed and brought to England, and were interred at Kensal Green. He married in 1884, at Melbourne, Jemima, daughter of John Boyd Watson, a wealthy goldminer of Bendigo, and had issue two sons and three daughters.

Murdoch published in 1893 a little handbook on cricket. There is a small steel engraving portrait of Murdoch on the title-page of vol. 42 of 'Baily's Magazine' (1884).

[The Times, 20 Feb. 1911; Mennell's Dict. of Australasian Biog. 1892; W. G. Grace, Cricketing Reminiscences, 1899; Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack, 1912; private information.] W. B. O.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER STUART (1841–1904), keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities in the British Museum, born at Arbirlot, near Arbroath in Forfarshire, on 8 Jan. 1841, was eldest son in a family of four brothers and four sisters of George Murray, a tradesman, and of his wife Helen Margaret Sayles. His younger brother, George Robert Milne Murray [q. v. Suppl. II], was keeper of the department of botany at the British Museum (1895–1905), this being the only instance in the history of the British Museum of two brothers being keepers at the same time.

After being educated at the Royal High School, Edinburgh, Murray attended Edinburgh University during 1863–4, and graduated M.A. He also studied at Berlin University in 1865, where he worked at philological and archæological subjects under Böckh, Hübner, and Zumpt, and had Henry Nettleship for a fellow student.

Murray was appointed assistant in the department of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum on 14 Feb. 1867. (Sir) Charles Newton [q. v. Suppl. I] was then keeper. The Blacas and Castellani collections had just been purchased, and Wood's excavations were in progress at Ephesus. Between 1867 and 1886 Murray worked actively under Newton's direction, and acquired minute familiarity with the whole collection of Greek and Roman

antiquities. On 13 Feb. 1886 he succeeded Newton as keeper of the department of Greek and Roman antiquities. The recent removal of the natural history collections to the new buildings in Cromwell Road, Kensington, the completion of the new building known as the 'White Wing' at Bloomsbury, and other alterations, had greatly increased the available space for the exhibition of the collections. Hence a thorough reorganisation of the galleries devoted to Greek and Roman antiquities was rendered at once practicable, and this was for many years Murray's chief preoccupation. The specimens were set out with greater consideration than before for general effect and space, and at the same time all the fittings and labels were improved. He was always helpful to visitors to his department, and patiently answered inquiries of correspondents from a distance. Although he carried through the press no departmental catalogue of his own, he was a careful reader and critic of all that was published by assistants in his department, and contributed introductions to several volumes by them. He wrote the letterpress to the 'Terracotta Sarcophagi, Greek and Etruscan, in the British Museum' (1898), and most of the Enkomi section of the 'Excavations in Cyprus' (Brit. Mus.).

For many years he made it a practice to visit the Continent, especially Greece, Italy, Sicily, or Spain, and so was familiar with the chief classical sites and foreign collections, and with foreign archæologists. The only occasions on which he took part in work in the field were in 1870, when he visited the site of Priene with Newton, and in 1896, when he was temporarily in charge of the excavations at Enkomi (Salamis) in Cyprus.

He died of pneumonia, supervening on influenza, at his house in the museum precincts, on 5 March 1904, and was buried at Kensal Green.

He was twice married: (1) to Jenny Hancock (who died on 3 Nov. 1874, and is buried at Weybridge); (2) on 5 April 1881, to Anne Murray, youngest daughter of David Welsh, of Tillytoghills, Kincardineshire, who survived. There was no family by either marriage.

Murray was made LL.D. of Glasgow in 1891. He was a corresponding member of the Royal Prussian Academy and of the Académie des Inscriptions of the French Institute; a member of the German Archæological Institute, a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (1889), of the British Academy (1903), and a vice-president of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies.

He was through life an adherent of the Scottish presbyterian church. Although somewhat quick-tempered, he was courteous and warm-hearted.

Murray wrote much on classical archæology independently of his official work. His writings showed the width of his knowledge, and were full of curious observations on points of detail; but his power of broad elementary exposition was limited, and though he was always interesting and suggestive, it was by no means easy to follow the general drift of his thought. From 1879 onwards all his writings dealing with early Greece were coloured by his reluctance to accept the early date, which was gradually being established beyond controversy, for Mycenæan culture.

His chief independent works were: 1. 'A Manual' of Mythology,' 1873. 2. 'A History of Greek Sculpture,' vol. i. 'From the Earliest Times down to the Age of Pheidias,' 1880; vol. ii. 'Under Pheidias and his Successors,' 1883; 2nd edit. of both volumes, 1890. 3. 'Handbook of Archæology: Vases, Bronzes, Gems, Sculpture, Terracottas, Mural Paintings, Architecture, &c.,' 1892. 4. 'Greek Bronzes,' 1898. 5. 'The Sculptures of the Parthenon,' 1903.

Murray was also a frequent writer in the leading archæological organs and in the ninth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' as well as in the 'Contemporary' and 'Quarterly' reviews (cf. *Bursiane-Kroll*, p. 102).

[Proc. Brit. Acad. 1903–4, p. 321 (by Sir E. Maunde Thompson); Bursiane-Kroll, Biograph. Jahrb. für die Altertumswiss. 1907, p. 100 (A. H. Smith); personal knowledge and private information.] A. H. S.

MURRAY, CHARLES ADOLPHUS, seventh Earl of Dunmore (1841–1907), born in Grafton Street, London, on 24 March 1841, was only son of Alexander Edward Murray, sixth earl of Dunmore, by his wife Catherine, fourth daughter of George Augustus Herbert, eleventh earl of Pembroke [q. v.]. He succeeded his father as seventh earl on 15 July 1845.

Educated at Eton, he entered the Scots fusilier guards on 18 May 1860, and remained with the regiment till 1864. A conservative in politics, he was lord-in-waiting to Queen Victoria throughout Disraeli's second government from 1874 till 1880. He was also lord-lieutenant of

Stirlingshire from 1874 till 1885, and hon. colonel of the 1st volunteer battalion of the Cameron Highlanders from 1896 till 1907.

A man of powerful physique, Dunmore travelled in many parts of the world, including Africa and the Arctic regions; but his chief fame as an explorer rests on a year's journey made in 1892 in company with Major Roche of the third dragoon guards through Kashmir, Western Thibet, Chinese Tartary and Russian Central Asia. They started from Rawal Pindi on 9 April 1892, and remained together till 12 Dec., when they parted at Kashgar in Chinese Turkestan. Major Roche, having no passport for the Central Asian frontier, then returned to India, while Dunmore continued his route westward through Ferghana and Transcaspia, reaching Samarcand towards the end of January 1893. He had ridden and walked 2500 miles, traversing forty-one mountain passes and sixty-nine rivers. On 3 July 1893 he read a paper on his experiences before the Royal Geographical Society (*Geog. Journ.* ii. 385), and in the same year published an account of his exploration in 'The Pamirs.' Though interesting and written in a simple and manly style, the book had small geographical value. Dunmore's scientific outfit was meagre. Indications for altitude were based on the readings of ordinary aneroids, and were not trustworthy. The ground had been covered by previous explorers and, according to experts, Dunmore lacked the necessary training for making fresh observations of value (*Geog. Journal*, iii. 115). Dunmore was also the author of 'Ormisdale,' a novel, published in 1893.

A few years before his death he, together with other members of his family, joined the Christian Scientists' Association. He attended the dedication of the mother church of the community at Boston, U.S.A., in June 1906. In 1907, at a Christian science meeting at Aldershot, he declared that his daughter had cured him of rupture by methods of Christian science. He died suddenly on 27 Aug. 1907 at Manor House, Frimley, near Camberley, and was buried at Dunmore, near Larbert, Stirlingshire. At an inquest, on 28 Aug. 1907, death was pronounced to be due to syncope caused by heart failure.

Lord Dunmore married on 5 April 1866 Lady Gertrude, third daughter of Thomas William Coke, second earl of Leicester, K.G. An only son, Alexander Edward, succeeded as eighth earl of Dunmore.

[The Times, 28 Aug. 1907; Who's Who; Burke's Peerage; Geog. Journ., Oct. 1907.]

S. E. F.

MURRAY, DAVID CHRISTIE (1847–1907), novelist and journalist, born on 13 April 1847 in High Street, West Bromwich, was one of a family of six sons and five daughters of William Murray, printer and stationer of that town, by his wife Mary Withers. David attended private schools at West Bromwich and Spon Lane, Staffordshire, but at the age of twelve was set to work in his father's printing office. He early entered on a journalistic career by writing leaders for the 'Wednesbury Advertiser.' He was soon on the staff of the 'Birmingham Morning News' under George Dawson, reporting police court cases at twenty-five shillings a week, and rapidly winning the approval of his employer as an admirable descriptive writer. In Jan. 1865 Murray went to London without friends, funds, or prospects, and found casual employment at Messrs. Unwin Brothers' printing works. In May he enlisted as a private in the fourth royal Irish dragoon guards, and accompanied his regiment to Ireland, but after a year a great-aunt purchased his discharge. Thenceforth journalism or foreign correspondence was his profession, varied by novel-writing. When in London, he passed his time in Bohemian society. In 1871 he became parliamentary reporter for the 'Daily News.' In 1892 he was editor of the 'Morning,' a short-lived conservative daily London paper. A few years later he contributed to the 'Referee' ethical, literary and political articles, which were collected as 'Guesses at Truth' (1908).

Murray travelled much, and was constantly absent from London for long periods. He represented 'The Times' and the 'Scotsman' in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877–8. On his return he described in a series of articles for 'Mayfair' a tour through England in the disguise of a tramp. From 1881 to 1886 he lived mainly in Belgium and France, and from 1889 to 1891 Nice was his headquarters. Subsequently he resided for a time in North Wales. He made some success as a popular lecturer, touring through Australia and New Zealand in that capacity in 1889–91, and through the United States and Canada in 1894–5. He described Australia in articles in the 'Contemporary Review' (1891). In 'The Cockney Columbus' (1898) he collected letters on America from the 'New York Herald.' From 1898 onwards he devoted much energy to the

support by writing and lecturing of Emile Zola's plea in behalf of Captain Dreyfus, a French officer, who had been wrongfully condemned for espionage.

Meanwhile Murray used his literary power to best effect in fiction. In 1879 he contributed his first novel, 'A Life's Atonement,' periodically to 'Chambers's Journal.' From that date until his death scarcely a year passed without the publication of one and at times two novels. Between 1887 and 1907 he occasionally collaborated with Henry Herman [q. v. Suppl. I] or Mr. Alfred Egmont Hake. Murray's novels 'Joseph's Coat' (1881) and 'Val Strange' (1882) achieved a notable success. 'By the Gate of the Sea' (1883) and 'Rainbow Gold' (1885), which first appeared in serial form in the 'Cornhill Magazine' under the editorship of James Payn [q. v. Suppl. I], fully maintained Murray's repute. 'Aunt Rachel' (1886) was equally attractive. Murray's fiction abounded in vigour. His plots are loosely constructed and he drew his incidents freely from his journalistic experiences. His style shows the hand of the journalist, but he is effective in describing the neighbourhood and inhabitants of Cannock Chase.

Murray died on 1 Aug. 1907 in London after a long illness, during which he endured much privation. He was buried at Hampstead. A memorial tablet in copper with pewter medallion was unveiled at West Bromwich public library in December 1908. He was twice married. By his first wife, Sophie Harris of Rowley Regis, whom he married in 1871, he had a daughter, who died young; by his second wife, Alice, whom he married about 1879, he had one son, Archibald. Two sons and two daughters were born out of wedlock.

Besides his novels, Murray was author of several rambling volumes of autobiography. Such were: 'A Novelist's Notebook' (1887); 'The Making of a Novelist, an Experiment in Autobiography' (1894); and 'Recollections' (1908).

[Who's Who, 1907; The Times, 2 Aug. 1907; Allibone, Suppl. II., 1891; Henry Murray, A Stepson of Fortune, 1909, p. 445 (autobiographic recollections by D. C. Murray's brother); Murray's Recollections, 1908 (with photogravure portrait), and other autobiographic works, which are deficient in dates; private information.] E. L.

MURRAY, GEORGE ROBERT MILNE (1858–1911), botanist, younger brother of Alexander Stuart Murray [q. v. Suppl. II], was born at Arbroath, Forfarshire, on 11 Nov. 1858. He was educated at Arbroath High School, and in 1875 studied under Anton de Bary at Strasburg. In 1876 he became an assistant in the botanical department of the British Museum, having charge of the cryptogamic collections, and in 1895, on the retirement of Dr. William Carruthers, he became keeper of the department, a post which he was compelled by ill-health to resign in 1905. He was lecturer on botany at St. George's Hospital medical school from 1882 to 1886, and to the Royal Veterinary College from 1890 to 1895. In 1886 Murray acted as naturalist to the solar eclipse expedition to the West Indies; and again visited the same area on a dredging expedition in 1897; in 1898 he chartered a tug for a dredging expedition in the Atlantic, 300 miles west of Ireland, on which he was accompanied by a party of naturalists; and in 1901 he became director of the civilian scientific staff of the national Antarctic expedition in H.M.S. Discovery, under Captain R. F. Scott. He was, however, only able to accompany the expedition as far as Cape Town. For some years he devoted much of his vacation to the collection of diatoms and algæ in the Scottish lochs from the fishery board's yacht Garland. Murray was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1878, apparently in contravention of the bye-laws, as he was then under age. He became a vice-president in 1899, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1897. He died at Stonehaven on 16 Dec. 1911.

He married in 1884 Helen, daughter of William Welsh of Walker's Barns and Boggieshallow, Brechin, and left one son and one daughter. His wife died in 1902.

Murray's contributions to botany refer mainly to marine algæ, but he wrote the section on fungi in Henfrey's 'Elementary Course of Botany' (3rd edit. 1878); he contributed the articles on Fungi and Vegetable Parasitism to the ninth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (1879 and 1885); and between 1882 and 1885 he published three reports upon his investigations of the salmon disease, undertaken at the instance of Professor Huxley. In 1889 he published a 'Handbook of Cryptogamic Botany,' together with Alfred William Bennett [q. v. Suppl. II]; from 1892 to 1895 he edited 'Phycological Memoirs, being Researches made in the Botanical Department of the British Museum,' of which three parts appeared, each containing papers by him; and in 1895 he published

an 'Introduction to the Study of Seaweeds.' He also edited 'The Antarctic Manual' for the expedition of 1901, arranging the contents and securing contributors, but only writing some four pages of instructions on plant-collecting.

[The Times, 19 and 21 Dec. 1911; Gardeners' Chronicle, i. (1911) 466; Journal of Botany (1912), 73 (with photographic portrait).]

G. S. B.

MUSGRAVE, SIR JAMES, first baronet (1826–1904), benefactor of Belfast, born at Lisburn, co. Antrim, on 30 Dec. 1826, was seventh of nine sons (and one of the twelve children) of Dr. Samuel Musgrave (1770–1836), a leading physician of Lisburn, by his wife Mary (*d.* 1862), daughter of William Riddel, Comber, co. Down. The Ulster branch of the Musgraves came thither from Cumberland in the seventeenth century. Musgrave's father, who sympathised with the United Irishmen, was arrested on 16 Sept. 1796 on a charge of high treason and imprisoned in 'The New Gaol,' Dublin (*Belfast News-Letter*, 19 Sept. 1796). Released in 1798, he resumed professional work in Lisburn; but in 1803 he was again arrested and imprisoned for a time on a similar charge.

After attending local schools and receiving private tuition, James began early a business career in Belfast, and ultimately, with two of his brothers, John Riddel and Robert, he established the important firm of Musgrave Brothers, iron founders and engineers. Soon, taking part in the public life of Belfast, he was in 1876 elected at the head of the poll one of the Belfast harbour commissioners, and was thenceforth regularly re-elected. From 1887 to 1903 he was chairman, in succession to Sir Edward J. Harland, M.P.; under his direction the harbour was greatly improved, and new docks, quays, and deep water channels constructed for the increasing trade, one of these being named the 'Musgrave Channel' in his honour. He resigned the chairmanship in 1903. In 1877 he was elected president of the Belfast chamber of commerce. He was the moving spirit in the establishment of the Belfast technical school, helped greatly in the erection of the Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast, in commemoration of the jubilee of Queen Victoria, and founded in 1901 the Musgrave chair of pathology in Queen's College, Belfast. Musgrave worked hard as a member of the 'Recess Committee' which was formed in 1895 by Sir Horace Plunkett to devise means for the amelioration of the agricultural and economic condition of Ireland, and whose proposals were embodied in 1899 in an act of parliament. In 1866 he and his brother John had purchased an estate of some 60,000 acres in co. Donegal. During part of every year he resided on the estate at Carrick Lodge, Glencolumbkille, taking a deep interest in the welfare of the tenantry. He was appointed J.P. and D.L. of co. Donegal, and served as high sheriff 1885–6. He was chairman of the Donegal railway company, in the establishment of which he had a large share. In 1897 he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom. Musgrave died unmarried at Drumglass House, his Belfast residence, on 22 Feb. 1904, and was buried in the cathedral churchyard, Lisburn. A stained-glass window to his memory, and to that of other members of the family, is in the First Lisburn presbyterian church, to which his ancestors belonged. A marble bust by A. M'F. Shannan, A.R.S.A., and an oil painting by Walter Frederic Osborne [q. v. Suppl. II], were placed in the Belfast Harbour Office in memory of his services.

[Personal knowledge; information kindly supplied by Mr. Henry Musgrave, D.L.; Belfast News-Letter, 23 Feb. 1904.] T. H.

MUYBRIDGE, EADWEARD (1830–1904), investigator of animal locomotion, born at Kingston-on-Thames on 9 April 1830, was the son of John Muggeridge, corn-chandler, of Kingston, by his wife Susannah. His original names of Edward James Muggeridge he soon converted into Eadweard Muybridge. Migrating to America in early life, he at first adopted a commercial career, and then, turning his attention to photography, he became director of the photographic surveys of the United States government. In 1872, whilst engaged in his official duties on the Pacific coast, he was consulted as to an old controversy in regard to animal locomotion, viz. whether a trotting horse at any portion of its stride has all its feet entirely off the ground. On the race-course at Sacramento, California, in May 1872, he made several negatives of Occident, a celebrated horse, while trotting laterally in front of his camera at speeds varying from 2 mins. 25 secs. to 2 mins. 18 secs. per mile. These experiments showed that the horse's four feet were at times all off the ground. He continued his experiments with a view to determining the actual visual appearance of various kinds of animal locomotion and their proper representation.

The photographs for his earliest experiments were made with a single camera, and required a separate trotting for each exposure. His next experiments were made in 1877 on the stud-farm of Mr. Leland Stanford at Palo Alto, San Francisco, where he employed a number of cameras placed in a line, thus obtaining a succession of exposures at regulated intervals of time or distance. The cameras were arranged to obtain photographs of the subject from three different points of view; each movement was taken by a different camera on extremely rapid wet plates, the exposure at times being only one six-thousandth part of a second. The shutters of the cameras were operated by means of thin thread stretched across the path of the animal the record of whose movements was to be taken. Some of the results of these early experiments illustrating the action of horses whilst walking, trotting, or galloping were published in 1878 under the title of 'The Horse in Motion.' In his analysis of the quadrupedal walk, Muybridge arrived at the conclusion that the successive foot-fallings are invariable and are probably common to all quadrupeds. His investigations led to much modification of the treatment of animal movements in the works of painters and sculptors.

In order to project the pictures upon a screen so that they would appear to move, Muybridge invented, in 1881, a machine which he called the 'zoopraxiscope,' and which he claimed to be the first instrument devised for demonstrating, by synthetical reconstruction, movements originally photographed from life. The 'zoetrope,' or 'wheel of life,' which was invented about 1833 and had long been in popular use as a toy, had no like scientific pretension. Muybridge's 'zoopraxiscope' was widely employed. By its means horse-races were reproduced on a screen with such fidelity as to show the individual characteristics of the motion of each animal, flocks of birds flew with every movement of their wings clearly perceptible, two gladiators contended for victory, athletes turned somersaults, and the like. At the electrical congress in Paris in September 1881 Muybridge lectured before the assembled men of science with his newly animated illustrations for the first time in Europe at the laboratory of Dr. E. J. Marey (who was independently experimenting on Muybridge's lines). He also lectured in London, before the Royal Institution, in March 1882 and in March 1889, and at a conversazione given by the Royal Society.

A wider investigation of animal movements was undertaken by Muybridge in 1884–5 under the auspices and at the charge of the university of Pennsylvania. More than 100,000 photographic plates were obtained and embodied in a work published at Philadelphia in 1887 as 'Animal Locomotion, an Electro-photographic Investigation of Consecutive Phases of Animal Movement, 1872–1885.' The work contains over 2000 figures of moving men, women, children, beasts, and birds, in 781 photo-engravings, bound in eleven folio volumes. The great cost of preparing and printing this work restricted its sale to a very few complete sets, and a selection of the most important plates on a reduced scale was published in London in 1899 as 'Animals in Motion.'

Muybridge's efforts led the way to the invention of the cinematograph, which was the immediate result of Dr. Marey's invention of the celluloid roll film in 1890.

When in England Muybridge resided at his birthplace, Kingston-on-Thames. He was there in 1895, but returned more than once to the United States before finally settling at Kingston in 1900. There he lived at 2 Liverpool Road with Mr. George Lawrence, whom he appointed his executor. In the grounds there he dug out a miniature reproduction to scale of the Great Lakes of America.

Muybridge died on 8 May 1904, and his remains were cremated at Woking. He bequeathed to the Kingston public library 3000*l.*, in reversion after the death of a lady relative, the income to be applied to the purchase of works of reference, together with his lantern slides, zoopraxiscope, and a selection from the plates of his 'Animal Locomotion.'

Besides the works above mentioned, Muybridge published: 1. 'Descriptive Zoopraxography, or the Science of Animal Locomotion made Popular,' 1893 (abridged edition same year). 2. 'The Human Figure in Motion' (abridged from 'Animal Locomotion'), 1901. 3. 'The Science of Animal Locomotion (Zoopraxography),' n.d.

[The Bioscope, 1 Sept., 1910, pp. 3–5; H. V. Hopwood's Living Pictures, 1899 (with bibliography and list of patents); Haydn's Dict. of Dates, s.v. Zoopraxiscope; Illustrated Lond. News, 18 March 1882 and 25 May 1889 (portrait, p. 645); Proc. of the
tion, 1882, x. 44–56. 1889, xii. 4
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SECOND SUPPLEMENT—VOLUME I

ERRATA

N.B.—*f.e.* stands for *from end* and *l.l.* for *last line*

Page	Col.	Line	
19	i	34–36	**Adderley, Sir Charles Bowyer, 1st Baron Norton:** *omit* In March 1859 . . . . reform bill.
52	ii	10-8 *f.e.*	**Ardagh, Sir John Charles:** *for* He was the delegate . . . . to the conference *read* He represented the British army, being one of four delegates of the British government in June 1906, at the conference.
		6–4 *f.e.*	*for* The new convention . . . . proposals *read* The new convention was signed in the following month.
58	ii	11	**Arnold, Arthur:** *for* 1892 *read* 1886
65	ii	40–41	**Asher, Alexander:** *for* Inverness *read* Inveravon
66	ii	3 *f.e.*	**Ashley, Evelyn:** *for* under-secretary *read* parliamentary secretary
80	ii	48	**Bain, Alexander:** *for* two years *read* a year
175	i	*l.l.*	**Blackwood, Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple, 1st Marquis of Dufferin and Ava:** *for* 1891 *read* 1890
176	i	2	*for* 1901 *read* 1899
181	i	29	**Blennerhassett, Sir Rowland, 4th Baronet:** *after* City *insert* retaining the seat until 1874.
		33	*for* 1874 *read* 1880
		42	*for* Kerry *read* the Harbour division of Dublin City
189	ii	39–41	**Bodley, George Frederick:** *omit* Even Butterfield's . . . . rood.
205 and 646	i ii	12 *f.e.* index	**Boyle, Sir Courtenay:** *for* EDWARD *read* EDMUND
224	ii	25–26	**Bright, William:** *omit* in succession to Arthur Penrhyn Stanley [q. v.]
236	i	29	**Brown, George Douglas:** *for* Coylton *read* Colyton
282	i	44–45	**Butler, Arthur John:** *for* was buried . . . . on 6 April *read* was buried at Wantage. He married on 6 April
286	i	5–4 *f.e.*	**Butler, Samuel:** *for* Paul Gaugain *read* Charles Gogin
298	i		**Campbell, Frederick Archibald Vaughan, 3rd Earl Cawdor:** *throughout the article, for* Carnarvon and Carnarvonshire *read* Carmarthen and Carmarthenshire.
303	ii	2 *f.e.*	**Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry:** *omit* Sir William Harcourt,
324	i	45–46	**Cavendish, Spencer Compton, Marquis of Hartington and 8th Duke of Devonshire:** *for* Sir Charles Wood . . . . [q. v.] *read* George Frederick Samuel Robinson (afterwards first Marquis of Ripon) [q. v. Suppl. II.]
331	i	6 *f.e.*	**Cecil, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-, 3rd Marquis of Salisbury:** *for* 12 July *read* 6 July
358	ii	7	**Cheadle, Walter Butler:** *for* square *read* street
373	i	4	**Cleworth, Thomas Ebenezer:** *for* Wakefield *read* Wakeford
375	i	16–18	**Clowes, Sir William Laird:** *omit* He had in 1891 . . . . Society
381	i	14	**Cokayne, George Edward:** *for* 1869 *read* 1859
383	i	31	**Coleridge, Mary Elizabeth:** *for* in London *read* at Harrogate
399	i	19 *f.e.*	**Compton, Lord Alwyne Frederick:** *for* on 11 Nov. 1878, *read* in 1879
400	ii	17	**Conder, Charles:** *for* Maria *read* Maris
435	ii	14	**Craigie, Mrs. Pearl Mary Teresa:** *for* baptist *read* congregational
454	i	44	**Currie, Sir Donald,** *for* in 1881 . . . . ,C.M.G., *read* in 1877 he was created C.M.G., in 1881 K.C.M.G.

Page	Col.	Line	
464	i	19	**Dalziel, George:** *for* 35 *read* 53
468	ii	*ll.* 3 *f.e.*	**Davenport-Hill:** *for* ROSAMUND *read* ROSAMOND
648	ii	index	
469	ii	12–9 *f.e.*	**Davey, Horace, Lord Davey:** *omit* None the less . . . . of Commons.
479	i	27–30	**Davitt, Michael:** *for* The priests . . . . became bankrupt, *read* He was returned unopposed for north-east Cork at the bye-election of Feb. 1893, but having been declared bankrupt was unseated in the following June.
486	ii	18–20	**Deane, Sir James Parker:** *for* in 1885 . . . . same year *read* on 1 Aug. 1885 he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1892 was sworn a member of the privy council.
491	ii	14	**Des Vœux, Sir (George) William:** *for* in the same year *read* in 1893
496	ii	16	**Dibbs, Sir George Richard:** *for* Cyra *read* Agra
497	i	18	*for* 4 Aug. *read* 5 Aug.
		19	*for* Anna *read* Annie
500	ii	25	**Dickson, Sir Collingwood:** *for* 1865 *read* 1855
500	ii	*ll.*	*for* He left no issue *read* He had three sons who predeceased him.
505	ii	19–17 *f.e.*	**Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, 2nd Baronet:** *for* This amounted . . . . as just *read* Public opinion for the most part took this finding as a verdict against Dilke and regarded it as just.
508	i	28–29	**Dilke, Emilia Francis Strong, Lady Dilke:** *for* the truth of the charges against him was legally affirmed in July 1886 *read* the verdict of the second trial (July 1886) was assumed by a large section of the public to imply his guilt
		46	*for* 1884 *read* 1888
	ii	4	*for* 1894 *read* 1904
534	i	48	**Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan:** *for* made K.C.M.G. *read* knighted
		50	*after* next year *insert*, when he was made K.C.M.G.
541	i	47	**East, Sir Cecil James:** *for* lieut.-general *read* general
	ii	29	*after* 28 May 1896 *insert* He was made general in 1902 and retired next year.
547	ii	13 *f.e.*	**Edward VII:** *for* 1845 *read* 1843
548	i	11 *f.e.*	*for* St. George's *read* The Irish
551	i	19	*for* mountain *read* pass
		43	*for* Windsor *read* St. James's Palace
555	i	1	*for* lake Michigan *read* the Detroit river
556	i	2 *f.e.*	*for* 10th hussars *read* 2nd battalion Grenadier guards
575	ii	9 *f.e.*	*for* Norfolk *read* Warwickshire
576	ii	12–13	*omit* he thus became the chief of royal archmasonry
586	ii	15	*for* 6 Feb. 1899 *read* 30 July 1900
588	i	14	*for* 1885 *read* 1886
600	i	19	*for* duke of Ormonde *read* marquis of Ormonde
602	ii	5	*for* 1870 *read* 1869
604	i	14 *f.e.*	*for* the state banquet *read* the banquet at the British embassy
636	i	13	**Evans, Sir John:** *for* 1889 *read* 1898
		40	*for* 1890 *read* 1900

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Spottiswoode & Co. Ltd., Printers, Colchester, London and Eton